

1983·ANNUAL·REPORT



*PART I: 1983 Judicial Council Report to the
Governor and the Legislature*

*PART II: Annual Report of the Administrative
Office of the California Courts*

JUDICIAL·COUNCIL OF·CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council of California

The Judicial Council of California is required by the Constitution to survey the condition of business in state courts and to report and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. (Cal. Const., art. VI, sec. 6.) This 1983 Judicial Council Report contains the council's report to the 1983-1984 Regular Session of the Legislature.

Continuing the practice that started in the Nineteenth Biennial Report, the Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the staff agency

serving the council, is also included. The Annual Report contains summaries of the continuing activities of the Judicial Council and its staff during 1982. It also includes detailed statistical data on the volume of business in all the courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1982.

* * *

The 1983 Annual Report was produced under the general editorial supervision of Lynn Holton, Public Information Officer, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Judicial Council

The Judicial Council was originally provided for in section 1a of article VI of the State Constitution adopted November 2, 1926. This section was amended November 8, 1960. On November 8, 1966, a revised article VI was adopted and the provisions of former section 1a were amended and renumbered as section 6, and further revised November 5, 1974, to read:

Sec. 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 judges of superior courts, 3 judges of municipal courts, and 2 judges of justice courts, each appointed by the Chief Justice for a 2-year term; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 2-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house.

Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.

The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or Chief Justice,

other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.

To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, not inconsistent with statute, and perform other functions prescribed by statute.

The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.

Judges shall report to the Judicial Council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned.

Other constitutional provisions dealing with the Judicial Council or the Chief Justice are found in article VI, sections 15 and 18(f). There are also a number of statutory provisions referring to the Judicial Council. *

* Statutory provisions are found in: Civ. Code §§ 70, 3259, 4001, 4359, 4363, 4363.1, 4363.2, 4450, 4503, 4530, 4551, 4552, 4556, 4701; Code Civ. Proc. §§ 75, 77, 116, 117.1, 117.8, 117.10, 170.6, 170.8, 201a, 204b, 204d, 394, 404, 404.3, 404.7, 404.8, 412.20, 415.20, 422.40, 425.12, 429.40, 431.40, 472a, 482.030, 489.230, 516.010, 516.020, 527.6; Evid. Code §§ 451; Gov. Code §§ 69752, 69796, 69801, 69834.3, 69899.5, 70045.2, 70046.3, 70048, 70114, 70128, 71042, 71180.4, 71601.3, 71610, 71700, 71702, 71703, 71704, 72194.5, 72274, 72450, 72602.14, 72604.1, 72624, 72631, 73105, 73106, 74748, 74903, 75002, 75003, 75028, 75036, 75060.6; Pen. Code §§ 853.9, 1029, 1038, 1050, 1053, 1170, 1170.1, 1170.3, 1170.4, 1170.5, 1170.6, 1213.5, 1235, 1238.5, 1239, 1241, 1246, 1247k, 1269b, 1269d, 1468, 1471, 1506, 1507, 3041, 13810, 13825, 13830, 13833, 14003, 14101; Prob. Code §§ 303, 1232, 1233, 1456, 1464, 1491; Veh. Code §§ 40513, 40600, 40653, 40610(d); Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 264-65.

Letter of Transmittal

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN,
Governor of the State of California,
and Members of the Legislature

The 1983 Judicial Council Report is presented pursuant to the provisions
of section 6 of article VI of the Constitution.

January 1, 1983

HON. ROSE ELIZABETH BIRD,
Chairperson

HON. ALLEN E. BROUSSARD
HON. GERALD BROWN
HON. SIDNEY FEINBERG
HON. VAINO H. SPENCER
HON. RICHARD W. ABBE
HON. FLORENCE BERNSTEIN
HON. DONALD B. CONSTINE
HON. RICHARD HODGE
HON. RICHARD A. IBANEZ
HON. ERICH AUERBACH

HON. ANN MARIE CHARGIN
HON. EARL J. CANTOS
HON. RICK S. BROWN
HON. VIVIAN QUINN
HON. OMER L. RAINS
HON. ELIHU M. HARRIS
MR. PETER J. HUGHES
MR. JOSEPH G. HURLEY
MR. W. ROBERT MORGAN
MR. CLAYTON R. JANSSEN

MR. RALPH J. GAMPPELL, *Secretary*

The Judicial Council of the State of California¹

HON. ROSE ELIZABETH BIRD
Chief Justice of California
Chairperson of the Judicial Council
State Building, San Francisco

HON. ALLEN E. BROUSSARD²
Associate Justice, Supreme Court
State Building, San Francisco

HON. GERALD BROWN³
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal
Fourth Appellate District, Division One
San Diego

HON. SIDNEY FEINBERG⁴
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
First Appellate District, Division Three
San Francisco

HON. VAINO H. SPENCER
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division One
Los Angeles

HON. RICHARD W. ABBE
Judge of the Superior Court
Shasta County, Redding

HON. FLORENCE BERNSTEIN
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

HON. DONALD B. CONSTINE
Judge of the Superior Court
San Francisco County, San Francisco

HON. RICHARD HODGE⁵
Judge of the Superior Court
Alameda County, Oakland

HON. RICHARD A. IBANEZ
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

HON. ERICH AUERBACH
Judge of the Municipal Court
Los Angeles Municipal Court District
Los Angeles

HON. ANN MARIE CHARGIN
Judge of the Municipal Court
Stockton Municipal Court District
Stockton

HON. EARL J. CANTOS⁶
Judge of the Municipal Court
San Diego Municipal Court District
San Diego

HON. RICK S. BROWN
Judge of the Justice Court
Solvang Justice Court District
Solvang

HON. VIVIAN QUINN
Judge of the Justice Court
Second Justice Court District
Columbia

HON. OMER L. RAINS⁷
Senator, 18th District
Santa Barbara/Ventura

HON. ELIHU M. HARRIS⁸
Assemblyman, 13th District
Oakland

MR. PETER J. HUGHES⁹
Attorney at Law
San Diego

MR. JOSEPH G. HURLEY¹⁰
Attorney at Law
North Hollywood

MR. W. ROBERT MORGAN¹⁰
Attorney at Law
San Jose

MR. CLAYTON R. JANSSEN⁹
Attorney at Law
Eureka

MR. RALPH J. GAMPPELL
Administrative Director of the Courts
and Secretary of the Judicial Council
San Francisco

¹ Except as otherwise indicated, members were appointed by the Chief Justice on February 1, 1981 for two-year terms expiring January 31, 1983.

² Appointed by the Chief Justice on September 14, 1981 for a term expiring January 31, 1983, vice Hon. Mathew O. Tobriner.

³ Appointed by the Chief Justice on March 9, 1981 for a term expiring January 31, 1983, vice Hon. Stephen K. Tamura.

⁴ Appointed by the Chief Justice on March 9, 1981 for a term expiring January 31, 1983, vice Hon. Wakefield Taylor.

⁵ Appointed by the Chief Justice on September 14, 1981 for a term expiring January 31, 1983, vice Hon. Allen E. Broussard, whose membership as a superior court judge terminated on his elevation to the Supreme Court of California.

⁶ Appointed by the Chief Justice on March 5, 1982 for a term expiring January 31, 1983, vice Hon. Harold Ellis Shabo, whose membership as a municipal court judge terminated on his elevation to the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

⁷ Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and Senate Rule 13 of the 1981-82 Regular Session of the Legislature.

⁸ Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and subdivision (L) of Assembly Rule 26 of the 1981-82 Regular Session of the Legislature.

⁹ Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1983.

¹⁰ Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1984.

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Hon. Florence Bernstein⁵
Hon. Coleman A. Blease⁵
Hon. Robert Feinerman⁴
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Hon. David M. Rothman⁵
Mr. B. E. Witkin⁶

¹ All members of this committee are members of the Judicial Council.

² One-half of the members of this committee are nominated by the State Bar for appointment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council.

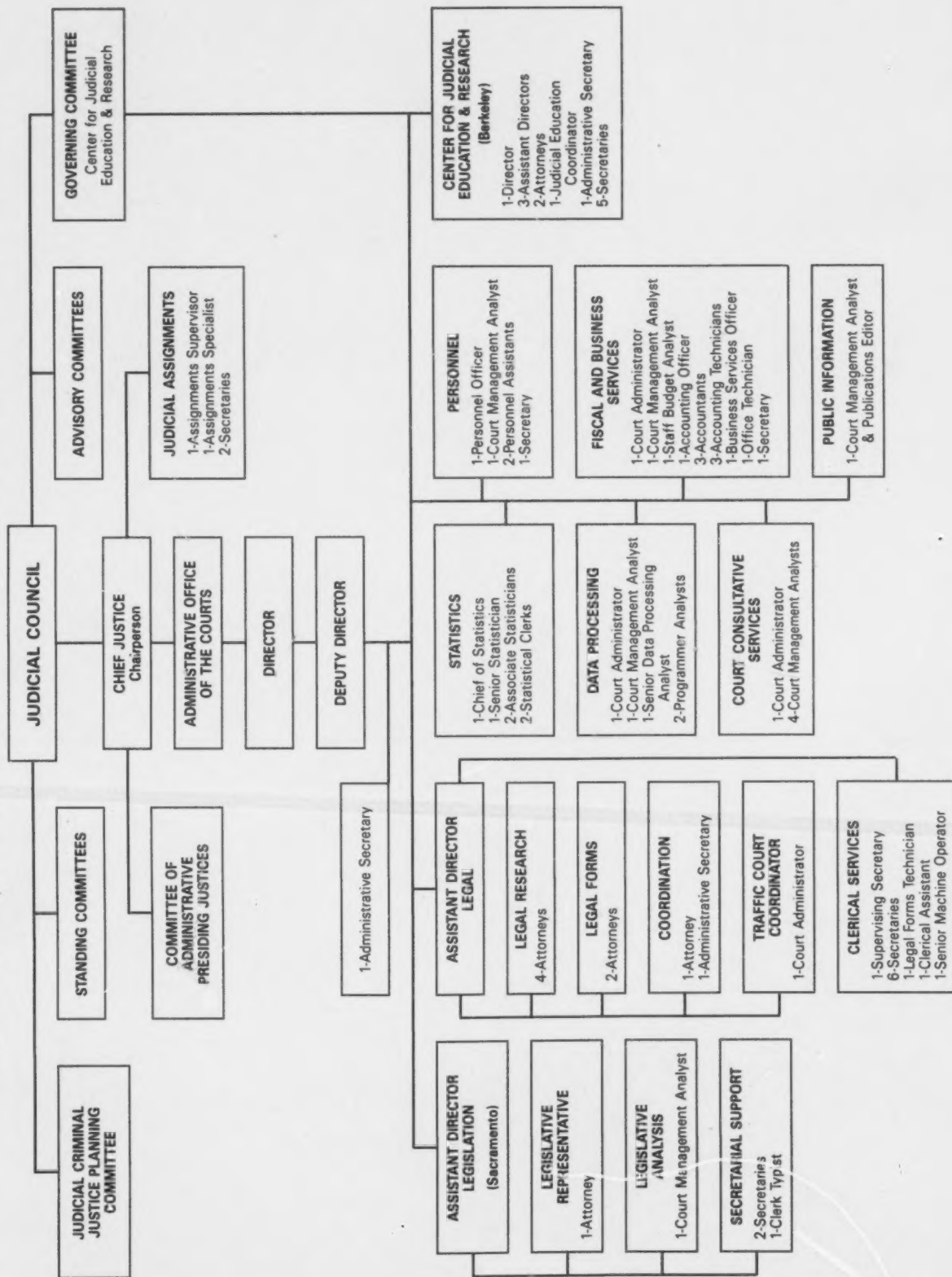
³ An advisory committee appointed by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council with equal representation from the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association.

⁴ California Judges Association representative. Judge Barclay was appointed on May 10, 1982, vice Hon. Gordon L. Files.

⁵ Judicial Council representative.

⁶ Advisory member, not member of the Judicial Council.

1982 CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION CHART



FACT SHEET

1983 Judicial Council Report

The 1983 Judicial Council Report has been filed with the Governor and the Legislature. Part I contains the annual report of the Judicial Council, the chief administrative body of the California court system. Part II contains the annual report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the staff agency for the council.

Judicial Council Report -- Part I

Sentencing Practices Annual Report -- page 3

The Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act of 1976 requires the Judicial Council to "continually study and review the statutory sentences and the operation of existing criminal penalties" and report its findings to the Governor and the Legislature. This fifth annual report focuses on the operation of the law and on new sentencing developments.

Reasons for Reversal on Appeal -- page 7

The Legislative Analyst recommended that the Judicial Council review an adequate sampling of appellate cases to determine the reasons for appeal and identify alternatives for reducing the growth of the appellate court workload. This chapter identifies ten general types of error and concludes that the most frequent type of error is in calculating felony sentences under the Determinate Sentencing Law. The report also concludes that reversals by the Courts of Appeal occur in approximately 2.5 percent of contested criminal trials.

The Economical Litigation Project -- page 15

This chapter reviews the history of the Economical Litigation Project, and analyzes legislation that applies the most successful features of the project to all municipal and justice courts. This legislation was operative July 1, 1983.

Judicial Review of Administrative Action -- page 19

Statutes and case law affecting current practice and procedure for judicial review of administrative agency decisions are analyzed in this chapter.

The Coordination Statute -- page 27

Coordination of civil actions is a procedural device used to join actions pending in different courts that share a common question of fact or law. This chapter reviews a new procedure for transfer and consolidation of superior court and municipal or justice court actions -- commonly referred to as intra-county "vertical" proceedings.

The "El Cajon Experiment" -- page 29

This chapter reviews a five-year pilot project that began in 1977 in the El Cajon Municipal Court, permitting municipal courts to hear certain superior court matters.

Judicial Arbitration Proposals -- page 33

This report summarizes proposed legislation to raise the amount-in-controversy limit for assignment of a case to a judicial arbitration hearing list from \$15,000 to \$25,000 statewide. The higher amount is now in effect in four counties -- Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Trial Court Costs and Revenues -- page 35

California trial court costs and revenues for fiscal year 1982-83 are estimated in this chapter, that includes a Court Financing Summary detailing the total cost of state judicial operations.

Administrative Office Report -- Part II

Director's Report -- page 49

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) carries out the official actions and policies of the Judicial Council under the direction of the Administrative Director of the

Analysis of Judicial Statistics -- page 77

Chapter 2 of the AOC annual report analyzes the workload of the California courts. During fiscal year 1981-82, the Supreme Court set a new record of 7,735 matters for "total business transacted." During the year, the Supreme Court recorded 4,056 filings. The court disposed of 123 matters by written opinion, and disposed of 3,366 petitions for hearing, 560 original proceedings, and 18 executive clemency applications, in addition to numerous motions, petitions for rehearing and other matters.

There were 14,699 filings of contested matters in the Courts of Appeal in fiscal 1981-82, a 1.8 percent decrease from the previous fiscal year. In 1981-82 the Courts of Appeal set a new record by disposing of 7,797 contested matters on the merits by written opinion, that left 8,834 appeals pending on June 30, 1982, an increase of 632 (7.7 percent) over the number pending a year earlier.

There were 738,400 cases filed in superior courts in fiscal 1981-82, an increase of 3,100 cases (less than one percent) from the preceding year. The superior courts disposed of about 581,400 cases.

Statistical data for the municipal and justice courts were summarized together since both courts have the same jurisdiction. Total filings for the 179 lower courts remained at 17.5 million in fiscal 1981-82, including more than 9 million parking cases. These courts disposed of 15 million cases during the fiscal year -- 48 percent were nonparking cases.

During the year, 20,355 total days of assistance were given to the courts by active and retired judges serving under assignments made by the Chief Justice as Chairperson of the Judicial Council. Substantial assistance was also rendered by commissioners, referees, and temporary judges.

Appendix Tables -- page 167

The AOC annual report includes almost 100 pages of appendix tables that analyze the work of California courts, including the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the superior, municipal and justice courts.

Courts. The AOC is comprised of various units that assist the council in surveying the work of the courts and in improving the administration of justice. Each operating unit is described.

The chapter also reviews legislative action on various Judicial Council recommendations and other measures of interest to the courts. It summarizes amendments to the California Rules of Court and the 26 new and revised court forms adopted by the council during 1982.

Also included are reports on the following:

-- A total of 270 petitions for coordination of actions sharing common questions of law or fact were received during 1982. There were 708 individual actions involved in these petitions.

-- The AOC was advised of 27 felony and two misdemeanor cases in which a change of venue motion was granted in 1982, under an administrative procedure for assisting trial courts in such cases.

-- Consolidation of municipal and justice court districts and requirements for justice court oral examinations are discussed briefly in separate reports.

-- California courts reported 31,543 cases on arbitration hearing lists during fiscal year 1981-82. Under this program, civil cases generally must be arbitrated in superior courts with 10 or more judges where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$15,000. Smaller superior courts and any municipal court may join the program.

-- The Judicial Council extended until December 31, 1983 the experimental rules allowing television, radio and still camera coverage of court proceedings.

-- Santa Clara County was the site of a pilot project starting January 1980 that required civil litigants who demanded a jury trial to assume both the costs of trial jurors actually sworn and jurors assembled for voir dire. Legislation effective January 1, 1983, extended this project statewide for five years.

PART I

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL
REPORT**

Chapter 1

SENTENCING PRACTICES ANNUAL REPORT

California's determinate sentencing law, in Penal Code section 1170.6, requires the Judicial Council to "continually study and review the statutory sentences and the operation of existing criminal penalties" and report its findings to the Governor and Legislature. It also requires reports on proposed

legislation affecting felony sentences.

Reports on bills affecting felony sentences are forwarded to the Governor and Legislature during each legislative session by the Administrative Director of the Courts under authority delegated by the Judicial Council.

I. BACKGROUND

Summaries of the determinate sentencing law (Stats. 1976, ch. 1139, as amended) and of the Judicial Council's responsibilities under it have appeared in

prior annual reports. This year's report, as last year's, will focus on new developments relating to sentencing.

II. IMPACT OF NEW LAW ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND SENTENCING PROCESS

In previous reports, it was noted that coincidentally with the July 1, 1977, operative date of the new sentencing law, dispositions by trial began to decrease and guilty pleas increased relative to total dispositions in superior courts, and it was suggested that the change might be related to the new law. Data for 1981-82 show that guilty pleas increased an additional 0.8 percent of total dispositions; but the reduction in trials was offset by a decrease in pretrial dismissals, so that trials were 11.7 percent of total dispositions, almost the same as the previous year's 11.1 percent dispositions by trial. Trials, therefore, remain about five percent lower than the 16.5 percent of total dispositions before determinate sentencing.

Had the previous pattern continued, the 1981-82 dispositions would have required 10,065 trials instead of 7,138, and there would have been about 42,700 guilty pleas instead of 47,664. Comments made in previous reports still appear to be applicable:

- The indicated shift of about 3,000 cases per year from dispositions by trial to dispositions by guilty plea is reducing overall time for criminal cases in superior courts, even after allowing for some increase in the time for sentencing proceedings under the determinate sentencing law.
- Superior court time savings are offset, to a significant degree, by increased appellate workload. Cases involving sentencing questions now appear in the published appellate decisions with some frequency. A recent study indicates that sentencing errors are the greatest single cause for reversals on appeal.¹

While the trend toward more dispositions by guilty plea is reviewed here in terms of decreased superior court workload (and increased appeals), this significant decrease in dispositions by trial has policy implications going to the nature of the criminal adjudication process.

CRIMINAL CASE DISPOSITIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total dispositions*	50,714 (100%)	50,107 (100%)	49,102 (100%)	^R 49,003 (100%)	49,264 (100%)	51,281 (100%)	^R 58,314 (100%)	60,998 (100%)
Pretrial:								
Guilty pleas	34,858 (68.7%)	34,958 (69.8%)	35,089 (71.5%)	35,787 (73.0%)	36,586 (74.3%)	38,690 (75.4%)	45,082 (77.3%)	47,664 (78.1%)
Other pretrial	7,446 (14.7%)	6,661 (13.3%)	5,918 (12.1%)	5,723 (11.7%)	5,913 (12.0%)	6,234 (12.2%)	6,744 (11.6%)	6,196 (10.2%)
Total pretrial	42,304 (83.4%)	41,619 (83.1%)	41,007 (83.5%)	41,510 (84.7%)	42,499 (86.3%)	44,924 (87.6%)	51,826 (88.9%)	53,860 (88.3%)
After trial:								
Uncontested trial**	924 (1.8%)	3,399 (6.8%)	1,962 (4.0%)	1,683 (3.4%)	1,565 (3.2%)	1,263 (2.5%)	^R 1,247 (2.1%)	1,529 (2.5%)
Contested trial	7,486 (14.8%)	5,069 (10.2%)	6,133 (12.5%)	^R 5,810 (11.9%)	5,200 (10.6%)	5,094 (9.9%)	5,241 (9.0%)	5,609 (9.2%)
Total trials	8,410 (16.6%)	8,468 (16.9%)	8,095 (16.5%)	^R 7,493 (15.3%)	6,765 (13.7%)	6,357 (12.4%)	^R 6,488 (11.1%)	7,138 (11.7%)

* Includes cases resulting in acquittal or dismissal, or misdemeanor conviction.

** "Uncontested" is defined as a trial in which only one side offered evidence; the issue of guilt may still be contested in such a trial.

^R Revised

¹ *Infra*, page 7 et seq.

III. 1982 SENTENCING LEGISLATION

Since the enactment of the determinate sentencing law, it has been subject to numerous amendments. The Judicial Council is required by Penal Code section 1170.6 to follow the effects of these amendments. Most of the changes have reflected legislative reevaluations of the appropriate term for specific crimes. Some of the amendments have had more general impact.

Previous annual reports have noted that in 1978, a general revision of the law increased the difference between authorized lower, middle and upper terms for most crimes of violence;² and that 1979 legislation greatly increased the potential sentences of forcible sex offenders by creating special enhancements and by changing the way some consecutive sentences for these crimes are computed.³ These statutes represented departures from the original intent of the determinate sentencing law, to have "narrowly separated [lower, middle and upper] terms" for each crime which would closely approximate the typical time served under the prior indeterminate sentencing law.⁴ The impact of consecutive sentences and enhancements such as those for prior prison terms were similarly based on the practices of the now-defunct Adult Authority under indeterminate sentencing.

Legislation enacted in 1982 included two additional departures from this original structure. Statutes concerning the intimidation of witnesses to a crime⁵ and concerning persons convicted of multiple kidnappings⁶ each provide that in computing consecutive sentences, the terms for two or more crimes are added *in full*, the same method of computation now used for multiple violent sex crimes. There are, therefore, five different *exceptions* to the

general rule that additional crimes add only one-third of their normal penalty to the term for the most serious crime:

(1) fully consecutive term for crime committed in prison or while escapee (Pen. Code § 1170.1(c), formerly § 1170.1(b)) [in original law]; (2) discretionary fully consecutive terms in the case of certain violent sex crimes (Pen. Code § 667.6(c)); (3) mandatory fully consecutive terms for other violent sex crimes (Pen. Code § 667.6(d)); (4) fully consecutive terms for multiple kidnappings (Pen. Code § 1170.1(b)); (5) fully consecutive terms for intimidating a witness to a crime of which the defendant is convicted (Pen. Code § 1170.15).

In addition to the six different ways of computing the basic terms for offenses sentenced consecutively, there are several different ways of computing the effect on consecutive terms of such enhancements as those for being armed with a weapon. These methods include: excluding them entirely (Pen. Code § 1170.1(a), subordinate term for nonviolent crimes); including one-third of their normal term (Pen. Code § 1170.1(a), subordinate term for violent felonies and § 1170.1(b), enhancements on second and subsequent kidnappings); inclusion in full (violent sex crimes, see § 1170.1(i) and intimidating a witness under § 1170.15).

It is apparent that this multiplicity of sentencing methods, some of which differ from each other only subtly, may further increase the workload and risk of error in the superior courts. Until the latest amendments have been in effect for at least a year, it will be impossible to evaluate their impact on the length of terms imposed.

IV. LENGTH OF SENTENCES⁷

Figure 1 depicts the length of sentences of all felons received in 1982 (with new commitments) by the Department of Corrections. The mean (average) sentence was 45.4 months (3.8 years). This represents a slight increase over the 3.7 year average sentence reflected in the Judicial Council's statistics for 1980-81.

A more significant change appears in the sentencing pattern for rape cases since the effective date of S.B. 13 of 1979, mentioned in Section III above. For persons convicted of rape (Pen. Code §§ 261(2),

261(3) or 264.1) committed in 1980 or later, the average sentence in 1982 was 225.19 months (18.8 years), with a range of sentence from three years to 120 years. The data that appear in this section contrast to previous determinate sentences for rape.

It is thus apparent that the special sentencing provisions now applicable to forcible sex crimes have roughly tripled the average sentence, and permitted maximum sentences for repeat offenders about 5-10 times the former maximum.

² Stats. 1978, ch. 576 (Sen. Bill No. 709). See 1979 Annual Report page 9, 1980 Annual Report pages 6, 8 and 9, 1981 Annual Report pages 6-8, 1982 Annual Report page 9.

³ Stats. 1979, ch. 944 (Sen. Bill No. 13). See 1980 Annual Report page 9, 1981 Annual Report page 10, 1982 Annual Report page 9.

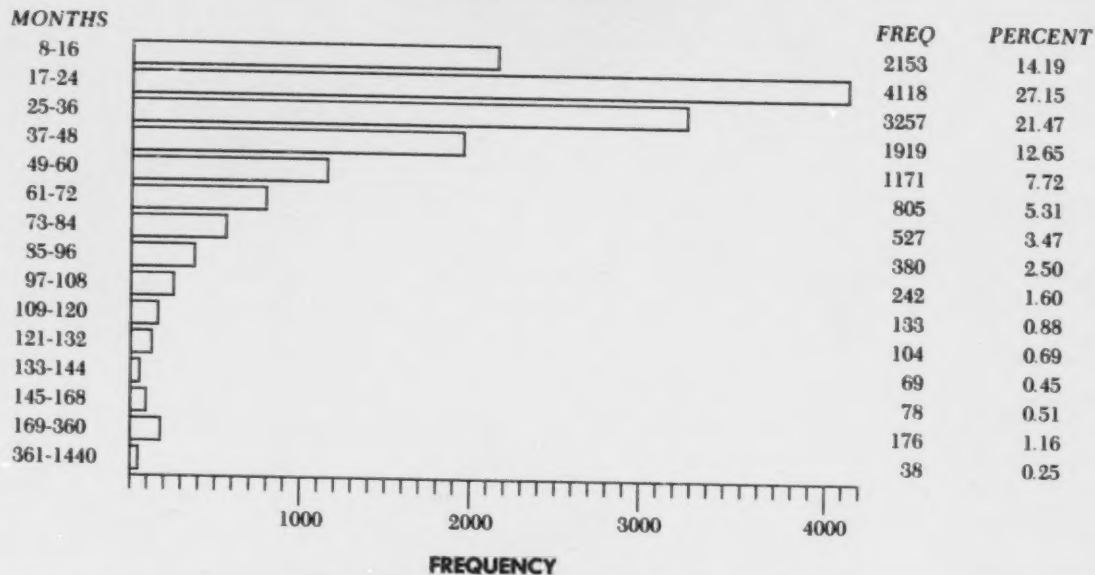
⁴ Letter dated March 19, 1975, from Senator John A. Nejedly to California Superior Court Judges, District Attorneys, Public Defenders, Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs.

⁵ Stats. 1982, ch. 1099 (Assem. Bill No. 2589) adding Penal Code § 1170.15.

⁶ Stats. 1982, ch. 1515 (Assem. Bill No. 3477) adding new Pen. Code § 1170.1(b) (urgency measure).

⁷ Figure 1 and statistics for calendar 1982 courtesy of Management Information Section, Board of Prison Terms, from data prepared for their forthcoming publication "Sentencing Practices: 1982."

Figure 1
LENGTH OF TOTAL SENTENCE IMPOSED
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
15,170 CASES STATEWIDE



DETERMINATE SENTENCES FOR RAPE^a
(Pen. C. §§ 261(2) and 261(3) only)

Quarter Ending	Number of Cases Determinately Sentenced	Mean (Average) Sentence (Years)	Range of Sentences (Years)
3/31/78	47	4.97	3-11
6/30/78	58	5.17	3-12
9/30/78	76	5.76	3-11.66
12/31/78	82	5.85	3-11.66
3/31/79	73	5.42	3-12
6/30/79	112	6.56	3-19.33
9/30/79	102	7.20	3-17.33
12/31/79	77	6.65	3-15
3/31/80	113	6.85	3-18.33
6/30/80	137	7.67	3-27
9/30/80	133	8.90	3-33
12/31/80	105	13.98	3-91.33
3/31/81	143	9.92	3-60.66
6/30/81	152	10.80	3-75

Calendar 1982 (excluding crimes governed by pre-1980 law)	210 ^b	18.8	3-120
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^a Source of quarterly statistics: Sentencing Practices Quarterly. Calendar 1982 statistics from Board of Prison Terms.
^b Includes Pen. C. §§ 261(2), 261(3) and 264.1. As there are few § 264.1 cases, the data are comparable.

Chapter 2

REASONS FOR REVERSAL ON APPEAL

In the analysis of the budget bill for fiscal year 1981-1982, the Legislative Analyst expressed concern about the continuing increase in appeals and the resulting requests for additional appellate court judgeships. The Legislative Analyst recommended that the Judicial Council review an adequate sampling of appellate cases to determine the reasons for appeal and identify alternatives for reducing the growth of the appellate workload.

It should be noted that the reason for an appeal

cannot generally be ascertained except for the appellants' specification of trial court error. Factors other than perceived trial court error appear to influence the decision to take an appeal. The language of the 1981-1982 budget analysis recommending this study,¹ construed in the light of the related legislative hearings, suggests that this research should determine the reasons for reversal on appeal and identify ways of reducing trial court error.

I. METHODOLOGY

All appeals resulting in reversals, or in remand for further trial court proceedings, decided in the two-month period of January 1, 1981 through February 28, 1981 were analyzed. Included were the reported and unpublished opinions of each of the five Courts

of Appeal. There were 177 cases identified and reviewed, 102 civil and 75 criminal (including juvenile). These cases were then categorized as to type of error, as set forth in the findings, below.

II. FINDINGS

There were ten general types of error, some of which included more specific categories, as follows:

A. Sentencing Errors. Forty-one cases (23.2 percent of total). The single greatest type of error was in sentencing. There were three kinds of sentencing errors:

1. **Erroneous determination of the sentence.** Twenty-four cases (13.6 percent of total). Most of these errors involved enhancement of the sentence beyond the term justified by the record or improper sentencing to the upper base term. In some of these cases the court erred by considering an element of the offense again in sentencing to the upper term, or in imposing both the aggravated term and an enhancement of that term.
2. **Failure to state the reasons for the sentencing choice.** Nine cases (5.1 percent of total). In these cases the courts generally failed to adequately state, or to state at all, their reasons for imposing consecutive terms, or the

upper base term or for denying probation. This did not necessarily require a change in the sentencing choice. The disposition often was remanded to allow the trial judges to state the reasons.

3. **Miscellaneous sentencing error.** Eight cases (4.5 percent of total). Some of these errors involved defendants' pleas, which were set aside or not allowed to be withdrawn. In other cases the court relied on suppressed evidence in a previous case or on prior conduct mentioned in the probation report.

B. Errors of Interpretation. Forty cases (22.6 percent of total). These included erroneous interpretations of statutes, case law, or documents, such as contracts and wills.

1. **Misinterpretation of statutes.** Twenty-one cases (11.9 percent of total). Common errors involved misapplication of statutes of limitation, such as where the court failed to allow

¹ The Report of the Legislative Analyst to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee states, at page 9: Can Appellate Workload Be Reduced by Improving the Trial Courts?

We recommend that the Legislature adopt supplemental report language directing the Judicial Council to review an adequate sampling of appellate cases to determine the reasons for the appeals and identify alternatives for reducing the number of appeals.

The continuing increase in appeals from the trial courts is responsible for requests to increase the number of appellate court judgeships. Because each judgeship costs the General Fund a minimum of \$180,000, it is important to explore alternatives for reducing workload in these courts in ways that do not erode due process protections.

Appeals from the trial courts may be based on questions of law or procedural errors. The Judicial Council currently provides training and orientation programs for new judges. The council, however, does not have a formal information system that relates this training to the types of errors made most frequently. A detailed review of appellate cases might indicate that other approaches, such as additional judicial training for trial court judges, improved procedures and/or additional support staffing for the trial courts, could further reduce the need for additional appellate judgeships.

- for a tolling period. There were erroneous awards of attorney fees and costs. In two cases the court misinterpreted the drunk driving statute. Other errors included the setting aside of a default because of a misinterpretation of Code of Civil Procedure section 473 and a misapplication of the Administrative Code.
2. Misinterpretation of case law. Thirteen cases (7.3 percent of total). There was no one error that was regularly repeated. The issues ranged from the authority of a trustee to personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant. Also included were questions of ratification and willful misconduct in a tort action.
 3. Misinterpretation of contract. Four cases (2.3 percent of total). One case involved the parol evidence rule and another the interpretation of an insurance policy.
 4. Miscellaneous errors of interpretation. Two cases (1.1 percent of total). One case involved a ruling based on a statute that was unconstitutionally vague. The other involved an error in the distribution of an estate.
- C. Cases in Which the Court Exceeded Its Jurisdiction or Abused Its Discretion.** Twenty-eight cases (15.8 percent of total).
1. Errors in exceeding jurisdiction. Nine cases (5.1 percent of total). Some of these errors included rejection of a challenge to a judge, the vacation of a dismissal, a judgment which went beyond the issues, and permission of an improper joinder. In three cases the trial court, sitting in review of an administrative board, improperly reweighed the facts rather than reviewing the board's determination.
 2. Abuse of discretion. Nineteen cases (10.7 percent of total). Typical of these errors were the failure to permit amendments either at the pleading stage or trial, failure to make findings of fact and conclusions of law and failure to grant a mistrial for prosecutorial misconduct.
- D. Cases in Which There Was Insufficient Evidence to Support the Judgment or Posttrial Ruling.** Seventeen cases (9.6 percent of total).
1. Insufficient evidence to support the judgment. Thirteen cases. (7.4 percent of total). These included cases in which there was lack of specific intent to support conviction, or lack of evidence to support one or more findings of fact or conclusions of law.
 2. Erroneous determination after trial. Four cases (2.3 percent of total). In these cases the court erroneously granted or denied a new trial or granted dismissal.
- E. Erroneous Sustaining of or Failure to Grant Summary Adjudication.** Thirteen cases (7.4 percent of total).
1. Erroneous sustaining of demurrer. Five cases (2.8 percent of total). Causes of action were sufficiently alleged.
 2. Erroneous failure to sustain demurrer. One case (.6 percent of total).
 3. Erroneous granting of summary judgment. Six cases (3.4 percent of total). In these cases there were triable issues of fact.
 4. Erroneous entry of nonsuit. One case (.6 percent of total).
- F. Errors Involving an Inadequate Record, Instructions or Advice to a Party.** Thirteen cases (7.3 percent of total).
1. Failure to make an adequate record for review. Five cases (2.8 percent of total). This was the civil trial equivalent of the court's failure to state its reasons for a sentencing choice. The court failed to separately specify reasons for granting a new trial or made ambiguous findings of fact which did not support conclusions of law, or gave an inadequate statement of reasons for finding a cause of action to have been proven.
 2. Errors concerning instructions. Four cases (2.3 percent of total). Errors ranged from failure to instruct at all on an essential issue to instructing on theories not before the court.
 3. Failure to advise a party of his or her rights. Four cases (2.3 percent of total). Generally these errors occurred in criminal cases where the defendants were not warned as to the consequences of their pleas.
- G. Erroneous Rulings on Motions to Suppress Evidence.** Nine cases (5.1 percent of total). Generally the courts erred in denying motions to suppress, but some errors involved suppression of admissible evidence. In most cases there was not probable cause or a valid warrant for an arrest or search. One case involved violation of Miranda rights when a statement was taken after the defendant requested an attorney.
- H. "Mitigated" Error or Absence of Error.** Seven cases (4.0 percent of total). These were cases of first impression or conflicting case law, or changes of law between trial and appellate review. In one case the judgment was reversed in the absence of trial court error, because the respondent failed to file a brief.

I. Errors in Determination of Community Property. Six cases (3.4 percent of total). A number of these cases involved problems of commingling and tracing of separate property.

J. Improper Computation of Damages. Three cases (1.7 percent of total). Two of these cases were somewhat unusual. One involved the calculation of prejudgment interest and the other involved failure to account for an offset.

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 102 civil and 75 criminal reversals occurred in a total of 454 civil and 604 criminal appeals. Reversible trial court error, therefore, was found in 22.5 percent of the civil and 12.4 percent of the criminal cases appealed. During the same two months there were approximately 4,239 contested civil trials and 2,942

criminal trials (including juvenile) in the superior courts. Civil reversals were only 2.4 percent when measured against contested civil trials for the same period. The percentage for criminal trials was 2.5. See Exhibits 1 and 2.²

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For the test period, reversible trial court error was found in 22.5 percent of the civil cases and 12.4 percent of the criminal cases which were appealed. When compared to the total number of contested trials in the same period, the rate of reversal was 2.4 percent in civil cases and 2.5 percent in criminal cases.³

Exhibit 3⁴ demonstrates that the percentage of criminal cases in which error was found fell from 1978-79 to 1979-80, and increased in the following year. However, Exhibit 3 also suggests that there was a significant increase in findings of error from 1976-77, the last year before the determinate sentencing act, to 1977-78 and thereafter, when that law took effect.

As to criminal appeals, therefore, there is some evidence that both increased appeals and increased error may coincide with the adoption of a new and complex law.

Factors other than trial court error influence the number of appeals. Exhibit 4⁵ is a table that appears at page 52 of the *1982 Judicial Council Annual Report*; similar tables have appeared in the annual reports for the past several years. It demonstrates that criminal appeals *filed* amount to 110 percent of contested criminal convictions. (The percentage exceeds 100 because of the inclusion of about 200 prosecution appeals and a substantial number of appeals after guilty pleas, mostly concerned with sentencing.) Civil appeals filed amount to only 16 or 17 percent of contested superior court dispositions. Yet Exhibit 2 suggests that a court of appeal is twice as likely to find error in a civil case than in a criminal case.

Reasons for appeal in addition to perceived trial court error have been noted by the Chief Justice's Special Committee on Appellate Practices and Procedures in the First Appellate District. They include the desire of civil appellants to defer payment of a judgment or apply pressure for its compromise. Criminal defendants can delay commencement of a sentence if they are able to secure bail pending appeal.

The Legislature recently has increased the interest rate on judgments so as to help eliminate that factor as an incentive for civil appeals.

The number of reversals in the sample period does not seem excessive given the complexities and the continuing evolution of the law. Nor do reversals on appeal in California appear to be excessive when compared to other large states. Exhibit 5⁶ was prepared by the National Center for State Courts to show non-affirmances in cases appealed to the intermediate courts of the states of Texas, New York, Illinois, and New Jersey. The categories used are roughly comparable to those in Exhibit 2, particularly as to the errors as a percentage of majority opinion in California's Courts of Appeal. The 12.5 percent reversal rate in criminal cases in California compares favorably with the 16 percent, 17 percent and 23 percent rates in New Jersey, Texas and Illinois, respectively. The same is true of California's rate of civil reversals, 22.5 percent, compared to 32 percent, 33 percent and 41 percent in New Jersey, Texas and Illinois.

Every reasonable effort should be made to reduce trial court errors to a minimum, and an effective way to achieve this goal is by continuing judicial education.

² See pages 10 and 11.

³ The percentage of error is lower for the full 1980-81 fiscal year than the included sample period.

⁴ See page 11.

⁵ See page 12.

⁶ See page 13.

The California Center for Judicial Education conducts various educational programs for judges, including an annual California Judicial College at Boalt Hall, University of California, Berkeley. The college has convened annually since 1967, primarily for the benefit of new judges. Over 80 percent of the present judiciary has attended the college. Highlights of the 1982 college include the following:

1. The judges were presented 80 separate evidence problems, hypotheticals drawn from actual appellate cases. These included the full panoply of evidence considerations in both criminal and civil law, such as relevance, evidence of prior convictions, out-of-court statements, hearsay, nonhearsay and exceptions to the hearsay rule, business and official records, prior inconsistent statements, the opinion testimony of expert and lay witnesses and the best evidence rule, including the admissibility of tape recordings. This instruction relates not only to reducing errors of interpretation (III B) but also to curtailing error in connection with motions to suppress evidence (III G).

2. More specifically relating to the suppression of evidence was a course devoted exclusively to a review of the law concerning seizures and exceptions to the seizure rule for searches with and without warrants.

3. The course on criminal procedure before trial included an extensive discussion of taking pleas, assuring a proper factual basis, and permitting withdrawal of a plea, so that the court will not abuse its discretion in this area (III C 2). Judges also were instructed in giving required advice to defendants,

such as in the dangers and disadvantages of self-representation (III F 2).

4. In addition to the thorough review of case law discussed above, several other courses should help reduce errors of interpretation (III B). These included a review of 1982 legislation and ballot propositions affecting the courts. The focus was on analysis of Proposition 8, including viewpoints and materials from both prosecutors and defense counsel. The judges also were advised as to books, periodicals and other materials for individual continuing education. Instruction on efficient notetaking and effective communication, including good listening habits, is designed to improve a judge's comprehension and thereby reduce the likelihood of judicial error.

5. Sentencing errors (III A) present a special consideration and have been addressed in special CJER criminal law institutes for superior court judges who are involved in felony sentencing. Concentrated study is given to the interpretation and application of the determinate sentencing laws. For example, much attention has been given to avoiding the dual use of factors in sentencing, as where the court improperly considers a factor both for choosing the aggravated term and for an enhancement of that term.

Sentencing errors were addressed again at the Judicial College in the one-and-a-half day course on Criminal Law and Procedure after Conviction. This course covered in detail determinate sentencing, use of probation reports, commitment to the California Youth Authority, sentencing for multiple offenses and negotiated pleas.

EXHIBIT 1 California Courts of Appeal Summary of Type of Errors January and February 1981

<i>Type of Error</i>	<i>Number of Appeals</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
TOTAL	177	100.0
A. Sentencing errors	41	23.2
B. Errors in interpretation	40	22.6
C. Court exceeded jurisdiction	28	15.8
D. Insufficient evidence to support judgment or ruling	17	9.6
E. Erroneous sustaining or failure to grant summary adjudication	13	7.3
F. Inadequate record, instructions or advice to party	13	7.3
G. Motions to suppress evidence	9	5.1
H. Mitigated error or absence of error	7	4.0
I. Determination of community property	6	3.4
J. Computation of damages	3	1.7

EXHIBIT 2
California Courts of Appeal
Appeals with Errors¹ Compared with Appeals Decided by
Majority Opinion and with Trials in Superior Courts
January and February 1981

<i>Type</i>	<i>Appeals With Errors</i>	<i>Appeals Decided by Majority Opinion</i>	<i>Superior Court Trials</i>	<i>Errors as a Percent of</i>	
				<i>Majority Opinions</i>	<i>Superior Court Trials</i>
Total.....	177	1,058	—	16.7%	—
Civil	102	454	4,239 ²	22.5%	2.4%
Criminal	75	604	2,942 ³	12.5%	2.5%

¹ Appeals resulting in reversals or in remand for further trial.

² Contested trials.

³ Includes criminal trials and contested juvenile delinquency hearings.

EXHIBIT 3
California Courts of Appeal
Criminal Appeals with Errors Compared with Criminal Appeals Decided by
Majority Opinions and with Criminal Trials in Superior Courts
Fiscal Years 1976-77 through 1980-81

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Criminal Appeals With Errors</i>	<i>Criminal Appeals Decided by Majority Opinion</i>	<i>Superior Court Criminal Trials</i>	<i>Errors as a Percent of</i>	
				<i>Majority Opinions</i>	<i>Superior Court Trials</i>
1976-1977	223	2,912	21,431	7.7	1.0
1977-1978	325	3,254	19,727	10.0	1.6
1978-1979	326	3,028	19,161	10.8	1.7
1979-1980	306	3,319	19,092	9.2	1.6
1980-1981	383	3,891	18,460	9.8	2.1

EXHIBIT 4
Table VII—California Courts of Appeal
Relationship Between Contested Superior Court Dispositions
and Appeals Filed
Fiscal years 1971-72 through 1980-81

<i>Fiscal year</i>	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
State totals:										
Superior Court Contested Dispositions										
CIVIL.....	19,185	20,074	20,996	20,008	23,185	23,657	24,776	25,977	^a 25,342	26,714
Courts of Appeal civil appeals filed—										
Number.....	2,191	2,277	2,380	2,686	3,183	3,283	3,518	3,662	4,249	4,464
Percent.....	11.4%	11.3%	11.3%	13.4%	13.7%	13.9%	14.2%	14.1%	^a 16.8%	16.7%
Superior Court Contested Dispositions *										
CRIMINAL.....	6,114	6,189	6,509	6,373	5,089	6,133	5,823	5,200	^a 5,094	5,241
Courts of Appeal criminal appeals filed—										
Number.....	2,764	3,106	3,300	3,229	3,279	4,040	3,947	4,279	4,586	4,730
Percent **.....	45.2%	50.2%	50.7%	50.7%	64.4%	65.9%	67.8%	82.3%	^a 90.0%	90.2%
Convictions after contested trial ***.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,242	5,025	4,681	4,258	4,156	4,290
Criminal appeals filed, % of convictions after contested trial.....	-	-	-	-	77.3%	80.4%	84.3%	100.5%	110.4%	110.3%

* Includes change of plea or dismissal following start of trial for years 1971-72 through 1974-75. The figures for subsequent years exclude changes of plea.

** Note that this does not necessarily reflect the precise percentage of appealable dispositions actually appealed, as the statistical system cannot track individual cases. "Superior court contested dispositions" includes nonappealable acquittals and excludes convictions on pleas of guilty, a few of which are appealable.

The table is, therefore, presented only to show the general relationship between Court of Appeal workload and contested superior court dispositions.

*** See Appendix Table 22 B; first available in 1975-76.

^a Revised.

EXHIBIT 5
Appeals with Errors in Four States
(Intermediate Courts)

	<i>Non-affirmed</i>	<i>Appeals Decided</i>	<i>Trials</i>	<i>Non-affirmance as Percent of:</i>	
				<i>Appeals Decided</i>	<i>Trials</i>
TEXAS (1980)					
Total	997	4,008	—	25%	—
Civil	669	2,030	N/A	33%	—
Criminal	328	1,978	3,744	17%	9%
NEW YORK (1980)					
Total	2,679	8,946	16,271	30%	16%
ILLINOIS (1980—FY Aug. 31)					
Total	1,335	4,333	—	31%	—
Civil	775	1,885	N/A	41%	—
Criminal	560	2,448	5,110	23%	11%
NEW JERSEY (1980)					
Total	907	3,738	6,702	24%	14%
Civil	624	1,977	4,299	32%	15%
Criminal	283	1,761	2,403	16%	12%

Notes:

The information is from state court annual reports.

"Nonaffirmed" means every disposition except "affirmed" or "dismissed." Almost all "nonaffirmed" cases are reversed, reversed and remanded, remanded, or partly affirmed and partly reversed. The New Jersey statistics in the nonaffirmed column are cases "reversed" according to the annual report.

"Appeals decided" are cases decided on the merits. They are generally cases decided with opinion, but some of these states also decided some cases without writing opinions.

"Civil trials" are just general civil cases, and do not include probate, juvenile, and domestic relations.

"Criminal trials" include acquittals (usually about a fourth to a third of the trials) and do not include juvenile cases.

Juvenile appeals are sometimes counted as civil and sometimes as criminal appeals; the annual reports here did not state how they were counted. Few appeals, however, are juvenile appeals.

Chapter 3

THE ECONOMICAL LITIGATION PROJECT

This report reviews the history of the Economical Litigation Project (ELP), summarizes the findings and recommendations of several studies, and analyzes recent legislation that applies in all municipal and justice courts the features of the ELP experiment that have proven most effective in decreasing

the cost of litigating cases of smaller dollar value.

The report concludes that, while several of the innovative features of ELP were not successful in practice and should not be perpetuated, many valuable lessons were learned from the experiment.

I. THE PROJECT

To provide a way of testing innovative procedures aimed at reducing the cost of civil litigation, the Legislature enacted Statutes of 1976, chapter 960, operative January 1, 1978, to add part 3.5 (§§ 1823-1833.2) to the Code of Civil Procedure. Legislative concerns were described as follows:

... [T]here is a compelling state interest in the development of . . . procedures which will reduce the expense of litigation . . . and . . . in experimentation on a small scale with new procedures to accomplish that result before those provisions are adopted statewide. (Code Civ. Proc. § 1823.)

The statute directed the Judicial Council: (1) to conduct an experimental pilot project for three years¹ in two municipal and two superior courts; (2) to provide by rule for the innovative practices and procedures to be followed; (3) to collect and evaluate data to determine the cost-effectiveness of the new procedures; and (4) to report its findings annually to the Legislature. An advisory committee was named to advise the Judicial Council regarding the conduct of the pilot project.

Subsequently the Economical Litigation Review Committee was appointed to monitor the progress of the project and prepare this report for the Judicial Council.²

The experimental project was conducted in the municipal court of Fresno County and the Los Angeles Municipal Court District. Superior courts participating in the project were the Torrance Branch of the Los Angeles Superior Court and the Fresno Su-

perior Court. Each court was chosen with the concurrence of a majority of its judges. In the superior courts the experiment applied only to cases where the amount in controversy did not exceed \$25,000.

The design of the ELP focused on simplifying or limiting four areas of litigation practice:

1. *Pleadings were affected in two ways.* Special demurrers were prohibited and litigants were urged to use simplified pleadings. This simplified pleading aspect of the project did not attain the desired goals of simplicity or economy.
2. *Pretrial motions were limited.* Initially, only specified motions were permitted in the municipal courts. After a period of confusion, the municipal court rule was amended so as to conform to the rule in superior court ELP cases; thereafter, all motions were permitted except for a further account and certain motions to strike.
3. *Discovery was significantly limited.* Interrogatories were eliminated and non-party depositions were severely restricted. Considerable experimentation occurred with these limitations during the course of the project since the limitations of the two court levels originally differed.

The most significant success of the experimental project was in the area of discovery. The evaluators have concluded that the savings resulting from limited discovery offer the most lasting gains to the statewide court system.

¹ Subsequent legislation extended the project two years, to January 1, 1983, to provide a wider base for study.

² Members of the original Advisory Committee on Economical Litigation were: Judges Richard Schauer, Chair (Los Angeles Superior Court), Robert S. Thompson (Second Appellate District), Eli H. Levenson (San Diego Superior Court), George Brunn (Berkeley-Albany Municipal Court), William J. Harris, Jr. (San Jose-Milpitas Municipal Court), and Attorney Francis M. Wheat (Los Angeles).

Members of the Economical Litigation Review Committee submitting this report are: Judges Richard Schauer, Chair (Los Angeles Superior Court), Herbert L. Ashby (Second Appellate District), Norman L. Epstein (Los Angeles Superior Court), August J. Goebel (retired), David M. Rothman (Los Angeles Superior Court), Hollis J. Best (Fresno Superior Court), Candace D. Cooper (Los Angeles Municipal Court), Alex Saldamando (San Francisco Municipal Court), Armando O. Rodriguez (Fresno Municipal Court), and Attorneys Lynn E. Hall, Russell E. Shallcross, Francis M. Wheat and Claudia E. Smith.

4. *Trial procedures were somewhat limited and simplified.* Trial evidence was generally limited to that outlined in a pretrial statement. Written witness statements, including those of medical experts, were permitted if certain procedures were followed. Narrative testimony was permitted. The simplified procedures borrowed heavily from small claims and arbitration practice.

While some of these trial procedures did not have a significant impact in the ELP project, the use of the written witness statements was successful and is retained in the proposed legislation.³

These special procedures were the subject of three studies. Each has been reviewed by the authors of this report.

The first report, *An Evaluative Study*, 117 pages plus an appendix of 100 pages of tables, was completed in February 1981, by a project directed by Professor John T. McDermott of Loyola Law School in Los Angeles. The preface to the study applauded the ELP project and urged more states to experiment with procedures designed to reduce the costs and delays in civil litigation. The specific focus of the study was the relevance, or transferability, of ELP to the federal courts. It concluded that the ELP provisions were inappropriate in the federal courts, where cases were likely to be more complex and of higher dollar value and, therefore, "discovery intensive."

However, the study determined the ELP procedures to be of significant benefit for cases within the project. It found that the ELP program substantially reduced the cost of formal discovery (50%) and the overall cost of litigation (15-20%), without significant diminution in the quality of justice. Of attorneys interviewed in Fresno and Los Angeles, 58 percent favored continuation of the program, if modified to relax some of the restrictions on discovery.

A second study, *The California ELP: Problems and Prospects*, focused on the conduct of ELP in the Los Angeles Municipal Court and Los Angeles Superior Court, Southwest Division (Torrance). The study was conducted by two senior staff attorneys of the National Center for State Courts, with the assistance of a research analyst-computer programmer.

Their analysis disclosed there had been a substantial reduction in case processing time in the Torrance Superior Court, reduction in time between filing of the complaint and notification of trial readiness in the Los Angeles Municipal Court, and some reduction in attorney preparation time which affected the fees charged to hourly-rate-paying litigants. The study found that ELP time savings were not passed through to contingent fee litigants, but suggested that this finding may have resulted from attorneys'

initial unfamiliarity with the program, and might have changed over a period of time. A number of attorneys were confused and frustrated by the need to follow a different set of rules in ELP courts; as a result, adherence to the project rules was often poor. This non-compliance led to substantial revision of the project rules. Defense attorneys believed that lack of discovery had impeded their efforts to defend their clients and led to their perception of a lower quality of justice under the ELP.

The study concluded:

The purpose behind the California ELP was valid, and a consensus seems to exist that reasonable limits on discovery are desirable. By eliminating all interrogatories and severely restricting depositions in all cases, the ELP approach, however, may have been too heavy-handed. Reasonable limits on discovery, coupled with effective court sanctions, may prove to be a palatable alternative.

The study emphasized that significant changes, such as those incorporated in the project, require a strong educational effort.

The ELP in Fresno County courts was studied much less thoroughly than in Los Angeles. The presiding judge of the Fresno Superior Court, Charles F. Hamlin, summarized the general feeling of the judges regarding ELP: "It was a waste of time from the court's standpoint." The court preferred to concentrate on exploring other avenues for reducing the time and expense involved in civil litigation.

Judge Annette LaRue of the Fresno Municipal Court notes that, in addition to its goals of time and cost savings, the ELP was intended to eliminate oppressive discovery tactics. She favors adoption of discovery limitations statewide similar to those adopted under the ELP.

The clerk's office of the Fresno Municipal Court reported some confusion arose because out-of-county attorneys were unfamiliar with the project and local attorneys had to be familiarized with the special project rules. These problems were found in each of the ELP courts, especially at the beginning. The committee recommends, therefore, that legislation extending the ELP concept statewide (to municipal and justice courts) should allow sufficient time for courts and litigants to learn the new procedures.

The third evaluation of the ELP and of its effectiveness in the two Los Angeles County courts participating in the study was made by a committee appointed by the Los Angeles County Bar Association.⁴ This committee, whose members represent a broad range of views, included judges intimately familiar with the origin and development of the ELP in Los Angeles. In addition to drawing on their personal experiences the members had available the two studies mentioned above.

³ The legislative proposal that would perpetuate the most successful features of ELP is discussed at page 17.

⁴ Members of this committee were: Attorney Orville A. Armstrong, Chair, Judges Norman Epstein, August J. Goebel, C. Bernard Kaufman, Richard Schauer, Abby Soven, and attorneys Lee Barker, Lee Ellen Fitzgibbon, Lynn E. Hall, Paige Roberts Harrison, Ann Haskins, Sidney Knable, Michael Mercy, James R. Ross, William J. Tortu and Roy G. Weatherup.

On February 5, 1982, the committee submitted its report to the trustees of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. The report included the text of a legislative proposal to make permanent, in municipal and justice courts only, the more effective aspects of the ELP.

Principal features of the legislative proposal, based on the most successful features of ELP, were:

1. *Limitations on pretrial motions, essentially the same as in ELP.*
2. *Substantial discovery limitations, although permitting more discovery than in ELP.* As proposed, each party would be permitted to propound, as to each adversary, a combination of 25 interrogatories, requests for admission or requests to produce or identify documents or things, or one deposition.
3. *Utilization of a Case Questionnaire, which each party would be required to complete and serve with its initial pleading.* The form, to be developed by the Judicial Council, would supply essential information normally developed by interrogatories, such as "names and addresses of witnesses, a list of relevant documents, a statement of the nature and amount of damages, and information covering insurance coverage, injuries and treating physicians." The form would not only supplement the limited discovery but also would provide early information relevant to settlement of the litigation.
4. *The permissive use of a demand for a list of witnesses and a description of evidence to be offered at trial.* The responding party could not offer unlisted witnesses or evidence, except for impeachment. This proposal was a continuation of ELP practice.

5. *Simplified trial procedures.* A declaration could be introduced instead of the live testimony if specified procedures were followed. In jury trials this procedure was limited to medical expert evidence and written evidence authenticating documents. This also was a continuation of ELP practice.

The proposal was incorporated into Assembly Bill No. 3170 (1981-82 Reg. Sess.). This bill was supported by the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the State Bar, through its Committee on Legislation and Committee on the Administration of Justice and by the Judicial Council. The legislation eventually emerged as part of Senate Bill No. 1820 and was enacted as the Economic Litigation for Municipal and Justice Courts Act,⁵ adding Code of Civil Procedure sections 90 through 100, operative July 1, 1983.

The Act includes the principal features of the original proposal, with two major changes. First, discovery is less restricted. Each party may propound, as to each adversary, a combination of 35 interrogatories, requests for admission or requests to produce or identify documents or things and may take one deposition. Second, the Case Questionnaire is permissive, rather than mandatory. However, if plaintiff chooses to serve a completed Case Questionnaire with the complaint, each adversary party must produce the same with its initial pleading.

The legislation applies statewide in municipal and justice courts except for small claims and any proceedings, other than judicial arbitration, under Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure (commencing with section 1063).⁶ The operative date was deferred until July 1, 1983, to permit familiarization by courts and litigants with the new procedures. In addition, the legislation added section 1823.15 to the Code of Civil Procedure to extend the pilot project until the operative date of the new act. This is to provide continuity for cases in the pilot project.

II. CONCLUSION

The Economic Litigation for Municipal and Justice Courts Act is consistent with the three thorough studies of the Economical Litigation Project, which determined that significant benefits were realized

from the limitations on motions and discovery and that those benefits should be continued on a statewide basis in municipal and justice courts.

⁵ Stats. 1982, ch. 1581.

⁶ These proceedings include, *inter alia*, mandamus, prohibition, unlawful detainer and confession of judgment.

Chapter 4

JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

This report surveys legislation affecting current procedure and practice for judicial review of adjudicatory determinations by administrative agencies. Generally review is provided under Code of Civil Procedure section 1094.5, conveniently described as "administrative mandamus," and is available to inquire into the validity of any final order or decision in which the law requires (1) a hearing, (2) evidence to be taken, and (3) discretion in the determination of facts to be vested in the hearing body.¹

An administrative determination which is not adjudicatory is reviewable under "ordinary" or "traditional" mandamus. (Code Civ. Proc., § 1085.) This usually involves action which is merely ministerial or quasi-legislative, but also extends to matters which by law require the exercise of discretion or the assumption of jurisdiction, or involve an abuse of administrative discretion in matters for which no hearing is legally required.² Where, however, an agency of legislative or local origin exercises an adjudicatory function in considering facts presented at an administrative hearing, review under section

1094.5 has been declared to be the only remedy.³

Notwithstanding the availability of section 1094.5, other methods to review adjudicatory decisions exist. For example, determinations by agencies to which the Constitution has granted limited judicial power must be reviewed through the writ of review;⁴ and administrative actions affecting the duration or conditions of confinement of persons convicted of crimes are appropriately reviewed through the writ of habeas corpus.⁵

Some statutes affecting agencies of legislative and local origin also prescribe methods of review apparently different from section 1094.5. These methods include review by "petition,"⁶ "writ of certiorari,"⁷ "appeal,"⁸ and "breach of contract action."⁹ Where review is plainly by means of administrative mandamus, a statute may specify "petition for writ of mandate,"¹⁰ "judicial review,"¹¹ or "judicial review in accordance with law."¹² The scope of judicial review of an agency's decision also varies, affected as it is by legislative direction and constitutional due process requirements.¹³

¹ Code of Civ. Proc., § 1094.5(a). Administrative mandamus is also available to review administrative action by a private entity such as a hospital which arbitrarily interferes with a fundamental right to practice a lawful profession. (*Ezekiel v. Winkley* (1977) 20 Cal.3d 267, 271-272; *Anton v. San Anton Community Hospital* (1977) 19 Cal.3d 802, 823.)

² Traditional mandamus may differ from administrative mandamus in the scope of the evidence which the court may consider and the procedural requirements which the petitioner must meet, particularly the provisions of the statute of limitations.

"In an action for administrative mandamus, the court reviews the administrative record, receiving additional evidence only if that evidence was unavailable at the time of the administrative hearing, or improperly excluded from the record. (Code Civ. Proc., § 1094.5.) In a traditional mandamus action, on the other hand, the court is not limited to review of the administrative record, but may receive additional evidence." (*No Oil, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles* (1974) 13 Cal.3d 68, 79 fn. 6; see also *Temescal Water Co. v. Dept. of Public Works* (1955) 44 Cal.2d 90, 94 and *Triangle Ranch, Inc. v. Union Oil Co.* (1955) Cal.App.2d 428, 436—possible court review of evidence in a "de novo trial" under section 1085.)

The statute of limitations applicable to proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act (Gov. Code, §§ 11370-11528) is determined by Government Code section 11523. In cases not governed by the Administrative Procedure Act the statute or ordinance defining the agency's functions may specify the time within which a proceeding to review the action of an agency must be brought (e.g., Gov. Code, § 19630; see also Code Civ. Proc., § 1094.6). If no other period is specified, the statute or limitations for ordinary civil actions applies, and the nature of the right asserted determines the period. (*Allen v. Humboldt County Bd. of Supervisors* (1963) 2 Cal.App.2d 877, 884.) This means that ordinary mandamus and non-APA actions must be brought within either three years (Code Civ. Proc., § 338(1)) or four years (Code Civ. Proc., § 343). (See *Conti v. Board of Supervisors of Civil Service Comm'rs* (1969) 1 Cal.3d 351, 356 fn. 2.)

³ *Temescal Water Co. v. Dept. of Public Works* (1955) 44 Cal. 3d 90, 100-101.

⁴ The writ of review, or certiorari, is the statutory method to review decisions of agencies vested with judicial power under the California Constitution. (See Bus. & Prof. Code, § 23090—Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board; Pub. Util. Code, § 1756—Public Utilities Commission; Lab. Code, § 5950—Workers Compensation Appeals Board; Bus. & Prof. Code, § 6082—State Bar of California.)

⁵ Penal Code sections 1170, 1170.2, and 2932; see *Ex parte Soldavini* (1944) 64 Cal.App.2d 677.

⁶ Lab. Code, § 1160.8.

⁷ Pub. Res. Code, § 3766.

⁸ Ed. Code, § 56505, subd. (j).

⁹ Gov. Code, § 53066.1, subd. (g) (3).

¹⁰ Health & Saf. Code, § 40664.

¹¹ Pub. Res. Code, § 25531.

¹² Harb. & Nav. Code, § 1183; Corp. Code, § 31504; Lab. Code, §§ 1700.44 and 1543.

¹³ Compare the scope of administrative mandamus review in Public Resources Code section 21168, requiring the substantial evidence test ("the court shall not exercise its independent judgment on the evidence but shall only determine whether the agency's decision is supported by substantial evidence in the light of the whole record") with the requirement of the independent judgment test in Harbors and Navigation Code section 1183 ("the final decision of the board is subject to judicial review in accordance with law, and upon such review the court shall exercise its independent judgment on the evidence").

In *Tex-Cal Land Management, Inc. v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd.* (1979) 24 Cal.3d 335, 346, the Supreme Court held that the Legislature may accord finality to the findings of a statewide agency that are supported by "substantial evidence" on the record considered as a whole which are made under appropriate due process safeguards, whether or not the California Constitution provides for that agency's exercising "judicial power." The holding suggests that the Legislature may by statute, in appropriate circumstances, impose the substantial evidence scope of review for statewide agency adjudications regardless of whether the rights affected are fundamental and vested. The decision appears to carve a critical exception to rule announced in *Bixby v. Pierno* (1971) 4 Cal.3d 130 and *Strumsky v. San Diego County Employees Retirement Assn.* (1974) 11 Cal.3d 28, that when an adjudicatory decision of a statewide agency of legislative origin or local body affects a fundamental vested right, a full and independent review of that decision is constitutionally mandated.

In light of the existing statutory framework of judicial review of administrative action, several observations appear appropriate:

1. The conventional method of reviewing adjudicatory decisions of legislatively or locally created agencies is administrative mandamus (Code Civ. Proc., § 1094.5). It is well developed, recognized, and uniform in application.

2. Legislative departure from the use of administrative mandamus may create a proliferation of ad hoc methods of review, leading to procedures that are uncertain, rules of review that are inconsistent, application of those rules that are not uniform, and results that are unpredictable. Proliferation of procedural devices to review administrative action is also undesirable because it has the potential of producing mistakes and inadvertence of practice, and encouraging appeals and parallel lines of law in matters which differ less in the rights and principles involved than in the technical mechanism for reviewing an agency's adjudicatory decisions.

3. Where the legislative intent is to provide judicial review from an agency's action in accordance with section 1094.5, the method of review should be identified minimally as "judicial review in accordance with law" or "petition for writ of mandate," and not by terms which do not conventionally denote administrative mandamus proceedings such as "appeal" or "trial de novo," or which refer to "petition" where arguably writs other than mandamus may lie.¹⁴

4. Although it may be premature to discern a trend towards legislatively fashioned ad hoc methods to review administrative agency action, vigilance seems nevertheless appropriate in drafting legislation to assure that consideration and preference are given to review under section 1094.5, and that the court of first instance to review agency action is a trial court, rather than an appellate court.¹⁵ Reasons may exist for the Legislature to provide a method of review different from conventional administrative mandamus, but these reasons ought to be compelling so as to disturb minimally the general uniformity of existing remedies, which were developed specifically to meet the need for judicial review of statewide agencies.¹⁶

5. Care should be exercised in legislatively designating the method of judicial review to avoid constitutional invalidity.¹⁷

6. Legislation, wherever appropriate, should specify the scope of judicial review of administrative action. Some statutes already do this; many do not. Current case law suggests that the Legislature's mandate will be determinative if sufficient due process safeguards are provided, even for statewide agencies of legislative origin whose adjudicatory decisions affect a fundamental vested right. In essence, the Legislature may be in a position to provide conclusively that either the independent judgment test or the substantial evidence test applies in the court's scope of review.¹⁸

¹⁴ See Labor Code section 1160.8, which provides for judicial review procedures by "petition" from a final order of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

¹⁵ See Education Code section 56505, effective July 28, 1980, providing for an "appeal to court" from decisions of the Department of Education in disputes between parents and schools over identification, assessment, or placement of handicapped children; Government Code section 53066.1, effective January 1, 1983, providing for an action for breach of contract from decisions of local entities involving cable television franchises, and apparently excluding the availability of mandamus proceedings (subd. (g) (3) and (h) (3)); and Labor Code section 1160.8, effective January 1, 1976, providing for a "written petition" to a court of appeal to modify or set aside a final order of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, which has been construed to mean review in the form of mandamus. (*Tex-Cal Land Management, Inc. v. Agricultural Labor Relations Board*, *supra*, 24 Cal.3d at p. 350.)

¹⁶ Kleps, *Certiorarified Mandamus Reviewed*, 12 Stan. L. Rev. 554, 555-556; *Grant v. Board of Medical Examiners* (1965) 232 Cal.App.2d 890, 896.

¹⁷ At least three sections of the Public Resources Code appear to prescribe an unconstitutional form of review. (See sections 25531, 3354, and 3766.)

The validity of Education Code section 56505, providing for an "appeal to court" from decisions of the Department of Education, may also be questioned if the word "appeal" retains its conventional meaning. (Judicial Council of Cal., 10th Biennial Rep. (1944), *Judicial Review of Administrative Action*, pt. 3, p. 143.)

¹⁸ See *Tex-Cal Land Management, Inc. v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd.* (1979), *supra*, 24 Cal.3d 335; *Frink v. Prod* (1982) 31 Cal.3d 166, 173. The requirement that a right be "vested" in the ordinary sense before the independent judgment test is mandated was substantially modified in *Frink v. Prod*, *supra*, at p. 180.

I. CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 1094.5

A. Historical Background

In 1943 the Legislature directed that the Judicial Council undertake a study of the procedure of California administrative agencies and of the judicial review of their decisions. The culmination of that study was a detailed report and draft proposing what became the Administrative Procedure Act (Gov. Code, §§ 11370-11528) and Code of Civil Procedure section 1094.5. (10 *California Judicial Council Biennial Report* (1944).)¹⁹ These were enacted by the Legislature in 1945 substantially as proposed.

The Judicial Council's study developed in the wake of the decision in *Standard Oil Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization* (1936) 6 Cal.2d 557. The court held there that certiorari, which was until then the conventional method of obtaining review of adjudicatory determinations of administrative agencies, was unavailable because the Legislature was powerless to grant judicial power to statewide agencies of legislative origin. These agencies could therefore not exercise judicial functions—a prerequisite of certiorari.

Three years later the Supreme Court in *Drumney v. State Bd. of Funeral Directors* (1939) 13 Cal.2d 75, held that mandamus was the proper method of reviewing adjudicatory decisions of legislatively created agencies. During the next several years this "certiorarified" species of mandamus became the preferred method of reviewing those agencies' adjudicatory decisions and was codified in 1945 as section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The drafters of the legislation intended to clarify the law as it developed over the preceding several years and to impose uniformity on the method and procedures for judicial review of agency adjudications.²⁰

B. Review under Administrative Mandamus

An agency's adjudication of rights requires a hearing.²¹ Where the law requires a hearing at which evidence is to be taken and discretion in the determination of the facts vested in the agency, the writ of

administrative mandamus is available to inquire into the validity of any final administrative order or decision. (Code Civ. Proc., § 1094.5(a).)

The case is heard before the court without jury and is limited to the record made at the administrative hearing, unless evidence could not reasonably have been produced or was improperly excluded at the hearing. In that event the reviewing court may admit the evidence if the case is such that the court is authorized by law to exercise its independent judgment on the evidence. (Subd. (e).)

The inquiry of the court's review extends to whether the agency proceeded without or in excess of its jurisdiction; whether there was a fair trial; and whether there was any prejudicial abuse of discretion—that is, did the agency proceed in the manner prescribed by law, was its decision supported by findings, and were those findings supported by the evidence. (Subd. (b).)

If it is claimed that the abuse of discretion consists of findings that are not supported by the evidence, the court, where it is authorized by law, exercises its independent judgment on the evidence. In all other cases, abuse of discretion is established if the court determines that the findings are not supported by substantial evidence. (Subd. (c).)

Section 1094.5 also provides procedures for, and the scope of review of, adjudicatory decisions by private hospital boards (subd. (d)), stays respecting the enforcement of orders and decisions (subd. (g), (h) (1) (2) (3)), and authority to command the agency or board to set aside the order or decision. The court may order the agency or board to reconsider the case in light of the court's opinion and to take such further action as specially enjoined upon it by law. But the judgment may not limit or control in any way the discretion legally vested in the agency or board. The court, of course, may also deny the writ. (Subd. (f).)

II. STATUTORY EXCEPTIONS TO SECTION 1094.5

A. Constitutionally Empowered Agencies

The California Constitution provides certain statewide agencies with limited judicial powers. These are: the Public Utilities Commission (art. XII, §§ 2, 6 and 8); Workers Compensation Board (art. XIV, § 4); Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board (art. XX, § 22); and State Bar of California (art. VI, § 9).

Public Utilities Code section 1756 prescribes the method of review from adjudicatory decisions of the Public Utilities Commission. This is by writ of certiorari or review to the Supreme Court. The scope of review is defined in section 1757, and extends no further than the determination whether the commis-

sion regularly pursued its authority, including a determination whether the order or decision under review violated any right of the petitioner under the Constitutions of the United States or California. Otherwise, the findings and conclusions of the commission on questions of fact are final and not subject to review, except as provided.

Similarly, review of an order, decision, or award of the Workers Compensation Appeals Board is by writ of review to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal. (Lab. Code, § 5950.) The scope of this review, which is based solely on the record before the board (Lab. Code, § 5951), is limited to whether the appeals

¹⁹ The report was an exhaustive study of California law and recommendations for proposed legislative action.

²⁰ See California Judicial Council, 10th Biennial Report, pp. 27, 139-142; Kleps, *Certiorarified Mandamus; Court Review of California Administrative Decisions* 1939-49, 2 Stan. L. Rev. 285 (1950).

²¹ *Manjares v. Newton* (1964) 64 Cal.2d 365, 371.

board acted without or in excess of its jurisdiction, and whether the order, decision, or award was procured by fraud or was unreasonable or was unsupported by substantial evidence. (Lab. Code, § 5952.)

The statutes providing review from a final order of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board are essentially identical in method and scope to those from decisions of the Workers Compensation Appeals Board. (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 23090-13090.3.)

Review of State Bar disciplinary action against an attorney, or the State Bar's refusal to admit to practice, is before the Supreme Court. (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6082, 6066; Cal. Rules of Court, rules 951-952.) The court will independently examine and reweigh the evidence in reviewing the action.²²

Except for State Bar proceedings, the adjudicatory decisions of agencies empowered by the Constitution with limited judicial function are reviewed by writ of certiorari and under the substantial evidence test.²³ The decisions of all four constitutional agencies, however, are reviewed by the Court of Appeal or Supreme Court in the first instance, which appears to be the hallmark procedural difference between judicial review of constitutionally empowered agencies and legislatively created agencies.²⁴

B. Agricultural Labor Relations Board

The provisions governing review from final orders of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board fall between the method of judicial review for agencies deriving judicial power from the Constitution and judicial review under section 1094.5 for agencies created by legislation. Labor Code section 1160.8 requires any person seeking relief from a final order of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board to petition for review in the Court of Appeal. The findings of the board with respect to questions of fact are conclusive if substantial evidence supports them.

Because of considerable activity by the board, this exception to conventional administrative mandamus practice is noteworthy. In particular, review under section 1160.8 is initiated not in a trial court, where the board's order must probably be enforced if the petition is summarily denied,²⁵ but in a court of appellate jurisdiction.

The Legislature may, of course, conclusively determine that review of the board's orders is most appropriate in an appellate court, as attendant labor discord may raise issues of statewide significance. However, appellate courts generally prefer not to consider cases in the first instance, even when they are constitutionally empowered to hear them, save

for matters of singular importance. The view has been that to do so regularly would tend to distort the appellate court's function and compromise the orderly process of conventional judicial review.²⁶

C. Action for Breach of Contract—

Government Code section 53066.1²⁷

Effective January 1, 1983, Government Code section 53066.1, subdivision (g) (3) provides that in cases where a local body as franchisor finds that a cable television system franchisee is in noncompliance with the franchise, either party "may file a breach of contract action for breach of the franchise agreement in a court of competent jurisdiction. All factual and legal issues shall be determined by civil procedures and under rules of evidence applicable to breach of contract actions."

The administrative remedies which the party who files a breach of contract action must first exhaust are extensive under the statute. Under subdivision (g) (2), the cable television system may also request a hearing before the governing body of the franchisor following a written notice of noncompliance. The hearing must be conducted within 30 days of receipt of the request and a decision rendered within 15 days following the conclusion of the hearing.

Only after the franchisor transmits written notice pursuant to subdivision (g) (2) may either party file an action for breach of contract. The statute is unclear about whether the request for an administrative hearing waives the right to proceed at law and requires administrative mandamus to review the governing board's decision, or whether the franchisee has an unconditional right both to an administrative hearing and an action at law challenging the governing board's determination.

The statute, in departing from the scheme of conventional mandamus review, creates problems apart from its ambiguity, nonuniformity with statewide practice, and potential duplication of evidentiary hearings.

For example, the statute makes no provision for the involvement of beneficially interested third parties in an action at law. Arguably such parties may intervene; possibly they may be required to institute mandamus proceedings under sections 1085 or 1094.5. In any event, the device which the statute chooses to review administrative action seems procedurally awkward and potentially more expensive both for the parties and the judicial system than conventional administrative mandamus.²⁸

²² *Siegel v. Committee of Bar Examiners* (1973) 10 Cal.3d 156; *Schullman v. State Bar of California* (1973) 10 Cal.3d 526.

²³ Certiorari conventionally requires jurisdictional error before it will issue and does not address error in the determinations and orders of an agency. The concept of certiorari, however, is extraordinarily fluid. (See *Abelleiro v. District Court of Appeal* (1941) 17 Cal.2d 280.)

²⁴ But see Labor Code section 1160.8 providing for a "petition" to a Court of Appeal for review from a final order of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

²⁵ *Tex-Cal Land Management v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd.*, *supra*, 24 Cal.3d at p. 352.

²⁶ See generally Fowler, *Mandamus as an Original Proceeding in the California Appellate Courts* (1963) 15 Hastings L.J. 177.

²⁷ Stats. 1982, ch. 679; Assem. Bill No. 3685—Young.

²⁸ In contrast, but also providing for trials de novo following administrative proceedings are Labor Code sections 1543 and 1700.44, involving hearings before the labor commissioner of disputes between artists and athletes and their respective managers, and Business & Professions Code sections 6201-6204 (Stats. 1982, ch. 979), providing for arbitration of fee disputes between attorneys and clients. These statutes in essence prescribe a form of nonbinding mandatory arbitration between private parties over contractual claims. The "administrative" hearing results in no action on the part of the agency which mandamus could address. Since, moreover, these statutes involve private contractual disputes, the parties are constitutionally entitled to trial by jury. (Cal. Const., art. 1, §16.)

D. Review by "Appeal"—

Education Code section 56505

Another exception to judicial review by means of administrative mandamus is Education Code section 56505, added in 1980. It provides that a decision of the Department of Education following a full due process administrative hearing between parents and schools over identification, assessment, or placement of handicapped children may be *appealed* to "a court of competent jurisdiction." (Subd. (j).)²⁹

The section raises several questions. How procedurally does a party "appeal" an administrative decision to a court of competent jurisdiction? What is the court of competent jurisdiction? Is there a court of competent jurisdiction? What is the scope of review by a court hearing the appeal?

The language of this section creates problems which are not new or necessarily semantic. In its lengthy study of California administrative law, the Judicial Council made this pertinent observation:³⁰

The Legislature has attempted in certain situations to provide for an 'appeal' to the courts from the action of an administrative officer or board. Since the appellate jurisdiction of the courts is fixed by the Constitution, this type of provision is unconstitutional if it has the effect of altering that appellate jurisdiction [citing *Mojave River Irrigation District v. Superior Court* (1928) 202 Cal. 717; *Mill-sap v. Alderson* (1909) 63 Cal.App. 518; *Chinn v. Superior Court* (1909) 156 Cal. 478]. Where the form of procedure is called an 'appeal,' however, it may still be held constitutional if the court determines that a wholly new proceeding in the court is contemplated and that no true appeal is involved [citing *Collier & Wallis v. Astor* (1937) 9 Cal.2d 202].

Even if the statute can be interpreted as not altering constitutionally prescribed appellate jurisdiction, the courts may still be hard pressed to know the nature of the wholly new proceeding called "appeal." An appeal requires no weighing of evidence by the court, but merely a determination of whether the decision is supported by substantial evidence. If the legislation contemplates an entirely new court hearing at which evidence is again presented, duplicating in effect the due process hearing already provided, then doubtless the finder of fact must use its independent judgment. An analysis of this statute is fraught with uncertainty.

E. Review by Writ of Certiorari from Decisions of Legislatively Created Agencies (Pub. Res. Code, §§ 3354, 3766, and 25531)

Certiorari is limited to review from tribunals exercising "judicial functions." (Code Civ. Proc. § 1068.) It has been axiomatic since *Standard Oil Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization*, *supra*, 6 Cal.2d 557, was decided in 1936 that certiorari was therefore unavailable to review the adjudicatory or quasi-judicial activities of legislatively created statewide agencies. This was held to be so because the separation of powers under the Constitution precluded the Legislature from granting judicial power other than to courts established under article VI. Since statewide administrative agencies not vested with judicial powers under the state Constitution cannot be vested with such powers by the Legislature, they cannot exercise "judicial functions" as prescribed by Code of Civil Procedure section 1068.³¹

At least three sections of the Public Resources Code appear to prescribe an unconstitutional method of review. Section 25531, added in 1974, provides that decisions of the Energy Resources and Conservation Commission issuing or denying certification licenses for the construction of thermal power plants and related facilities are reviewable in the same way as challenges to decisions of the Public Utilities Commission respecting application for a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity; that is, by writ of review to the Supreme Court. Since the Energy Resources and Conservation Commission is not an agency given judicial powers under the Constitution, as is the Public Utilities Commission, section 25531 would seem to be unconstitutional under the rule of *Standard Oil Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization*.

There appears to be legislative recognition of this invalidity, as section 25903 of the Public Resources Code, also added in 1974, provides that if section 25531 is invalid "with respect to judicial review," the judicial review is to be conducted in the superior court subject to the scope of review set out in that section, which appears to be the substantial evidence test. (Subd. (b).)

The reason why the drafters of the legislation proceeded in this manner is unclear. Of interest, by way of comparison, is section 25910, added in the same chaptered bill containing section 25531,³² which provides that determinations of the commission on any matter specified in the division, *except for section 25531*, is reviewable by writ of mandate in the superior court under section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

²⁹ "Nothing in this chapter shall preclude a party from exercising the right to appeal the decision to a court of competent jurisdiction. Any appeal to court by a public education agency or parent shall not operate an automatic stay of enforcement of the final administrative determination . . ." (Ed. Code, § 56505, subd. (j).)

³⁰ California Judicial Council, *supra*, 10th Biennial Report at p. 143.

³¹ "Since the writ of review is provided in the Constitution, its historic function can not be altered by a legislative provision attempting to apply it to bodies which do not exercise strictly judicial power." (California Judicial Council, *supra*, 10th Biennial Report at p. 143.)

³² Stats. 1974, ch. 276, p. 539, § 2.

Public Resources Code sections 3354 and 3766, added by statute in 1939 and 1965 respectively, require judicial review of Division of Oil and Gas decisions by writ of certiorari. These sections also appear to be of dubious constitutionality. In light of their questionable validity, and the absence of a curative provision such as section 25910, a court will likely treat any petition as one for writ of mandate.³³ It is arguable whether a court in that circumstance will be compelled to apply the substantial evidence test if a fundamental vested right is in issue, notwithstanding the apparent intent of the legislation's drafters.³⁴

F. Review in Criminal and Tax Matters

1. Penal Code sections 2932, 1170, and 1170.2.

Adjudicatory decisions by the Department of Corrections denying or revoking good time and participation credits for prisoners under Penal Code section 2932, and determinations by the Board of Prison

Terms under Penal Code sections 1170 and 1170.2, respecting periods of confinement for prisoners given life terms or sentenced indeterminately, are reviewed by writ of habeas corpus.³⁵ This practice conforms to the traditional use of the writ and seems a benign and unobjectionable departure from conventional administrative mandamus practice.

2. Revenue and Tax Code sections 742-743, 8148, 19082, and 26102.

Decisions affecting various claims for tax refunds are not reviewable by mandamus, as that remedy may not enjoin or prevent the collection of a tax.³⁶ The statutory procedure obligates the taxpayer to claim a refund and then sue if the claim is denied. Since only a money claim is involved, an action at law provides a sufficiently speedy and adequate remedy. The traditional use of mandamus has little application.

III. SCOPE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW

Evolving case law has altered the determination of the appropriate scope of review for evidence presented at an administrative mandamus proceeding. Section 1094.5, subd. (c) provides that the court shall weigh the evidence when "authorized by law to exercise its independent judgment" and in all other cases shall determine whether the findings are supported by substantial evidence. The section was intended to leave to courts the establishment of standards for deciding which cases require independent judgment and which substantial evidence review.³⁷

These standards required the trial court to undertake an independent review of any decision by a legislatively or locally created agency affecting a fundamental vested right in determining whether there had been an abuse of discretion because the findings were not supported by the weight of the evidence. If the decision did not affect a fundamental vested right, the trial court's inquiry was to be limited to a determination of whether the findings were supported by substantial evidence in the light of the whole record.³⁸

Tex-Cal Land Management, Inc. v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd., *supra*, 24 Cal.3d 335, may have changed the standard. The court appeared to hold

that the Legislature may accord finality to the findings of a statewide agency of legislative origin that are supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole if appropriate due process safeguards are provided, regardless whether a fundamental vested right is involved. (*Id.*, pp. 344-346.)

The courts are now apparently relieved of having to determine the scope of review provided there is a legislative direction to apply the substantial evidence test and due process rights have been suitably protected during administrative proceedings. On the other hand, if the Legislature has provided no direction, the courts must determine the appropriate standard under section 1094.5.³⁹

Tex-Cal has sizeable implications for drafting future legislation affecting judicial review of agency adjudications. The Legislature may now designate the scope of review for decisions of most agencies of legislative or local origin, particularly where the Administrative Procedure Act governs proceedings and assures due process. Conclusive direction is therefore potentially available to the courts and to litigants about the scope of review appropriate in any administrative mandamus proceeding, reducing issues of contention at trial and on appeal.

³³ See *Tex-Cal Land Management, Inc. v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd.*, *supra*, 24 Cal.3d at p. 350.

³⁴ See *Frink v. Prod* (1982) 31 Cal.3d 166, 173.

³⁵ See *In re Dexter* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 921; *Ex parte Soldavini* (1944) 64 Cal.App.2d 677.

³⁶ Revenue & Tax Code section 6931 is a typical codification of this concept.

³⁷ *Tex-Cal Land Management, Inc. v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd.*, *supra*, 24 Cal.3d at p. 344.

³⁸ *Strumsky v. San Diego County Employees Retirement Assn.*, *supra*, 11 Cal.3d at p. 32.

³⁹ See *Frink v. Prod*, *supra*, 31 Cal.3d at p. 173.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Consideration should be given to the following criteria when legislation is contemplated which would affect judicial review of a legislatively or locally created administrative agency's adjudicatory order or decision:

1. Administrative mandamus under Code of Civil Procedure section 1094.5 should be the method of review unless compelling legislative policy dictates otherwise.
2. The method of judicial review should be designated in the statute by recognized and unam-

biguous terminology. Review by certiorari or appeal is improper.

3. Where the method of judicial review varies from section 1094.5, the court of first instance to hear the matter should nevertheless be a trial court, rather than an appellate court, unless compelling legislative policy dictates otherwise.
4. The evidentiary scope of review should be designated. The substantial evidence test is appropriate only if suitable due process safeguards have been provided during administrative proceedings affecting fundamental vested rights.

Chapter 5

THE COORDINATION STATUTE

At its meeting in May 1982, the Judicial Council recommended amendment of the coordination statute (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 404-404.8) to create a new procedure for transfer and consolidation of superior court and municipal or justice court actions sharing common questions of fact or law and pending in the

same county. These actions are commonly referred to as intra-county "vertical" proceedings. Under the proposed plan, the decision to transfer and consolidate would be made on direct motion in the superior court rather than by a judge assigned by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council.

I. BACKGROUND

Coordination of civil actions is a procedural device used to join for all purposes individual actions pending in different courts and sharing a common question of fact or law. Coordination prevents duplicative and inconsistent rulings; reduces the number of trials necessary to resolve a dispute; and fosters the efficient utilization of judicial facilities and manpower.

The coordination statute is implemented by California Rules of Court, rules 1501 through 1550. Code of Civil Procedure section 404.7 requires the Judicial Council to provide rules of practice and procedure in coordination proceedings. Rule 1550 further requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to perform all necessary administrative functions.

It was originally contemplated that coordination would be used primarily in actions pending in more than one county. Increasingly, however, the statute has been used by those seeking to join a superior court action and a municipal or justice court action pending in the same county. In response to the need for streamlined procedures in these simpler intra-county "vertical" proceedings, the Judicial Council recommended a previous amendment to the coordination statute.

Under Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(b), in effect since January 1, 1981, the coordination motion judge assigned by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to determine whether the included actions should be joined for all purposes may order transfer and consolidation in lieu of coordination in intra-

county "vertical" proceedings. As a practical matter, exercise of the option contained in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(b) eliminates the need for a coordination trial judge assignment and permits master calendar management by the superior court. An order granting transfer and consolidation, in contrast to an order granting coordination, does not require the litigants to conform to the more complex coordination rules and procedures.

The transfer and consolidation option has been used extensively by courts and litigants and has resulted in increased efficiency. The option prevents multiple trials and inconsistent results while it avoids some of the more time-consuming and costly coordination procedures which may not be necessary in intra-county cases.

Of the 285 petitions filed in 1981, 184 were intra-county "vertical" coordination cases. Of the 184 cases, 115 were located in Los Angeles County. Transfer and consolidation were ordered in at least 105 of the 184 cases.

Because of the increased efficiency and convenience demonstrated by the transfer and consolidation option during 1981, the Judicial Council decided to propose legislation which would permit direct application to the superior court for transfer and consolidation. The proposed plan eliminates the need for submission of a petition for coordination to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council in intra-county "vertical" cases.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE COORDINATION STATUTE

The proposed amendment to the coordination statute considered by the Judicial Council confers jurisdiction upon the superior court to determine whether transfer and consolidation are appropriate in intra-county "vertical" proceedings according to the usual standards for coordination set forth in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.1. It also creates jurisdiction in the superior court to hear and determine the intra-county "vertical" cases ordered transferred

and consolidated.

The primary administrative function of the Judicial Council in coordination cases is to balance the convenience of parties, witnesses, counsel, and the courts in selecting a site for the coordination motion and for trial. This function is largely unnecessary in cases pending in the same county. Accordingly, the proposed plan eliminates the petition and assignment requirement and the administrative role of the

Judicial Council in intra-county "vertical" cases to help achieve an even greater reduction in cost and delay.

In most cases, the judge assigned as coordination motion judge in intra-county "vertical" cases is the presiding judge, assistant presiding judge, or law and motion judge of the superior court. As a result, the identity of the judge who decides the issue of transfer and consolidation is frequently the same under both the proposed and existing procedures. The proposed plan does not, therefore, create new duties for the superior courts.

Submission of a coordination petition to the Chair-

person of the Judicial Council requires the agreement of all parties plaintiff or all parties defendant to at least one of the actions. Absent agreement, the petitioner must first seek permission to commence coordination proceedings by filing a noticed motion in one of the included courts.¹ In intra-county "vertical" cases this often results in unnecessary duplication of effort for both counsel and the courts. The same judge who grants permission to commence coordination proceedings may later be assigned to apply the same standards in determining the propriety of coordination. The proposed amendment was designed to eliminate this duplication of effort.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with the policy of the Chief Justice as Chairperson of the Judicial Council to seek the views of interested persons and organizations, an invitation to comment on the proposed amendment to the coordination statute was extended to each presiding judge of the superior and municipal courts and other interested parties. The responses were uniformly favorable.

Thereafter, the Judicial Council decided at its meeting on May 15, 1982, to propose legislation to amend the coordination statute to permit transfer and consolidation by direct motion in the superior court in intra-county "vertical" cases.

Judicial Council sponsored legislation implementing the proposed transfer and consolidation plan was enacted, effective January 1, 1983.² An amendment

to the California Rules of Court was also necessary to provide for details of procedure. Accordingly, at its November 15, 1982 meeting, the council amended rule 1520 to:

(1) Require that a motion to transfer and consolidate under Code of Civil Procedure section 404, as amended, be filed in the superior court in the manner provided by law for motions in civil actions generally.

(2) Require the moving party to set forth the facts relied upon to show that consolidation is appropriate and to complete the transfer within a reasonable time.

(3) Clarify the rule to distinguish the new procedure from existing methods of initiating coordination proceedings.

¹ Code of Civil Procedure section 404; rule 1520.

² Stats. 1982, ch. 230; Assembly Bill 3396—Harris; amends Code of Civil Procedure section 404.

Chapter 6

THE "EL CAJON EXPERIMENT"

Legislation¹ effective January 1, 1978, sought to create a five-year pilot project in the El Cajon Municipal Court to test the desirability of permitting a municipal court to hear certain superior court matters. The Legislature viewed the proposed law as an organizational and procedural experiment designed to improve the administration of justice by reducing delays and costs to the public occasioned by a constantly increasing number of cases filed in the superior courts.

Prior to passage, the proposed legislation aroused concern that its provisions might be construed as creating a second superior court without constitutional sanction.² To avoid the possibility of invalidity, the Chief Justice, at the request of the presiding judge of the San Diego Superior Court, assigned judges of the El Cajon Municipal Court to hear superior court matters under article VI, section 6 of the Constitution.

The experiment began in the six-judge El Cajon Municipal Court in September 1977. It was extended in April 1978 to both South Bay and San Diego Municipal Courts and in March 1979 to the North

County Municipal Court when the judges of those courts were assigned to hear superior court cases pursuant to article VI of the Constitution.

The volume of actual assistance provided to the San Diego Superior Court by the four participating municipal courts appears to be approximately three to four judicial positions annually, with most of that assistance concentrated in the area of pleas and sentencing. According to the assessment of the presiding and supervising judges of the superior court, the assistance is crucial in maintaining satisfactory calendar control.

For their part, the four participating municipal courts are handling superior court cases without adversely affecting their calendars or the disposition of municipal court business. They have done this by implementing more efficient judicial time management procedures, delegating to clerks the authority to dispose of certain minor offenses and traffic infractions, successfully using readiness conferences to dispose of many felony matters before the preliminary hearing, and displaying an exceptional enthusiasm leading to a more intensive use of judicial time.

I. PRACTICE

Chapter 1051, Statutes of 1977, although enacted and effective as of January 1, 1978, has not been used to provide legal authority for the operation of the "El Cajon experiment." Reliance has been placed on article VI assignment powers of the Chief Justice. The legislation would have allowed El Cajon Municipal Court to exercise jurisdiction, under specified conditions,³ over all criminal cases amounting to a felony where all parties expressly consented; over civil cases where the amount in controversy was \$30,000 or less and no party moved to transfer the matter within 30 days of being served; and over matters arising under the Family Law Act, if all parties resided in the El Cajon Municipal Court District and no party moved to transfer the matter within ten days of service of the petition.

The practice of the municipal court judges participating in the experiment has been to exercise fully the powers of the superior court to which they

have been assigned. Limitations regarding what superior court matters the municipal court judges will handle have been largely self-imposed and affected by available resources.⁴ Consent of the parties generally has not been sought. Geographical proximity to a superior court has also influenced practice.

San Diego and North County Municipal Courts, which are housed in the same facilities as the San Diego Superior Court and its North County branch, tend to retain jurisdiction over felony cases in which a guilty plea has been entered at the lower court level. The municipal court judge, sitting by assignment as a superior court judge, will then proceed to impose sentence. Criminal trial cases are bound over to the San Diego Superior Court. However, San Diego municipal court judges preside over some superior court criminal trials on assignment from the superior court presiding judge on an as-available basis.⁵

¹ Stats. 1977, ch. 1051; Senate Bill No. 1134—Wilson.

² Cal. Const., art. VI, § 4.

³ Jurisdiction would exist (a) in all criminal cases amounting to a felony for which any specification of three time periods of imprisonment in any state prison is prescribed by law, and where the offense was committed within the El Cajon Judicial District; and (b) where all parties consent to the case being tried in the El Cajon Municipal Court, the absence of which requires transfer of the case to the Superior Court of San Diego. (Gov. Code § 73652.)

⁴ For example, South Bay Municipal Court will normally not retain a superior court felony matter for trial if it is expected to last more than three days, or if the case is expected to present complex legal motions for consideration; El Cajon Municipal Court will typically hear a case for trial which does not exceed five court days unless there is a particular reason to send it to the San Diego Superior Court.

⁵ In fiscal year 1980-81, San Diego Municipal Court judges presided over nine superior court criminal trials; North County Municipal Court judges presided over one.

Because of El Cajon and South Bay Municipal Courts' distance from the superior court, felony cases there are retained after normal bindover or certification to the superior court, and remain in the municipal court through trial and sentencing. Additionally,

the El Cajon Municipal Court has been responsible for practically all family law and civil superior court filings disposed of as part of the municipal court experiment.

II. EFFECTS ON SUPERIOR COURT

The results of the experiment have been apparent primarily in the area of felony dispositions. Civil filings have been relatively insignificant. For example, the El Cajon Municipal Court reported only 80 superior court civil complaints and petitions disposed of during fiscal year 1980-81, a period when the experiment was in full effect. More substantial have been the number of superior court family law dispositions accounted for by the El Cajon Municipal Court, which in fiscal year 1980-81 amounted to seven percent of the 12,042 superior court family law dispositions.

In contrast, the municipal court judges accounted for 2,053 superior court criminal case dispositions in fiscal year 1980-81, or 44 percent of the total number of superior court criminal case dispositions for that period. Most of the 2,053 dispositions have been by pleas of guilty. Fifty dispositions, or 2.4 percent, were after trial. This compares to 348 dispositions, or seven percent, for all superior court criminal cases disposed of after trial in fiscal year 1980-81.

The involvement of the municipal courts in handling and disposing of felony matters for the superior

court is growing noticeably. Both the annual number of bindovers (i.e., for trial or sentencing) and informations filed at El Cajon have approximately doubled between 1979 and 1981, while bindovers to the downtown San Diego Superior Court have declined at almost the same rate.

Although the purpose of the experiment was to relieve congestion in the San Diego Superior Court, the results have not been dramatic. The data reflecting civil cases at issue, an indicator of civil backlog, show no significant changes between June 1979 and December 1981.⁶ On the other hand, between June 1979 and December 1981 there has been a perceptible decrease in the average monthly number of criminal cases set for contested trial.⁷

It is estimated that the four participating municipal courts currently provide the annual equivalent of three to four judicial position's worth of assistance to the superior court. The estimate is based on detailed time sheets of superior court assistance maintained by the judges of the El Cajon Municipal Court, and supported by the subjective estimates of superior court supervising judges.

III. EFFECTS ON MUNICIPAL COURTS

All four municipal courts report that their calendars are presently current and that they are encountering no difficulties or unacceptable delays in disposing of municipal court business.

Although as measured by the weighted caseload system the workload between fiscal year 1978-79 and 1980-81 increased by 22 percent in North County Municipal Court, 17 percent in El Cajon Municipal Court, 10 percent in South Bay Municipal Court, and 11 percent in San Diego Municipal Court, the number of criminal cases awaiting trial decreased in all four municipal courts between June 1979 and June 1981. The number of civil cases awaiting trial, on the other hand, has doubled between December 1978 and June 1981 in three of the four municipal courts, doubtless as a result of the jurisdictional filing limit change which went into effect in July 1979.⁸ Nevertheless, the median wait to trial after filing the memorandum to set has been relatively stable during this period.

On balance, it appears that the municipal courts

participating in the "El Cajon experiment" have kept their workloads under control, and indeed may even have improved the status of their calendars, despite the assistance they provided to the superior court. Several reasons have been suggested for this apparent success.

South Bay Municipal Court, for example, reports that its policy of holding strictly enforced readiness conferences since mid-1980 has resulted in an increased felony disposition rate before the preliminary hearing.

At El Cajon Municipal Court the clerks are now authorized through specific and mandatory guidelines to reduce bail or take pleas in traffic cases and assign defendants to traffic school, or give trial dates; a new minor offense division has been established for cases in which bail would be less than \$100 and where the amount of bail may be forfeited to dispose of the case without court appearance; and disposition of parking violations has been transferred to the City of El Cajon. Additionally, other procedural innovations

⁶ The total number of civil cases at-issue was as follows:

June 1979	—7,694
June 1980	—7,747
June 1981	—8,090
December 1981	—7,912

⁷ An average of approximately 700 monthly criminal cases were set for contested trial in fiscal year 1979-80; 570 in fiscal year 1980-81; and approximately 400 in the second half of calendar year 1981.

⁸ Stats. 1979, Ch. 146.

have either decreased direct judicial involvement in disposition or simplified and expedited procedures so as to release increasing amounts of judicial time.

In San Diego and North County Municipal Courts the clerks, too, are more heavily involved. In both courts, defendants may be assigned by the clerks to traffic school without the need for a court appearance. The clerks in North County Municipal Court are authorized to grant continuances and set pretrial dates, and a system of automatic "courtesy notice"

advises a defendant of the availability of bail forfeiture to dispose of a case.

Probably the most important element of the ability of the municipal court judges to handle successfully their current workload is the enthusiasm that infuses the "El Cajon experiment." The municipal court judges view the opportunity to preside over superior court matters as challenging and satisfying. Consequently, they have invariably worked harder and longer.

IV. PROBLEM AREAS

The subjective response of the San Diego superior and municipal court bench has been uniformly favorable to the experiment. Attorneys representing criminal defendants have, however, expressed reservations about extending the "El Cajon experiment" absent unequivocal provisions that municipal court judges may hear superior court cases in municipal court only by consent of the parties.

Some attorneys have voiced doubts about the propriety of municipal court judges performing the duties of a superior court judge in matters beyond the jurisdiction of the municipal court.⁹ It was further observed by some that because superior courts are more centralized, there is greater assurance of uniformity in the manner in which felonies are disposed of than would be the case in municipal court.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

In light of the results of the "El Cajon experiment" the Judicial Council at its meeting on May 15, 1982, approved the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. The "El Cajon experiment" has assisted the San Diego superior court in the disposition of its judicial business. A convenient, if rough, measure would suggest assistance equivalent to three to four judicial positions. This assistance has been valuable in controlling the court's calendar.

2. All four municipal courts have rendered assistance to the superior court without adversely affecting their own calendars. The pressure of a superior court caseload has led to more efficient and innovative judicial time management procedures.

3. Objections have been raised by some members of the bar to municipal court judges hearing superior court matters in municipal court locations without the consent of the parties. These objections should be resolved by obtaining the consent of the parties in each case unless the board of supervisors has designated those locations as branch superior courts pursuant to the applicable statute.¹⁰ A consent requirement might in some instances significantly reduce the number of cases disposed of in the municipal or justice court location.

4. The courts of any county having conditions

similar to those present in San Diego County should consider proposing a program under which municipal and justice court judges hear and determine certain superior court matters under judicial assignment pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution. In those municipal or justice court locations that are not also branch superior courts, the courts should consider the need to obtain the consent of the parties as provided in the original "El Cajon experiment" legislation.

Legislation¹¹ enacted since the May 1982 council meeting has in large part implemented these recommendations and conclusions. The design of this legislation has been to accomplish the goals of the "El Cajon experiment" by permitting a superior court, in cooperation with the judges of the municipal and justice courts, to direct that a matter be heard at a municipal or justice court location if the judge in that location has been given a judicial assignment to assist the superior court under article VI, section 6 of the Constitution.

The legislation requires that the Judicial Council formulate rules to provide for the timely filing of objections to hearing a civil matter at municipal or justice court location, and for obtaining the consent of parties in a criminal action. In compliance with this mandate, the Judicial Council promulgated Rule 245.5 of the California Rules of Court, effective January 1, 1983.

⁹ It might be noted in this regard that judges of the municipal and justice courts throughout the state regularly sit in superior courts under assignment.

¹⁰ Gov. Code § 69752.

¹¹ Stats. 1982, ch. 273; Assembly Bill No. 3688-Harris.

Chapter 7

JUDICIAL ARBITRATION PROPOSALS

Legislation¹ enacted in 1982 raised the amount-in-controversy limit for assigning a case to the judicial arbitration hearing list from \$15,000 to \$25,000 for the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. The Judicial Council recommends urgency legislation to raise the amount-in-controversy limit to \$25,000 statewide. The Advisory Committee on Mandatory Arbitration Rules² recommended that the council sponsor the proposal.

On the advisory committee's recommendation, the council also voted to sponsor a proposed amendment to Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.17, clarifying the tolling provisions of Code of Civil Procedure section 583 as that section affects judicial arbitration.

Before consideration by the council, the proposals were widely circulated to presiding judges of superior

or courts and other interested persons and organizations.

Additionally, the proposal for raising the amount-in-controversy limit to \$25,000 statewide was previously considered and favorably received at an arbitration workshop organized by the Administrative Office of the Courts and attended by judges, lawyers, and arbitration administrators from 14 superior courts and selected municipal courts.³

A proposal clarifying the tolling provisions of Code of Civil Procedure section 583 was earlier considered and passed by the Legislature. The bill was based on a proposal from the Arbitration Committee of the Bar Association of San Francisco. However, the enrolled Assembly bill effecting the proposed change was rescinded. The bill failed passage in the Senate after it was amended. It appears that the failure of the bill was unrelated to the merits of the provisions now under consideration.⁴

I. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposal to amend Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11 would change the amount specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and delete subdivision (e).

The proposal to amend Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.17 would toll the dismissal provisions of

section 583 for cases on the arbitration hearing list more than four years and six months after the date the action was filed. Also, the proposal would toll the five-year period for 90 days from the filing of the trial de novo request.

II. COMMENT

1. Amount-in-Controversy Limit

The courts have reported that judicial arbitration, where available, is favorably affecting the status of their calendars and strongly urge the adoption of the higher limit. This view has grown with the rising concern among certain courts about their ability to manage civil calendars satisfactorily in the face of oppressively heavy criminal calendars and long civil active lists.

As a result, the majority of judicial arbitration activity already appears to be, or will be, conducted

under the \$25,000 amount-in-controversy limit. The superior courts of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, which reported 43 percent of statewide judicial arbitration activity in 1980-1981,⁵ will under the law effective January 1, 1983, order appropriate cases to the arbitration hearing list if in a court's opinion the amount in controversy does not exceed \$25,000. (Stats. 1982, ch. 1522.) Several courts, including those in Orange, San Diego, and Santa Clara Counties, have similarly raised the limit by local rule.

¹ Stats. 1982, ch. 1522; Assem. Bill No. 3499-Imbrecht. The legislation amends Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11.

² The Mandatory Arbitration Rules Committee was originally appointed to advise and assist in the development of Judicial Council rules for judicial arbitration. The committee's function has been expanded to include assisting the council in complying with Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.29, which provides that the Judicial Council shall report to the Governor and Legislature about the effectiveness of judicial arbitration and include recommendations for further action. Judge John A. Flaherty (Santa Clara Superior Court) chairs the committee.

³ The workshop was held in San Diego on April 16, 1982. Approximately 70 participants discussed developments and problem areas in implementing the mandatory judicial arbitration statutes.

⁴ See Assem. Bill No. 843 (1981-1982 Reg. Sess.), § 3—Berman.

⁵ Judicial Council of Cal., Annual Rep. (1982) p. 43.

In light of these developments and the stated need of some courts to deal with their civil case flow by more vigorously employing judicial arbitration procedures, the advisory committee felt that it was desirable to raise the amount-in-controversy limit for assigning a case to the arbitration hearing list to \$25,000 statewide. The advisory committee also felt that it may be desirable to do this by urgency legislation in order to (1) provide immediate means by which certain courts may deal with pressing civil calendars, (2) restore uniformity to a program which was intended to have a statewide application, and (3) avoid suggestions of invalidity for those courts that have raised the limit by local rule.

2. Tolling of Period of Code of Civil Procedure Section 583

To avoid uncertainty about the effective scope of rule 1601(d), and assure consistency of application, the advisory committee believed that it was appropriate to amend section 1141.17 to clarify the tolling provisions of Code of Civil Procedure section 583 affecting judicial arbitration.

Rule 1601(d) provides for tolling of the provisions

of section 583 when the case is "placed or *remains on* the arbitration hearing list more than four years and six months after the date the action was filed." Section 1141.17 speaks of "submission" to arbitration pursuant to a court order tolling the statute. It is unclear whether "submission" also includes cases already on the list. The court in *Crawford v. Hoffman* (1982) 132 Cal.App.3d 1015 held that it did, reading the statute in conjunction with rule 1601(d).

A more recent decision questioned the *Crawford* opinion and suggested that rule 1601(d) improperly expanded the meaning of the word submission and enlarged upon specific statutory time provisions. (*Apollo Plating, Inc. v. Superior Court* (1982) 135 Cal.App.3d 1019, 1020.)⁶

In addition to clarifying the effective scope of rule 1601(d), the advisory committee also believed that it was desirable to provide a specific time frame within which a plaintiff must seek to have a matter set for trial following an award rendered close to the expiration of the five-year period. The issue of a plaintiff's due diligence in this regard has been the source of recent appellate review.⁷

III. CONCLUSION

The prevailing view among the courts and legal community is that judicial arbitration favorably affects court management of civil calendars. Its role in adequate calendar management for certain courts is likely to grow.

Recent legislation has increased the amount-in-controversy limit for assigning a case to the judicial arbitration hearing list for the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. Other courts have similarly raised the limit by local rule. It appears appropriate legislatively to validate this development statewide and restore uniformity to the program.

The Judicial Council therefore recommends legislation as follows:

(1) As an urgency measure, amend Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11 to raise the amount-in-controversy limit for cases placed on the judicial arbitration hearing list to \$25,000 statewide; and

(2) Amend Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.17 to exclude the time an action is on the arbitration hearing list from the period specified in section 583, subd. (b), after it is on the list more than four years and six months from filing. The proposed amendment would also prevent dismissal under section 583, subd. (b) if the action is brought to trial within 90 days after filing the request for de novo trial.

The text of the proposed amendment to Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.17 follows.

An act to amend section 1141.17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to judicial arbitration.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1141.17 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

~~Submission of an action to arbitration pursuant to this chapter shall not toll the running of the time periods contained in Section 583 as to actions filed on or after the operative date of this chapter. Submission to arbitration pursuant to court order within six months of the expiration of the statutory period shall toll the running of such period until the filing of an arbitration award.~~

(a) *When an action is on the arbitration hearing list on a date more than four years and six months after it was filed, the time the action is thereafter on the list shall be excluded in computing the time specified in subdivision (b) of Section 583.*

(b) *An action shall not be dismissed pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 583 if it is brought to trial within 90 days after the filing of a request for a de novo trial pursuant to Section 1141.20.*

⁶ The court nevertheless applied *Crawford* for reasons of stare decisis.

⁷ See *Flour Drilling Service, Inc. v. Superior Court* (1982) 135 Cal.App.3d 1009; *Castorena v. Superior Court* (1982) 135 Cal.App.3d 1014; *Moran v. Superior Court* (1982) 135 Cal.App.3d 986.

Chapter 8

TRIAL COURT COSTS AND REVENUES

This report estimates California trial court costs and revenues for fiscal year 1982-83. The information was compiled by the Administrative Office of the Courts to estimate the fiscal impact of court-related legislative proposals.

The report defines court costs, explains the six major expense categories, and discusses the develop-

ment of original cost estimates and how they will be updated. Also, the results of a three-county verification of the 1982-83 estimates are summarized, followed by a brief description of trial court revenues. Included in the appendix is a Court Financing Summary that details state assistance to trial courts and the cost of state judicial operations.

I. DEFINITION OF COURT COSTS

Trial court costs, as defined here, include costs designated in county budgets for superior, municipal and justice courts and the county clerk and bailiffing functions. Countywide indirect costs attributable to these budget activities have been calculated and applied. Indirect costs include county government functions, such as a personnel or purchasing office; these costs are attributed to the courts by local prorated estimates. Also included within the total cost is the state's contribution to the trial courts in the form of superior court judges' salaries, block grants, and

judges' retirement. Therefore, these costs represent the total operational costs of the trial courts. The only category of costs not included are capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as site acquisition and construction of new court facilities.

The trial courts are only one part of justice system costs at the county level. Other activities that interact with the courts but are not included in court costs are public defender, district attorney and probation services.

II. COST PER JUDICIAL POSITION

The cost data are arranged so that total trial court costs are apportioned among total judicial positions for superior and municipal courts. Total judicial positions includes judges, referees, and commissioners. Therefore, each judicial position represents an equal share of total trial court costs. The cost per judicial position includes not only the salary and benefits for the judicial position itself, but also a proportionate share of all costs of nonjudicial positions, services and supplies and countywide indirect costs attributable to the courts. Finally, the cost of a bailiff and a court reporter position are added to the above to provide the total costs assignable to each judicial position.

The division of trial court costs into annual costs per judicial position allows for a further breakdown into costs per judicial case-related minute, hour and day. This is possible because of data accumulated by

Judicial Council weighted caseload studies, such as the minutes per year and days per year that are available for case-related work for the average judicial position. This type of detail is useful when estimating the additional court costs that may be required by a legislative proposal that would add minutes or hours of time to a judicial proceeding or impose a new judicial duty.

Justice court costs are not presented in the same detail as superior and municipal court costs because they account for only a small portion of the workload of the trial courts. Also, nearly all justice court judges are part-time and a cost per judicial position would not be applicable. Therefore, justice court costs are presented as a lump sum amount, approximately equivalent to their share of the lower court workload.

III. COST COMPONENTS

In 1974 budget expenditure data were collected from 15 municipal courts and 14 superior courts.¹ These 29 courts were the same courts that were the basis of the 1974 judicial and nonjudicial staffing studies conducted by the Judicial Council. The expendi-

ture data were segregated into six cost categories: judicial salaries and benefits; nonjudicial salaries and benefits; services and supplies; indirect costs; and costs for court reporters and bailiffs. A brief description of these court cost components follows.

¹ The procedures followed in gathering the original trial court cost data are explained in detail in the 1975 Judicial Council publication, *Guidelines for Determining the Impact of Legislation on the Courts*.

A. Judicial Salaries and Benefits

Judicial salaries are the annual statutory salaries for municipal and superior court judges as of the latest authorized adjustment. The state share of superior court judges' salaries is included, currently ranging from \$53,767 to \$57,767, depending on the size of the county.

Salaries for full-time court commissioners and referees are calculated at 25 percent below the salary of a judge in municipal courts and 15 percent below the salary of a judge in superior courts. Compensation figures for this quasi-judicial personnel are included in this category because these court officers are available to handle matters otherwise requiring an equivalent number of judges.

The cost of benefits for judges, such as health and welfare benefits, is calculated at 11 percent of salary, which includes 8 percent for retirement and 3 percent for health insurance premiums. Benefits for commissioners and referees are the same rate as for non-judicial employees.

B. Nonjudicial Salaries and Benefits

Nonjudicial personnel includes all positions that provide support to the judicial function. In superior courts it includes court-related positions in the county clerk's budget as well as those positions budgeted directly for the superior court. A partial list of support personnel includes court administrators, jury commissioners, secretaries, stenographers, courtroom clerks, calendar clerks, data processing and microfilming personnel, deputy clerks, clerk typists, accountants, cashiers and counter clerks.

The positions of court reporter and bailiff are listed as separate costs so they remain identifiable from other nonjudicial position costs. Costs of these positions are discussed later.

Nonjudicial personnel costs were originally gathered from each of the survey courts. These amounts were then extrapolated to a statewide municipal court and superior court total. This total was then divided by total judicial positions in municipal and superior courts to arrive at a nonjudicial personnel cost per judicial position.

Benefits for nonjudicial personnel were calculated at 18.5 percent for municipal courts and 18.8 percent for superior courts as reported in the Judicial Council 1974 Nonjudicial Staffing Study.

C. Services and Supplies

The "services and supplies" category of trial court expenditures includes traditional operating expenses, such as office supplies, printing, postage, telephone, and travel. Other costs unique to court operations include jury expenses, expert witness fees and professional services of court-appointed counsel and doctors. "Services and supplies" for most counties typically include direct charges for some central service costs such as data processing, vehicle use, and occasionally building rent, including costs for secu-

urity and maintenance. Other countywide central service costs are considered indirect costs and are discussed as a separate cost component below.

In 1974 total cost of services and supplies was gathered from each of the 29 survey courts, extrapolated to a statewide total and divided by the number of judicial positions. This procedure was followed for both the superior and municipal courts.

Also included within the cost component of services and supplies are expenditures for office equipment and furnishings. These costs are categorized as "fixed assets" in most county budgets and are identified separately from services and supplies. However, because these amounts are a minor part of total annual expenditures and tend to fluctuate from year to year, this report includes these costs within the larger category of services and supplies. As noted previously, however, major capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as courthouse construction and site acquisition are not included in these trial court costs.

D. Indirect Costs

This expenditure category allows for a share of centralized county services used by the courts to be included in the total operational costs of the courts. Although counties direct charge some countywide central service costs, as noted above, the majority of these costs are incorporated into a countywide cost allocation plan and charged to the courts as indirect costs.

The countywide central service plans, as applied to the courts, may include such costs as purchasing, stores, personnel, auditing, disbursements, payroll, budget preparation and execution, messenger service, grant coordination, office machine maintenance, communications, parking lot maintenance, records retention, liability and bonding insurance, and rent, security and maintenance of court facilities.

It must be noted, however, that there are significant variations among counties as to which items are considered indirect costs and which items are considered direct charges and thus appear as budgeted expenditures. The 1974 survey sample was sufficiently large to arrive at a representative distribution of these costs.

An indirect cost rate is developed by obtaining the latest actual indirect annual costs charged to the courts, including the county clerk function and any other court-related budget units by the county auditor. The actual indirect cost amounts related to all municipal and superior courts are totaled and the percentage or rate of total court expenditures is determined.

Generally, this overhead rate is derived by using salaries and wages as the base. However, for ease of calculation, an equivalent rate based on total court expenditures has been developed. The rate, based on 1974 data, is 21.99 percent for municipal courts and 18.38 percent for superior courts.

E. Court Reporters

The annual cost of a court reporter in superior courts is based on average salaries and benefits of full-time reporters in the original superior courts surveyed. Costs are based on a ratio of one full-time court reporter for each judicial position in the superior court.

In municipal courts, court reporters are often paid on a per diem basis. Prevailing per diem rates were obtained from the survey courts and an equivalent annual salary was computed. Supplemental studies conducted by the Judicial Council were used to determine the average time devoted to the reporting of proceedings in the municipal courts. These studies indicated that court reporters were involved in approximately 40 percent of the daily activities of municipal courts.

The benefit rate for court reporters was calculated the same as for other nonjudicial employees.

F. Bailiffs

Bailiffing costs are computed by a ratio of one bailiff for each judicial position for both superior and municipal courts. It is recognized that coverage for vacations, illnesses and other time off would require an increase in this ratio. However, some courts are operating without bailiffs in attendance at all sessions or they utilize "court attendants" at a lesser salary. Consideration of these factors justifies maintaining the ratio of one bailiff per judge for cost purposes.

Average salaries and benefits for bailiffs were based on a review of salary ordinances and telephone inquiries of survey courts.

IV. ANNUAL COST ADJUSTMENTS

Trial court cost estimates were first calculated for the 1974-75 fiscal year. For the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 each category of expenditures—except judicial positions—was adjusted by the full cost-of-living percentage increase as represented in the California Consumer Price Index published by the Department of Industrial Relations. Judicial positions were increased by the amount of the actual statutory increase for those salaries.

After the passage of Proposition 13 in June 1978, the Governor created the Commission on Government Reform (Post Commission). The commission's task force, charged with studying the court system, gathered trial court costs for 1976-77, and estimated a 15 percent increase for 1977-78 and a 10 percent increase for 1978-79. The Post Commission cost estimates were admittedly "ballpark figures" but still represented current estimates published by an official state body. Therefore, the AOC staff reconciled

its trial court cost data with Post Commission figures whenever possible as a check on the data's validity.

The reconciled amounts were adjusted for fiscal year 1979-80 and thereafter by an annual increase of 7.5 percent except for judicial salaries which have been increased by the actual statutory amounts. The 7.5 percent general increase was supported by recent trends in expenditures of selected trial courts as reported in the Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Counties*. In 1982-83 other factors were evaluated before selecting a 7.5 percent increase, including the Department of Finance's California cost-of-living estimate of 8.3 percent; a projected increase in the Governor's 1982-83 general fund budget for state operations of 5.8 percent and a projected increase in the general fund local assistance budget of 4.3 percent. These factors together supported a 7.5 percent estimated increase for 1982-83 in court operation expenses.

V. THREE-COUNTY BUDGET COMPARISON

To determine whether the estimated 1982-83 trial court costs were reasonable, based on the 1974 methodology, recent court costs were surveyed in three counties and the results were extrapolated to statewide totals. This comparison provided an independent check on the estimates. The survey counties selected were Alameda, Los Angeles and Sacramento. Current budgets from these counties were obtained and carefully reviewed. Supplemental data were obtained from county budget, personnel and auditor offices.

There were 31 municipal courts in the three survey counties with 248 authorized judicial positions comprising 44.5 percent of the total judicial positions in all municipal courts. The sum total of the approved 1981-82 municipal court budgets in these counties plus amounts for state judicial retirement contributions, bailiffing costs, and indirect costs was

\$97.9 million. When extrapolated statewide, the total becomes \$219.9 million. An adjustment of 7.5 percent for 1982-83 increases the estimate to \$236.4 million. This compares to the AOC estimate of \$219.6 million, a difference of about 7.6 percent.

The superior courts in the three survey counties had 322 authorized judicial positions comprising 45.2 percent of the total superior court judicial positions in the state for 1981-82. The approved 1981-82 budgets in these three counties for superior courts and county clerks plus the state share of judicial salaries and retirement, plus bailiffing costs and indirect costs, totaled \$127.5 million. This amounts to \$282.4 million when extrapolated statewide. The 1982-83 adjustment of 7.5 percent brought this total to \$303.5 million statewide. This compares to \$291.2 million in the original AOC estimate, a difference of about 4.2 percent.

VI. FUTURE ANNUAL COST ADJUSTMENTS

The three-county comparison indicates that the original 1982-83 estimates of total trial court costs are reasonable. However, to assure that the annual totals remain valid and to allow for more careful analysis of the various cost components within the total, this

type of comparison could be conducted annually. A somewhat larger sample of perhaps five or six representative counties would add to the verification's validity. This type of analysis provides continued assurance of the reasonableness of the estimates.

VII. TRIAL COURT REVENUES

The final page of the appendix to this report contains 1982-83 estimates of trial court revenues. The estimates are based on 1979-80 actual amounts. The 1979-80 "actuals" are from two sources. The revenue for counties and cities is from the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions*. Revenues for the state are from the *Governor's Budget* as reported in various penalty assessment funds and the Judges' Retirement Fund. A minor amount in fines is

received by the state as miscellaneous revenue and an estimate is included for this item.

The revenues are projected from 1978-79 to 1982-83 using annual estimates of state general fund revenue increases as a guideline. The percentage increases for the three intervening years are estimated as follows: 1980-81, 6 percent; 1981-82, 10.3 percent; 1982-83, 9.8 percent.

APPENDIX

1982-83

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED TRIAL COURT COSTS ^a

	<i>Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position</i>	<i>Judicial Positions</i>	<i>Estimated Total Trial Court Costs</i>
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position (\$63,267 + 11%)	\$70,226		
Nonjudicial Personnel.....	114,558		
Services and Supplies	100,546		
Subtotal	\$285,330		
Indirect Costs (18.38%)	52,444		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporters and Bailiff	\$337,774		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	\$402,917	725 jud. pos. (627 judges)	\$291,184,800 ^b
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position (\$57,776 + 11%)	\$64,131		
Nonjudicial Personnel.....	140,203		
Services and Supplies	74,242		
Subtotal	\$278,576		
Indirect Costs (21.99%)	61,259		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	\$339,835		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	\$389,157	567 jud. pos. (495 judges)	\$219,612,051 ^c
Justice Courts		98 pt jud. pos.	\$15,480,000
Total All Trial Courts			<u>\$526,276,851^d</u>

^a Adjusted 7.5% for 1982-83 except for judges' salaries which are shown at the January 1, 1982 level.^b Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 15% less than salary of judge.^c Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 25% less than salary of judge.^d Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts. See page A-4 of this appendix for detail of state's share of costs.

1982-83

SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

<i>Cost Category</i>	<i>Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Case- Related Minute*</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Case- Related Hour*</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Case- Related Day*</i>
Judicial Position (1-1-82 \$63,267 + 11%)	\$70,226	\$0.9673	\$58.04	\$325
Nonjudicial Personnel	\$114,558	\$1.5779	\$94.67	\$531
Services & Supplies	\$100,546	\$1.5779	\$83.09	\$465
Subtotal	\$285,330	\$3.9301	\$235.80	\$1,321
Indirect Costs (18.38%)	\$52,444	\$0.7224	\$43.34	\$243
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff <i>excluded</i>)	\$337,774	\$4.6525	\$279.14	\$1,564
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff <i>included</i>)	\$402,917	\$5.5498	\$332.99	\$1,865

* An estimated 216 days per year or 72,600 minutes per year (74,000 Los Angeles) is available for court-related activity for each judicial position in the superior courts.

1982-83

MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

<i>Cost Category</i>	<i>Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Case- Related Minute*</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Case- Related Hour*</i>	<i>Average Cost Per Case- Related Day*</i>
Judicial Position (1-1-82 \$57,776 + 11%)	\$64,131	\$0.8846	\$53.00	\$297
Nonjudicial Personnel	\$140,203	\$1.9338	\$116.03	\$649
Services & Supplies	\$74,242	\$1.0240	\$61.44	\$344
Subtotal	\$278,576	\$3.8424	\$230.54	\$1,290
Indirect Costs (21.99%)	\$61,259	\$0.8450	\$50.70	\$284
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff <i>excluded</i>)	\$339,835	\$4.6874	\$281.24	\$1,574
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff <i>included</i>)	\$389,157	\$5.3677	\$322.06	\$1,802

* An estimated 216 days per year or 72,500 minutes per year (78,000 Los Angeles) is available for court-related activity for each judicial position in the municipal courts.

1982-83
PROPOSED STATE JUDICIAL BUDGET
(Million \$)

Supreme Court.....	\$5.1	
Courts of Appeal	21.7	
Judicial Council	11.4	
Commission on Judicial Performance	0.3	
Judges Retirement Fund (Appellate Courts)	0.9	
Total State Operations		\$39.4
Legislative Mandates	\$2.6	
Superior Court Judges' Salary	35.8	
Superior Court Block Grants	9.1	
Judges' Retirement Fund		
Municipal Courts, estimated	\$5.4	
Superior Courts, estimated	7.5	12.9
Total Local Assistance		60.4 *
Total 1982-83 State Judicial Budget		\$99.8

* These items, totaling \$60.4 million, are the state's contribution to the funding of the trial courts. This amount is included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1982-83 as displayed on page A-1 of this appendix.

TRIAL COURT REVENUES
ACTUAL 1979-80
ESTIMATED 1982-83*

	<i>1979-80 Actual</i>	<i>1982-83 Estimated</i>
TO COUNTIES^a		
Fines, Forfeitures, Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	\$77,544,769	\$99,548,845 ^c
Other Court Fines	30,477,353	39,125,595
Forfeitures and Penalties	10,571,642	13,571,448
Charges for Current Services		
Civil Process Services	8,027,262	10,305,074
Court Fees and Costs	38,323,332	49,197,947
TOTAL	\$164,944,358	\$211,748,909
TO CITIES^a		
Fines and Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	\$78,037,635	\$100,181,566 ^d
Other Fines	34,339,690	44,083,907
Other Penalties	211,303	271,134
TOTAL	\$112,588,628	\$144,536,607
TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA^b		
Assessments on Fines	\$50,318,168	\$67,023,000 ^e
Court Fees (Judges Retirement Fund)	3,194,341	3,795,000
Court Fines (estimates of state share of specific violations of Bus. and Prof. Code and Health and Safety Code)	2,131,114	2,735,838
TOTAL	\$55,643,623	\$73,553,838
SUMMARY		
To Counties	\$164,944,358	\$211,748,909
To Cities	112,588,628	144,536,607
To State	55,643,623	73,553,838
TOTAL	\$333,176,609	\$429,839,354

^a Source: State Controller's Reports—Financial Transactions Concerning Counties and Cities. (Adjustment made to reflect San Francisco County under "Counties" instead of "Cities.")

^b Governor's Budget and Judicial Council estimates.

^c 50% Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42201.

^d All Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42200.

^e Fine assessments are designated by statute for specific purposes. The 1982-83 distribution and amounts are as follows: Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) \$19,744,000; Driver Training \$24,000,000; Fish and Game Preservation \$310,000; Victims of Crime \$18,352,000; and Corrections and Probation Training \$4,117,000.

* Revenue increased 6% for 1980-81, 10.3% for 1981-82 and 9.8% for 1982-83 based on estimates of increase in State General Fund revenues for these three years.

1982-83 COURT FINANCING SUMMARY

Total Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

State Judicial Operations ^a	\$39.4 million	6.8%
State Assistance to Trial Courts ^b	60.4	10.7
Total State Costs	\$99.8 million	17.5%
County Costs (Trial Courts)	465.9	82.5
Total Court Costs (est.)	\$565.7 million	100.0%

Total Court Costs as Per- cent of Total Budget Expenditures

State's Share of Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Fund Budget ^c	0.4%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Fund Budget ^d	2.4%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Estimated State and Local Budget Expenditures ^e	1.5%

Trial Court Costs by Level of Court

Superior Courts	\$291.2 million	55.3%
Municipal Courts	219.6	41.7
Justice Courts	15.5	3.0
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	\$526.3 million	100.0%

Trial Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

Superior Courts		
County Costs	\$236.2 million	81.1%
State Assistance ^f	55.0	18.9
Total Superior Court Costs (est.)	\$291.2 million	100.0%
Municipal Courts		
County Costs	\$214.2 million	97.5%
State Assistance ^g	5.4	2.5
Total Municipal Court Costs (est.)	\$219.6 million	100.0%
Justice Courts		
County Costs	\$15.5 million	100.0%
State Assistance	—	—
Total Justice Court Costs (est.)	\$15.5 million	100.0%
Total All Trial Courts		
County Costs	\$465.9 million	88.5%

State Assistance	60.4	11.5%
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	\$526.3 million	100.0%

Costs Per Additional Su- perior Court Judge- ship

County Costs	\$274,728
State Assistance ^h	128,189
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	\$402,917

Costs Per Additional Mu- nicipal Court Judge- ship

County Costs	\$379,211
State Assistance ⁱ	9,946
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	\$389,157

Trial Court Revenue By Type

Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	\$299.5 million
Assessments on Fines ..	67.0
Civil Filing Fees and Costs	53.0
Civil Process Services ..	10.3
Total Revenue (est.)	\$429.8 million

Distribution of Trial Court Revenue

To Counties	\$211.7 million
To Cities	144.5
To State	73.6
Total Revenue (est.)	\$429.8 million

^a State judicial operations includes the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council, and Commission on Judicial Performance.

^b State assistance to the trial courts includes contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund, a major portion of superior court judges' salaries, and a \$60,000 annual block grant towards the support cost for each new superior court judgeship created since January 1973, and reimbursements for legislative mandates.

^c State's share of total court costs is \$99.8 mill. State general fund budget is \$23.2 bill. Thus, \$99.8 mill./\$23.2 bill. = 0.4%

^d Total court expenditures are \$565.7 mill. State general fund budget is \$23.2 bill. Thus \$565.7 mill./\$23.2 bill. = 2.4%

^e The Controller's Office reports the following local government expenditures:

1979-80 county expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	\$8.14 billion
1979-80 city expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	6.34
1979-80 special district expenditures non-enterprise activities only	1.53
1979-80 school district expenditures	11.38
Total local expenditures	\$27.39 billion
Application of 7.5% per year average increase for 80-81, 81-82, and 82-83	\$34.03 billion
Add state budget less local assistance	4.86
Total state and local expenditures	\$38.89 billion
Thus, \$565.7 million/\$38.9 billion = ...	1.5%

^f State assistance to superior courts includes:

(1) Contribution to judges' salary	\$35.8 million
(2) Block grants (\$60,000)	9.1
(3) Judges' Retirement Fund (8% of salary plus additional appropriation to meet liabilities)	7.5
(4) Legislative Mandates	2.6

\$35.0 million

^g State assistance to municipal courts is limited to Judges' Retirement Fund contribution of 8% of salary plus an additional appropriation to meet liabilities. Total contribution is \$5.4 million for 1982-83.^h The calculation of state assistance for each new superior court *judgeship* is as follows:

- (1) 8% of salary to Judges' Retirement Fund (\$63,267 @ 8% = \$5,061) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund (\$5,775) for a total of \$10,836.

- (2) State pays salary except for fixed county share of \$9,500 for counties over 250,000 population, \$7,500 for counties between 40,001-249,999 population, and \$5,500 for counties 40,000 population or under. The calculation here is based on the larger sized county. Thus, the current annual salary of \$63,267 less \$9,500 = \$53,767 as the state share.

- (3) Annual block grant of \$60,000 for support costs.

- (4) Pro rata share of legislative mandates @ \$3,586.

In summary, total assistance per new superior court *judgeship* as calculated here includes \$10,836 retirement, plus \$53,767 salary, plus \$60,000 annual block grant, plus \$3,586 legislative mandates for a total of \$128,189 per *judgeship*.

- ⁱ The calculation of state assistance for each new municipal court *judgeship* consists of contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund of 8% of salary (\$57,776 @ 8% = \$4,622) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the Fund (\$5,324) for a total of \$9,946 per *judgeship*.

PART II

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Chapter 1

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

A. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff agency serving the Judicial Council, the chief administrative agency of the California court system (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6). The office carries out the official actions and policies of the Judicial Council under the direction of the Administrative Director of the Courts, also provided for by the state Constitution.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is composed of numerous units, including a Legal Section, a Legislative Office and a Statistical Section, all of which assist in monitoring the work of the California courts and in making recommendations on the administration of justice.

The office provides services to the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and the Commission on Judicial Performance in the areas of personnel, fiscal and business services and data processing. The office also includes a Judicial Assignments Section, a Public Information Office and a Court Consultative Services Unit, that provides assistance to state trial courts upon request. In addition, the Center for Judicial Education and Research provides comprehensive educational programs for the state's judges.

Following is the summary of the major functions and activities of the units of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

LEGAL SECTION

The Legal Section is responsible for Judicial Council meetings and keeps records of all council action. It also performs staff counsel and legal research functions for the council and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

For meetings of the Judicial Council, the Legal Section prepares reports to the council and its committees and coordinates production of agenda materials. Members of the legal staff attend council meetings and committee meetings, and prepare detailed minutes of each meeting. The legal staff also prepares and maintains permanent records of all formal Judicial Council actions, and monitors all necessary implementation activity after each meeting.

The AOC receives numerous inquiries and suggestions from judges, attorneys, administrators, court clerks, and other persons regarding court practice, procedure and administration. Most of the proposals involve changes in court rules or forms; some involve suggested legislative measures. When a suggestion is received the legal staff prepares an "invitation to comment" which is circulated widely to persons interested in the particular subject. The staff receives the comments, researches any pertinent legal questions, and gathers factual data needed in order to present the proposal to a committee of the Judicial Council for possible action. This often involves drafting the text of a proposed rule change, which the council may then approve "for publication."

Publication of the text of the proposed rule change

in the *A.O.C. Newsletter* and in major legal newspapers provides an opportunity for all attorneys, judges and other interested persons to submit comments before the amendment is adopted by the council.

New rules and forms are normally adopted effective January 1 and July 1 of each year. The text of each new rule, and camera-ready copies of each new form, are distributed to the courts and to commercial legal publishers following each council meeting.

The Legal Section provides staff for a number of special programs and advisory committees, including the council's legal forms program, coordination of civil actions having common issues, the Sentencing Practices Advisory Committee (Pen. Code §1170.3), criminal change of venue (rules 840-844) and special projects or studies. Recent examples of special projects are the "cameras in court" experiment, the evaluation of the judicial arbitration program, the "pleading forms" project, the "form interrogatories" project, the economic litigation experiment, and the development of uniform law and motion rules.

In coordination with the Legislative Office of the AOC, the Legal Section analyzes all legislative bills that may affect court practice, procedure, or administration and all bills affecting felony sentencing. When a bill is enacted into law, the legal section prepares a report to the Judicial Council on any council action needed to implement the new legislation.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

The Legislative Office in Sacramento serves two primary functions. The first is to present the legislative recommendations of the Judicial Council on the administration of justice; the second is to function as an administrative arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

The Legislative Office represents the Judicial Council before Senate and Assembly committees. It monitors legislative proceedings and reports on the progress of bills affecting the court system. The office also tracks bills of interest for the Administrative Office of the Courts and prepares a legislative summary for the *A.O.C. Newsletter*, distributed to judges and others interested in new laws.

The office coordinates legislative matters with executive branch agencies, and provides information on request to the Legislative Analyst, Department of Finance, and individual legislators and committee staff.

The office assists legislators by providing specific information on proposed or pending legislation; reviewing individual legislator's bills; and responding to constituent inquiries on the judicial system, its structure, and relationship with other government agencies.

The office's legislative function includes distribution of felony sentencing analyses prepared in the San Francisco office, and financial reports in cooperation with the San Francisco staff on the fiscal impact of certain legislative proposals.

The Sacramento office prepares analyses of some bills, and identifies and distributes to the San Francisco office other bills for information and analysis. In the process, the Sacramento office reviews every bill introduced in the Legislature, and each of its

amended forms. The office reviewed approximately 6,000 bills and measures last session, and each amended form.

Beginning in January 1982, the office provided judicial impact support services on request to the Legislative Analyst pursuant to statute. This is anticipated to continue on an informal basis, as a part of the analyst's continuing concern about bills affecting the state budget and state-mandated local programs.

In 1982 the office prepared a court cost and revenue estimate for California trial courts for use in estimating the fiscal impact of court-related legislation, including additional trial court judgeships. The 1981-82 study showed the estimated average annual cost per superior court judicial position was \$402,917; the comparable municipal court figure was \$389,157.

In addition, judgeship needs studies were forwarded to legislative authors and to appropriate committees upon introduction of a bill or amendment adding judicial positions.

The Sacramento staff also monitors the budget process, including conference committee action, and provides staff services to other court-related officers when working in Sacramento. The 1982-83 budget contained one additional law clerk for each associate justice of the Supreme Court, and an additional number of second clerks for Court of Appeal justices as part of a phase-in program.

As an arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Sacramento office receives official court documents. In 1982, transactions filed or lodged totaled approximately 2,500. These filings were forwarded to the Supreme Court Clerk's Office in San Francisco on a daily basis.

STATISTICS SECTION

The Statistics Section is responsible for operating reporting systems that collect information on filings, dispositions, pending matters and assistance in all courts. Staff members of the section assist court personnel who may have questions on reporting the information correctly. Staff members also visit courts to review their reporting procedures, and conduct statistical reporting workshops designed to reveal reporting problems most often encountered in the courts and to provide solutions for these problems.

The section monitors information received from the courts for completeness and accuracy. Information that is questionable is brought to the attention of the reporting court. This monitoring is accomplished with the assistance of computer-generated exception reports for filings and dispositions data for superior and municipal courts. In the future, these reports also will be produced for filings and dispositions for justice courts.

The section compiles the reported information for the Appendix Tables of the *Judicial Council Annual Report*. It also compiles statistical material for the chapter on "Judicial Statistics," including written portions covering the superior and lower courts. In addition, the section produces a monthly report on the "Condition of Calendar for the Courts of Appeal" and computer-generated "Five-Year Trend Reports" for each superior and municipal court in California.

The section prepares statistical reports on the judgeship needs of superior or municipal courts seeking additional judgeships. In preparing these reports, a weighted caseload system is utilized to measure judgeship needs. This system was developed from time studies for superior and municipal courts that revealed the average time required to dispose of various types of cases. During 1982, a total of 33 judgeship needs reports were prepared; 20 for municipal courts and 13 for superior courts.

The Statistics Section has conducted three weighted caseload surveys in recent times. In 1976 a survey of 32 superior courts was conducted and in 1979 a survey of 42 superior courts was prepared. In 1977 a weighted caseload survey of 56 municipal courts was conducted. In 1981 section staff members served as advisors to the Court Consultative Services Unit when it conducted a nonjudicial weighted caseload survey among the municipal and justice courts.

The section operates the Court Reporter's Production and Income reporting system. These quarterly reports are received from court clerks for all court reporters active in the court system. Rule 860 of the California Rules of Court requires that an annual report be submitted to the Legislature and to each of more than 40 boards of supervisors.

The Statistics Section also has responsibility for maintaining records related to changes in court organization and personnel. Files of judicial biographies are maintained for the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Monthly reports of vacancy salary savings for superior and appellate court positions also are prepared, as is a report on the number of vacancies.

Members of the section have served as staff to several advisory committees to the Judicial Council (Weighted Caseload Advisory Committee and Small Claims Advisory Committees). They have had major responsibility for conducting some court experiments (Small Claims 1977-79 and Small Claims Monetary Jurisdiction Experiment 1979-80) and have produced reports of their findings.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Personnel Office provides a full range of personnel services to judicial branch agencies. Although the Administrative Office of the Courts has traditionally performed personnel transactions and services, it was not until the latter part of 1980 that a personnel unit was officially established. This unit now provides management and technical staff assistance to the judicial branch in these areas:

Recruiting

Recruiting assistance is provided to the Administrative Office of the Courts and, upon request, to the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Training

In the last year, training needs assessments for Administrative Office of the Courts' employees have been undertaken, and a centralized training request process through the Personnel Office has been established.

For the first time, an employee handbook was developed for branchwide use. The document contains an overall description of the judicial branch, its agencies and their respective functions; general personnel policy statements; and an outline of judicial branch benefits.

Position Classification and Salary Administration

The Personnel Office completes salary and classification projects throughout the judicial branch to determine whether positions are established at the appropriate levels. All proposed personnel actions in the Administrative Office of the Courts are developed by the Personnel Office, and personnel actions requested by the Courts of Appeal are reviewed and appropriate action recommended.

A long-range goal pertaining to the classification function within the administrative structure is to update class descriptions for all positions that exist in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

In addition, for the first time, a comprehensive review of all positions in the Courts of Appeal has been initiated and will be completed in 1983. Position descriptions for all classes in the Courts of Appeal have been developed in draft format. The class specifications will include the overall definition of the position, description of duties and responsibilities, as well as specific minimum qualifications.

Policies and Procedures

The Personnel Office develops, recommends and implements personnel policies and procedures used throughout the judicial branch.

The development of a personnel policy and procedure manual is an upcoming project. The manual will be used in the administrative structure and will be distributed to the Courts of Appeal. The document will serve as an organizational guide and will form the basis for sound personnel decisions. The personnel policies and procedures also will inform employees of the processes which affect their employment status.

Personnel Transactions

The Personnel Office functions as liaison between the judicial branch and the State Controller's office for all personnel transactions. The Administrative Office of the Courts' Personnel Office prepares all personnel-related paperwork required by the State Controller for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Commission on Judicial Performance, and the administrative structure.

Position status reports for the Courts of Appeal were developed in 1982. These documents are now distributed to the courts on a monthly basis. The documents outline the reporting and organizational structure of the courts and are a valuable resource in the position control function.

Forms Revision

During 1982, judicial branch personnel forms used

for appointments, promotions and separations were revised and distributed to the courts. An employment application form for use throughout the judicial branch was developed and distributed to the courts.

Personnel Office Automation Project

In 1983, the AOC personnel function will be auto-

mated. Efforts are underway to computerize many of the tasks which are now manually performed.

The automated personnel program will store employee personnel files, salary and promotion data, education and skill levels, affirmative action and work force analyses, applicant statistics and analyses, salary savings, sick leave and vacation accruals, position control data, and turnover statistics.

FISCAL AND BUSINESS SERVICE OFFICE

The Fiscal and Business Service Office provides administrative services in accounting, budget and business affairs, and performs related management studies as needed for the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Commission on Judicial Performance. In addition, during 1982 a records management program was initiated to assist in the development of record retrieval systems.

Accounting

The Accounting staff maintains the financial records for all judiciary units, including authorization of payment on incurred expenses, tracking of expenditures, production of transaction reports and reconciliation of accounts.

A major study is currently underway to improve the existing process. Automation of payments, reporting, and reconciliation processes are needed to produce more comprehensive and timely management information.

Budget

The Budget Office prepares and implements the judiciary budget. Activities include assisting courts and agencies in analyzing needs and preparing requests; identifying alternatives; preparing the budget, its justifications and reconciliations; allocating funds, monitoring expenditures, and recommending any special mid-year adjustments.

Workload analysis and systems improvements for program administration are an integral part of this unit's functions. Development of improved reporting systems is needed to provide more timely budget status and management planning information. Extensive work will be required both in the development of improved reporting systems and measurement criteria, as well as in the expanded use of automated systems to analyze preliminary data more rapidly and effectively.

Business Service Office

A Business Office was established several years ago

to provide assistance in procurement, space utilization, contracting, and in the development of uniform business procedures. Major achievements during 1982 include establishment of a centralized storekeeping operation in San Francisco and preparation of an automated equipment inventory system.

The storekeeping function now provides volume purchases in a cost-effective manner for the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal for the First Appellate District, and the Administrative Office of the Courts. The system also provides current status reports on inventory levels and financial control information.

During 1983, the office plans to develop guidelines to assist agencies in purchasing, building alterations, and contract administration. Written procedures will be designed to improve administrative planning and project implementation. Related forms, special provisions, timetables, and record-keeping procedures also will be developed.

Facility planning is a major activity of this unit. With the establishment of new appellate court locations in 1982, extensive work has been necessary to provide the courts adequate facilities for operations. A study also is underway to explore technological improvements in office security systems.

Microfilm

All records management activities are now performed individually by each court and agency unit. To meet growing concerns over space constraints and workflow needs, as well as interests in using technological advances to improve operations, a records management program was initiated in 1982. Staff will prepare needs assessments for the Supreme Court and will study the feasibility of converting select records to microfilm. Similar assessments for Court of Appeal records also are planned.

Recommended operating procedures also will be developed for records management, review, storage, filming and destruction.

DATA PROCESSING UNIT

The Data Processing Unit was established in July 1982 to provide automated support services to the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the staff

of the Administrative Office of the Courts. A summary of these key automation projects follows.

Supreme Court Automation Project

This project will develop an automated system to support the case management needs of the Clerk's Office and Secretary's Office of the Supreme Court. The PROMIS system, developed by the Inslaw Corporation of Washington, D.C., will form the basis for this system which will run on a minicomputer installed in the Clerk's Office. System analysis is now being performed to enable the project team to tailor the software package to meet the unique requirements of the court. Software tailoring and initial system testing is scheduled to begin in early 1983.

The automated system will provide a number of advantages to the court, including:

1. Centralization of all case-related data;
2. Elimination of multiple index files in the Clerk's Office;
3. Soundex name search which retrieves cases by names that *sound* alike;
4. Periodic listing of all cases scheduled for activity;
5. Management reports available on demand;
6. Generation of standard notices, such as remittiturs;
7. Automatic production of statistical reports.

Once the system is in operation, it will enable the Supreme Court to have access to the case information of all Courts of Appeal to inquire about the status of any appellate case in the state. Finally, an automated transfer system will eliminate much of the paperwork currently involved in moving an appeal from a Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Courts of Appeal Automation Project

This program, like the Supreme Court automation project, will develop an automated system to support the case management needs of the clerks' offices of the Courts of Appeal. It also is based on the PROMIS software package and will run on minicomputers located in each district. The system has already been

installed in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeal for the First Appellate District, and by the first quarter of 1983 will be installed in the Fifth Appellate District.

Once the system has been implemented in all districts, a telecommunications network and the necessary software for transferring cases from one district to another will be developed. Software also will be developed to enable the districts to query the case files of the other districts.

Administrative Office of the Courts Automation Project

The AOC automation project will provide automated support to each unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Some of the specific projects now underway include:

- A review of the AOC accounting system, that will result in the development of a new automated accounting system.
- Installation of a telecommunications link between the AOC and its Sacramento office that will permit the transfer of data or documents almost instantaneously. Fast, accurate transfer of information between the two offices is often of crucial importance.
- Implementation of an automated personnel system that will enable the Personnel Office to produce many reports that are now manually prepared and provide new services that cannot be manually performed.
- Review of the mailing lists currently maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts. These mailing lists are used in seeking comments on proposed changes in the California Rules of Court and for a variety of other purposes, including the mailing of news releases, documents and publications. The review is designed to develop a more simplified approach to maintaining mailing lists and updating them.

COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

The Court Consultative Services unit provides technical assistance to state courts, at their request, in calendar management, workflow procedures, personnel studies, and other court management areas. The assistance is provided in three major ways: by sending analysts to the court to provide on-site consultation and study; by designing and conducting studies of, and making recommendations about, court management problems that may have statewide impact; and by designing and conducting workshops and training programs dealing with court administration matters for judicial and nonjudicial personnel.

The unit is staffed by several court management analysts, with strong court management backgrounds. When a court requests the assistance of the unit, analysts travel to the court, study the problem

cited, and prepare a written report of their findings and recommendations. Reports prepared by the unit are advisory in nature and the decision to implement the unit's recommendations rests solely with the courts. The unit is available to assist in implementing any of its recommendations.

There is no charge to the courts for the unit's services. Services may be obtained by sending a written request to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

During 1982, the unit provided on-site consultative services and formal written reports to 16 of the state's trial courts. Other accomplishments of the unit during 1982 included these projects:

- Nonjudicial weighted caseload study, that can be used as a guide for determining nonjudicial staffing needs in the municipal and justice courts;

- Basic In-Service Training Program, to design materials for use in training entry level nonjudicial court staff and staff supervisors;
- Juror Utilization and Management Incentive Program, a two-year project to improve jury system management in five counties; and
- Two workshops, one for the presiding judges and administrators of the municipal courts, and one for the presiding judges and administrators of the superior courts.

During 1983, the unit will continue to provide on-site consultant services. It also will present workshops for presiding judges and court administrators. The unit will work on several major projects, including a review of the statistical reporting system used by the trial courts to report workload data to the Administrative Office of the Courts; a weighted case-load study, that could be used to predict nonjudicial staffing needs in the superior courts; and a statewide survey of the courts' data processing resources.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office of the Administrative Office of the Courts has provided the press and public with information about the courts and the administration of justice for more than a decade.

The materials are prepared by a public information officer and are designed to provide the news media and public with timely reports on actions of the Judicial Council, the Commission on Judicial Appointments and on cases accepted for review by the California Supreme Court. The news releases are distributed to major metropolitan newspapers, the legal press, law schools, court personnel and others interested in court administration.

News releases generate written and telephone requests for background information on the reported matters. Numerous inquiries also are received from the news media and private citizens on court cases, Judicial Council actions and the operation of the state court system.

A bi-monthly *A.O.C. Newsletter* is prepared for judges, court personnel and others involved in court

administration. Distributed nationally, the newsletter reports on actions of the Judicial Council, including new and proposed rules of court, standards and forms. Also reported are recent judicial appointments, a calendar of events and significant legislation.

The public information officer also supervises publication of the *Judicial Council Annual Report*. This report is submitted to the Governor and the Legislature as required by article VI, section 6 of the state Constitution and is distributed to a national mailing list.

The Annual Report features major recommendations and reports of the Judicial Council and summarizes the activities and key projects of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Also included are statistical data and other reports on the work of California courts, including the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the superior, municipal and justice courts.

CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) directs a comprehensive educational system for California judges. Formed in 1973 as a joint enterprise of the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, CJER conducts continuing education programs for the judiciary and orientation programs for new judges. It also prepares judges' benchbooks and other educational materials.

Orientation Programs for New Judges

CJER's education system for new trial judges is composed of five major programs totaling five to six weeks of orientation and training during the new judge's first year of judicial service.

The Advisor Judge (Mentor) Orientation Program arranges for an experienced judge to assist each new trial judge in making the transition from law practice to the bench. A *Guide for Advisor Judges* outlines the steps the advisor judge should follow to orient the new judge to his or her judicial duties. Since 1974, 777 new judges, or nearly two-thirds of the California judiciary, have participated in this program.

The Judicial Clinic Court Program is a one-week,

in-residence educational program designed especially for new judges who have had limited courtroom experience. It provides them with actual "hands-on" training in handling their first court proceedings. This program began in late 1982 and is conducted whenever a new judge requests the training.

The New Trial Judges Orientation Program is a one-week, in-residence program that provides new trial judges and commissioners with basic training in judicial roles, tasks, and skills, at the time of or shortly after taking the bench. The program consists of ten courses (35 hours) that deal with judicial techniques and procedures for handling common court proceedings. This program is conducted six times a year for new superior court judges and commissioners. It also is conducted, with different course content and instructors, six times a year for new municipal and justice court judges and commissioners. Ninety-two new judges and commissioners took part in this program in 1982, and a total of 648, or over 50 percent of the California judiciary, have taken part since the program began in 1977.

The California Judicial College is an annual two-week, in-residence program that provides comprehensive education for all new trial judges and commissioners appointed during the year. Established in 1967, this nationally-recognized program provides judges and commissioners with some 65 hours of problem-solving classes and 20 hours of small group seminars. Ninety-eight new judges and commissioners attended the 1982 college, and a total of 1,237 have attended since 1967.

The Judicial Visitation Program will begin in 1983 and provide judges with tours of state correctional institutions. The tours are designed to acquaint judges with the various institutions to which they may commit criminal defendants and juveniles, and to assist them in making appropriate sentencing choices.

Continuing Education Programs for All Judges

CJER's continuing education programs consist of six annual institutes and a semi-annual California Continuing Judicial Studies Program.

To assist the California judiciary in keeping up to date with recent developments in the law and in solving current court problems, the center conducts six yearly continuing education institutes. The programs are for appellate court judges, criminal court judges, family court judges, juvenile court judges, municipal and justice court judges, and rural "cow county" superior court judges. A total of 577 judges and commissioners attended the six 1982 institutes, and 5,366 judges and commissioners have attended since 1973.

The Continuing Judicial Studies Program is a semi-

annual one-week, in-residence program designed to meet the educational needs of experienced judges, particularly those who are changing their court assignments. The curriculum consists of 22 courses that range from one to five days in length and cover all major trial court assignments.

This is the first "graduate level" program of its kind in the United States and features modern adult educational techniques and learning aids. A total of 126 judges and commissioners attended the two 1982 programs, and 218 have attended since this program began in 1981.

Judicial Publications

CJER has prepared numerous benchbooks and other educational materials for California judges. It also publishes the quarterly *CJER Journal*, that serves as a forum for the exchange of information, ideas, and successful working techniques among the California judiciary. A complete description of CJER's judicial publications is found in 3 *CJER Journal* 4 (Cal CJER Winter Issue 1981). CJER also publishes a *California Judges Directory to Unpublished Judicial Materials*, that gives judges information about virtually everything authored by judges for court or educational use.

Audiotape and Videotape Programs

CJER publishes a series of audiocassette tape and videotape programs that cover selected areas of judicial practice and procedure and are designed for both new and experienced trial judges. A complete list of the some 50 taped programs is contained in 3 *CJER Journal* 9 (Cal CJER Winter Issue 1981).

JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS UNIT

Under the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for providing both trial and appellate courts with judicial assistance on a daily basis. Each year, over 5,000 requests for assistance are received from presiding judges and justices for a variety of reasons, including vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications, and calendar congestion. Assignments also may be issued to provide assistance while a new judge attends orientation classes or to permit a judge who has been elevated to complete matters he or she began in another court.

To meet the staffing needs of the courts, both active and retired judges are called on to provide assistance for periods ranging from one day to two months or longer. Many active judges volunteer to assist other courts in their own or neighboring counties when their calendars permit. Retired judges who retain their eligibility for assignment are a valuable source of judicial assistance, as are the many justice court judges who provide help throughout the state.

In addition to its daily operations and functions, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for several annual projects. These include the preparation

of blanket and reciprocal assignments and superior court appellate department designations.

Blanket and reciprocal assignments provide the courts with more flexibility at the local level. Under a blanket assignment, the Chief Justice delegates authority to the presiding judges of two or more courts within the same county to assist each other's courts as the need arises. When the courts involved are located in different counties, these delegations of authority are referred to as reciprocal assignments. Approximately 193 blanket assignments and 60 reciprocal assignments are issued on an annual basis and updated as needed during the year to reflect changes in the membership of the bench.

Pursuant to provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Justice is responsible for designating the members of the appellate department in each superior court throughout the state. Each appellate department is composed of a presiding judge and two additional judges, with the exception of Los Angeles County, which has a presiding judge and three other members. At the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit assists in this impor-

tant function by assuring that telephone contacts are made and designations are prepared, distributed, and updated.

The Judicial Assignments Unit is comprised of four staff members: a judicial assignments supervisor, a judicial assignments specialist, and two judicial secre-

taries. Assignments, correspondence, and other documents are now prepared on a word processing system, which is proving to be a fast and efficient method for producing the enormous amount of paperwork generated by the Assignments Unit.

B. Summary of 1982 Legislative Actions

In the closing year of the 1981-82 Regular Legislative Session, substantial changes were made in the state's constitutional standard for denying bail and in statutes governing criminal trials and civil procedure. Appellate filing fees in civil cases were increased in the budget bill to \$200, from \$50 in the Courts of Appeal and \$25 in the Supreme Court. Late in the 1982 session, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee adopted a policy of not providing a \$60,000 annual block grant to accompany new superior court judicial positions—a policy followed since 1973 in response to the state-mandated local program issue. This marks a significant departure from past practice and reflects the fiscal crisis faced by the state.

The Judicial Council sponsored Assembly Bill 3396 (Harris), enacted as chapter 250 of the Statutes of 1982, facilitating intra-county consolidation of cases in the superior and municipal courts when they share a common question of law or fact. The council also sponsored legislation authorizing superior court sessions to be held at municipal or justice court locations

in certain civil actions and in criminal actions upon the stipulation of the parties. (AB 3688 (Harris), ch. 273).

In addition, the Judicial Council supported legislation to provide for prejudgment interest in personal injury actions in which a plaintiff's statutory offer to compromise has been made and rejected, and the result at trial is less favorable to the defendant. (SB 203 (Rains), ch. 150). Significant improvements at the municipal court level also were made with council support. Legislation was enacted restricting the amount of discovery in civil cases, allowing only one deposition without court approval or stipulation, and permitting the limited use of affidavits at trial (Senate Bill 1820 (Rains), ch. 1581).

Senator Omer Rains and Assemblyman Elihu Harris chaired their respective judiciary committees in 1982.

Following is a summary of key legislative enactments in 1982, and measures that appeared on the June and November 1982 general election ballots.

LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Legislature passed two court-related amendments proposing constitutional revisions to the electorate. The first, Assembly Constitutional Amendment 14, was enacted June 8 and the second, Assembly Constitutional Amendment 36, was defeated on the ballot in November.

ACA 14, introduced by Assemblyman Alister McAlister, amends section 12 of article I of the California Constitution to provide, in part, that persons shall be released on bail with sufficient sureties, except for:

- (1) capital crimes when the facts are evident or the presumption great (existing law);
- (2) felony offenses involving acts of violence on another person when the facts are evident or the presumption great and the court finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, that there is a substantial likelihood the person's release would result in great bodily harm to others; or
- (3) felony offenses when the facts are evident or the presumption great and the court finds based on clear and convincing evidence that the person has

threatened another with great bodily harm and that there is a substantial likelihood that the person would carry out the threat if released.

In fixing the amount of bail, the court shall take into consideration the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at the trial or hearing of the case. Existing constitutional provisions against excessive bail and permitting own recognizance release are retained.

ACA 36, introduced by Assemblyman Larry Stirling, would have amended section 5 of article VI to authorize a county option to unify the municipal and justice courts within the superior court. The measure appeared as Proposition 10 on the November 1982 general election ballot and was defeated. Implementing legislation, Assembly Bill 1646, would have established the administrative framework for unified court operations. Although the bill was enacted as chapter 1511, it did not become operative because the constitutional amendment did not pass.

INITIATIVE MEASURES

An amendment adding section 28 to article I of the Constitution, known as "The Victim's Bill of Rights,"

was placed on the June 1982 ballot by the initiative process. The measure appeared as Proposition 8 on

the ballot and was enacted into law, amending the California Constitution and statutes.

The measure provides:

(1) Restitution shall be ordered from the convicted person except in extraordinary cases;

(2) Students and staff have an inalienable right to a safe, secure, and peaceful school campus;

(3) Relevant evidence shall not be excluded in criminal proceedings, including juvenile court and pre- or post-trial matters subject to specified limited statutory exceptions;

(4) Prior felony convictions may be used without limitation for impeachment or sentence enhancement, and if an element of the offense, the prior

felony shall be proven in open court;

(5) Defense of diminished capacity is abolished;

(6) Habitual offenders are to receive longer sentences;

(7) The victim or next of kin has the right to personally appear, or appear by counsel, at the sentencing proceeding, and to state views concerning the crime, the defendant, and the need for restitution; the court shall consider the statement, and shall state on the record its conclusion concerning whether the person would pose a threat to public safety if granted probation;

(8) A prohibition against plea bargaining in any case in which the indictment or information charges a serious felony, as defined.

MEASURES ENACTED

Reports to State Bar of Incompetent Counsel

Assembly Bill 1191, introduced by Assemblyman Richard Katz, requires a reversal based on misconduct, incompetent representation, or willful misrepresentation by counsel, to be reported by the court to the State Bar for inquiry into disciplinary action against the attorney. The bill was enacted as chapter 181.

January 15 Not a Court Holiday

Assembly Bill 2358, introduced by Assemblyman Dave Stirling, provides that trial courts are not to be closed for the transaction of judicial business on the state holiday January 15, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. The bill was enacted as chapter 838.

Stay of Contempt for Public Officers

Assembly Bill 3547, introduced by Assemblyman Mel Levine, provides that any order of contempt made affecting a public safety employee for failure to comply with a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, shall be stayed three judicial days pending filing of a petition for extraordinary relief testing the lawfulness of the order. The bill was enacted as chapter 510.

Motion to Disqualify Judge

Assembly Bill 2593, introduced by Assemblyman Walter Ingalls, provides that if the judge against whom a statement of objection or disqualification under Code of Civil Procedure section 170 has been filed does not file a written consent that the action be tried before another judge, that judge may proceed with the case until the question of disqualification is determined. In a one-judge court, a motion under Code of Civil Procedure section 170.6 shall be made within 30 days after the first appearance of the party for whom the motion is made. The bill was enacted as chapter 1644.

Sanction for Violation of Court Order

Assembly Bill 3573, introduced by Assemblyman Larry Stirling, authorizes a judicial officer to impose

sanctions up to \$1,500 for violation of a lawful court order by a witness, party, or party's attorney. The bill was enacted as chapter 1564.

Jury Service Exemption for Judges

Senate Bill 1295, introduced by Senator Nicholas Petris, provides a categorical exemption from jury service for active judges of courts of record. The bill was enacted as chapter 178.

Consolidation of Civil Actions

Assembly Bill 3396, introduced by Assemblyman Elihu Harris, provides that when civil actions sharing a common question of fact or law are pending in a superior court and in a municipal or justice court of the same county, the superior court, on the motion of any party, may order a transfer from the municipal or justice court and consolidation of the actions in the superior court. The bill was enacted as chapter 250.

Optional Use of Form Pleadings

Assembly Bill 3576, introduced by Assemblywoman Maxine Waters, extends the period for optional use of the official forms developed and approved by the Judicial Council for use in trial courts for any complaint, cross-complaint, or answer in actions based on injury, unlawful detainer, breach of contract, or fraud until January 1, 1985. The bill was enacted as chapter 272.

Local Pretrial Rules in Civil Cases

Assembly Bill 3784, introduced by Assemblyman Dave Stirling, specifically authorizes local superior court rules to expedite the business of the court, and revises the authority of a court to dismiss an action for want of prosecution. The bill was enacted as chapter 1402.

Telephone Appearance for Law and Motion Matters

Assembly Bill 1209, introduced by Assemblyman Elihu Harris, provides for a Judicial Council Standard of Judicial Administration on telephone conferences,

for superior court consideration of the standard, and for reports to the council on implementation. The bill was enacted as chapter 411.

Jury Panel Fees

Assembly Bill 2386, introduced by Assemblyman Ernest Konnyu, recasts provisions governing deposit of jury fees, and requires reimbursement to the county by the party who demands a jury for the fees and mileage of all jurors appearing for voir dire examination. The bill was enacted as chapter 284.

Notice of Judgment in Dissolution Proceedings

Assembly Bill 3596, introduced by Assemblywoman Maxine Waters, excludes dissolution proceedings from the procedure whereby the prevailing party in superior court prepares and mails a copy of the notice of entry of judgment to all parties who appeared, and files with the court a proof of mailing. The bill was enacted as chapter 559.

Interest Rate on Judgments

Senate Bill 203, introduced by Senator Omer Rains, increases the interest rate on judgments to 10 percent per annum and eliminates the 7 percent limit on sister state judgments. In a personal injury action, except as to a public entity or employee, the plaintiff may claim interest from the date of service of process. If the plaintiff makes an offer to compromise prior to trial which is not accepted and obtains a more favorable judgment, the judgment shall include interest from the date of the plaintiff's first offer to compromise which is exceeded by the judgment. The bill was enacted as chapter 105.

Appeals from Municipal and Justice Courts

Senate Bill 1287, introduced by Senator Ed Davis, provides that an appeal may not be taken from a judgment granting or denying a petition for issuance of a writ of mandamus or prohibition directed to a municipal court or a justice court. An appellate court may review a judgment granting or denying a petition for issuance of a writ of mandamus or prohibition upon petition for an extraordinary writ. The bill was enacted as chapter 931.

Writ Applications in Same Manner as a Complaint

Assembly Bill 606, introduced by Assemblyman Dave Stirling, provides that when an application for a writ does not seek an alternative writ, proof of service need not accompany the application, but shall be filed prior to any action by the court. A response is required within 30 days after receipt of a copy of any record which is subject to review. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, effective June 5, 1982, chapter 193.

Judicial Arbitration

Assembly Bill 3489, introduced by Assemblyman Charles Imbrecht, and Senate Bill 2088, introduced by Senator Walter Stiern, specify that in the counties

of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, actions in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$25,000 shall be submitted to judicial arbitration. Senate Bill 2088 was enacted as an urgency measure, effective September 13, 1982, chapter 921. Assembly Bill 3489 was enacted as chapter 1522.

Unlawful Detainer: Speedy Trial, Deposit of Rent

Senate Bill 1762, introduced by Senator Daniel Boatwright, provides for the clerk to enter default judgment for restitution of the premises and immediate issuance of a writ of execution. The bill also requires any unlawful detainer trial to be held not later than the 20th day following a request to set the trial. If the trial is not held within that time, and if the court finds a reasonable probability that the plaintiff will prevail, the court then determines the amount of damages to be suffered by the plaintiff by the extension and requires the defendant to pay that amount into court or an escrow as the rent would have otherwise become due. If the defendant fails to make the payment, trial must be held within 15 days of the date payment was due. In unlawful detainer and related actions, a motion for summary judgment may be made at any time after the answer is filed, upon five days' notice. The bill was enacted as chapter 1620.

Admissibility of Depositions

Assembly Bill 3807, introduced by Assemblyman Elihu Harris, specifies that if a witness resides more than 150 miles from the place of the proceeding, the deposition of that witness can be used for any purpose. The bill was enacted as chapter 848.

Videotape Depositions

Assembly Bill 1950, introduced by Assemblyman Byron Sher, authorizes a party to videotape a deposition if all parties agree, but makes the stenographic transcript the official record. The bill also authorizes a court to permit the videotape to be played at a proceeding other than an appeal upon a showing of good cause, and permits the Judicial Council to formulate rules concerning the use of videotaped depositions in court. The bill was enacted as chapter 192.

Economical Civil Procedure

Senate Bill 1820, introduced by Senator Omer Rains, provides for use of economical procedures for cases in municipal and justice courts in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$15,000, including the use of case questionnaires for pleadings, limited discovery, and the use of affidavits at trial. The bill was enacted as chapter 1581 to become operative July 1, 1983.

Orange County Appellate Court Building

Assembly Bill 3763, introduced by Assemblyman Richard Robinson, transfers the old county courthouse in Santa Ana to the State of California on January 1, 1984 for use by the Court of Appeal for the

Fourth Appellate District and requires the Department of General Services, in cooperation with the Judicial Council, to make that facility suitable for the court. The bill was enacted as chapter 1587.

Fees in Trial and Appellate Courts

Senate Bill 1326, introduced by Senator Alfred Alquist, increases filing fees and other miscellaneous fees in trial courts by approximately 15 percent; increases appellate filing fees from \$50 to \$200. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure effective July 1, 1982, as chapter 327.

Forma Pauperis

Senate Bill 1564, introduced by Senator Walter Stiern, requires litigants proceeding in forma pauperis to submit a specified financial statement; provides for recovery, following examination of the litigant, of all or a portion of the fees and costs waived on behalf of such a litigant in the event information is brought to the attention of the court within three years indicating that the litigant had financial ability to pay all or a portion of such fees or costs; and provides for the preservation and destruction of applications to proceed in forma pauperis. The bill was enacted as chapter 1221.

Superior Court Sessions at Municipal and Justice Courts

Assembly Bill 3688, introduced by Assemblyman Elihu Harris, provides for assignment of justice court personnel with the assignment of a justice court judge to the superior court. Existing law specifies the places where the superior court may hold sessions. This bill authorizes a superior court session to be held at municipal or justice court in certain civil actions and in criminal actions upon stipulation of the parties. The bill was enacted as chapter 273.

Criminal Intent Manifested by All the Circumstances

Senate Bill 2035, introduced by Senator David Roberti, limits evidence of mental disorder on the issue of specific intent, premeditation, deliberation, or malice aforethought, and limits evidence of involuntary intoxication to such issues when a specific intent crime is charged. The bill was enacted as chapter 893.

Record Preparation in Capital Cases

Senate Bill 294, introduced by Senator Jim Nielsen, specifies the contents of the entire record and directs defendant's trial counsel to continue to represent the defendant until the entire record on the automatic appeal is certified, and to check for errors or omissions in that record in a timely manner. The court must notify appointed or retained counsel in capital cases of these additional duties. The bill was enacted as chapter 917.

All Residential Burglary First Degree

Senate Bill 200, introduced by Senator Omer Rains, eliminates the requirement that burglary of an in-

habited building be committed in the nighttime to constitute first degree burglary. The bill was enacted as chapter 1297.

Minimum Jail Term for Burglary

Senate Bill 1284, introduced by Senator Robert Beverly, extends until 1985 existing law where probation is denied in burglary cases, except in unusual cases. A minimum 90-day county jail term is required. The bill was enacted as chapter 1204.

Civil Resolution of Bad Check Charges

Assembly Bill 2608, introduced by Assemblyman Don Sebastiani, permits the prosecuting attorney to assist in the civil resolution of violations in lieu of filing criminal complaints, and increases the threshold total of insufficient funds checks which may give rise to felony penalties to \$200 from \$100. Evidence of an offer for civil resolution is inadmissible. The bill was enacted as chapter 1518.

Open Preliminary Hearings

Assembly Bill 277, introduced by Assemblyman Terry Goggin, requires the preliminary examination to be open and public unless the magistrate finds that exclusion of the public is necessary to protect the defendant's right to a fair trial. The bill was enacted as chapter 83.

Reinstatement of Action Following Preliminary Hearing

Senate Bill 1743, introduced by Senator John Holmdahl, revises provisions of the law governing motions to compel reinstatement of a criminal complaint dismissed in the municipal court. The bill permits commitment when the dismissal was the result of an erroneous ruling of law; adds reasons for allowing a motion to reinstate; changes the time limit for the motion to reinstate; and allows the defendant to waive formal commitment. The bill was enacted as chapter 371, effective August 27, 1982, as an urgency bill.

Arraignments Near Place of Arrest

Assembly Bill 2768, introduced by Assemblyman Richard Robinson, permits a defendant in custody to be arraigned at the nearest court. The bill was enacted as chapter 395.

Diversion Program Fees

Senate Bill 1537, introduced by Senator Ed Davis, authorizes imposition of an enrollment fee of up to \$100 for a defendant accused of a felony, and up to \$50 for a defendant accused of a misdemeanor, to cover the cost of processing a request or application for diversion. Proceeds are to be deposited in the general fund of the county. However, no defendant would be denied diversion because of inability to pay the fee. The bill was enacted as chapter 1226.

Pretrial Diversion

Assembly Bill 2072, introduced by Assemblyman

Mel Levine, authorizes boards of supervisors to adopt a diversion program approved by the district attorney, permitting the diversion for education, treatment or rehabilitation of a defendant accused of a misdemeanor offense if the defendant has no misdemeanor conviction within five years and no felony conviction. The bill was enacted as chapter 1251.

Plea of Nolo Contendere Admissible in Civil Suit

Assembly Bill 3510, introduced by Assemblyman Terry Goggin, provides that a plea of nolo contendere to a crime punishable as a felony has the same effect as a plea of guilty for civil liability purposes. The bill was enacted as chapter 390.

Statutory Criminal Discovery

Senate Bill 1808, introduced by Senator Ken Maddy, allows a reasonable continuance after any testimony by a defense witness other than the defendant, unless the court finds that the prosecutor should have been aware of the evidence and requires disclosure of specified matters to the prosecution by the defendant, and by the prosecution to the defendant. The bill was enacted as chapter 1249.

"Conditional Sentence" Replaces "Summary Probation"

Assembly Bill 3091, introduced by Assemblywoman Gwen Moore, defines "conditional sentence" as the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence and the order of revocable release in the community subject to conditions set by the court without supervision by the probation officer. Formerly, such sentences were generally referred to as summary probation. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, effective June 9, 1982, chapter 247.

Probation and Restitution

Senate Bill 2060, introduced by Senator Daniel Boatwright, and Assembly Bill 2490 and Assembly Bill 2571, introduced by Assemblyman Dave Elder, require the court to order restitution unless the court finds that such restitution is beyond the defendant's ability to pay, and repeal the restitution requirement as to particular crimes. If the court finds that the defendant is unable to pay restitution, the court shall require community service. If the court finds that restitution or community service is inappropriate, it shall state its reasons on the record. Any restitution payments received by a probation department shall be forwarded to the victim within specified times from the date the payment is received by the department. The bills were enacted as chapters 1412, 1413, and 1414, respectively.

Ten Percent Bail Provisions Modified

Assembly Bill 298, introduced by Assemblyman Howard Berman, makes 10 percent bail inapplicable if a defendant or arrestee fails to provide satisfactory identification, except by order of a court or magis-

trate. Also, in failure to appear cases, the court must state on the warrant of arrest whether, when arrested, the defendant is entitled to release on a 10 percent deposit or upon posting the full amount of bail. The bill was enacted as chapter 1376.

Videotape Testimony by Child Molest Victims

Assembly Bill 79, introduced by Assemblyman Richard Mountjoy, allows the testimony of a victim of certain sexually related crimes who is 15 years old or younger to be recorded and preserved on videotape at the preliminary hearing. Application for an order to record and preserve on videotape is required three days prior to the preliminary hearing. The recorded testimony could be used later in specified circumstances. The bill was enacted as chapter 98.

Incompetency to Stand Trial Hearings

Assembly Bill 3721, introduced by Assemblyman Sam Farr, provides that on a complaint charging a felony, a hearing to determine mental competence shall be held prior to the filing of an information unless counsel for the defendant requests a preliminary examination, and permits the municipal court to rule on certain demurrers, motions to dismiss, etc., in such cases. The bill was enacted as chapter 444.

Speedy Trial: Extends Dismissal Time from 10 to 60 Days

Assembly Bill 3421, introduced by Assemblyman Sam Farr, extends the time within which the defendant must be brought to trial anew, from 10 days to 60 days, in cases where a defendant fails to appear for trial. The bill was enacted as chapter 433.

Suppression of Evidence: Preliminary Hearing

Senate Bill 1744, introduced by Senator John Holmdahl, revises provisions of the law governing motions for suppression of evidence on grounds of unreasonable search or seizure. If the evidence relates to a felony offense initiated by complaint, the motion shall be made in the superior court only upon the filing of an information. The defendant may make the motion at the preliminary hearing in municipal or justice court, but it shall be restricted to evidence sought to be introduced by the people at that preliminary hearing. If the motion relating to a felony is granted at the preliminary hearing and the defendant is not held to answer, the prosecution may, in the alternative, move to reinstate the complaint or those parts of the complaint for which the defendant was not held to answer. The bill adds the motion to reinstate a complaint, or a portion thereof, to those motions or proceedings for which a trial is stayed when a motion to return property or suppress evidence is granted. The bill was enacted as chapter 625.

Traffic Violator School: DMV Record

Senate Bill 1455, introduced by Senator Ed Davis, requires courts or the Traffic Adjudication Board to

prepare and forward to the Department of Motor Vehicles an abstract of the record of the court or board proceeding upon dismissal of a complaint based on the ordered attendance in a school for traffic violators. The bill was enacted as chapter 1129.

DUI Abstracts to Indicate Level of Alcohol Concentration

Assembly Bill 3347, introduced by Assemblyman Phil Wyman, requires abstracts of conviction involving driving while under the influence of alcohol or with a blood alcohol level of .10 percent or more to indicate the chemical test results when readily available to the clerk of the court. Deletes the requirement that the abstract contain the amount of the fine or forfeiture. The information will be kept confidential in the records of the department except for research purposes. The bill was enacted as chapter 1212.

DUI: .10 Percent Blood Alcohol By Weight Per Se

Senate Bill 745, introduced by Senator Alan Sieroty, in any prosecution for driving a vehicle with .10 percent or more blood alcohol by weight, creates a rebuttable presumption that the person had .10 percent or more alcohol in the blood at the time of driving the vehicle if the person had .10 percent or more alcohol in his or her blood at the time of a chemical test if taken within three hours after the driving. The bill was enacted as chapter 1337.

Traffic Case Venue

Senate Bill 1599, introduced by Senator Walter Stiern, repeals the provision for transfer of motor vehicle cases to the county seat from a justice court at the request of a defendant. The bill was enacted as chapter 669.

Juvenile Offenses

Assembly Bill 1053, introduced by Assemblyman Alister McAlister, increases the maximum penalties that can be levied in juvenile courts for traffic violations to \$250 and for fish and game violations to \$50.

MEASURES NOT ENACTED

Joint Custody Preference

Assemblymen Lawrence Kapiloff and Charles Imbrecht introduced two bills, Assembly Bill 1706 and Assembly Bill 2202, that sought to specify either a rebuttable presumption or legal preference that joint custody is in the best interest of a child. The measures were consolidated into a compromise bill, Assembly Bill 2202, that was enacted by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor.

Abolition of Interlocutory Judgment of Marriage

Assembly Bill 3396 was authored by Assemblywoman Maxine Waters at the request of the Superior

The bill was enacted as chapter 73.

Juvenile Court Law Revision

Assembly Bill 419, introduced by Assemblyman Patrick Nolan, creates the Commission for the Revision of the Juvenile Court Law to prepare recommendations for revision of juvenile law. It requires the submission of a report detailing these recommendations by January 1, 1984. The bill was enacted as chapter 170.

Commitment Procedures for Gravely Disabled Persons

Assembly Bill 351, introduced by Assemblyman Dave Stirling, and Assembly Bill 3454, introduced by Assemblyman Tom Bates, require that administrative certification review hearings be held when dangerous or gravely disabled persons are certified for an additional 14 days of intensive treatment. The bills also specify the procedure for these hearings, change the standard for extended confinement and authorize the commitment of dangerous persons for treatment not to exceed 180 days. The bills were enacted as chapters 1563 and 1598, respectively.

Foster Placement Hearings

Assembly Bill 2315, introduced by Assemblyman Bill Lockyer, provides for administrative review of foster placements at six-month intervals, and prescribes termination of the voluntary placement unless a finding is made that a substantial risk to the physical or emotional well-being of the child would be created by terminating the placement. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, effective June 29, 1982.

Child Support Collection

Assembly Bill 3000, introduced by Assemblyman Jim Cramer, clarifies and simplifies existing statutes providing for incentive payments to counties for the collection of child support from noncustodial parents of children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The bill was enacted as chapter 981.

Court Clerks Association. The bill would have eliminated the interlocutory decree of dissolution, and achieved significant cost savings. The bill, however, also eliminated the six-month minimum time to effect a dissolution of marriage, reducing the time to 30 days. The Governor vetoed the bill, opposing the 30-day provision.

Habeas Corpus Limitations

Senator John Doolittle carried Senate Bill 1871 to restrict the courts in which a writ of habeas corpus could be filed, and to prohibit Courts of Appeal from appointing referees to make factual determinations. The bill was opposed by the Judicial Council and was defeated in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senate Confirmation of Appellate Court Nominees

Senator Ed Davis carried Senate Constitutional Amendment 27, a proposal to place a constitutional amendment before the electorate to abolish the Commission on Judicial Appointments and substitute

Senate confirmation of appellate court nominees. The Judicial Council opposed the measure, and supported instead Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown, Jr.'s Assembly Constitutional Amendment 49. It would have expanded the composition of the Commission on Judicial Appointments. Neither measure was enacted.

C. Changes in the California Rules of Court

The Judicial Council adopted a number of amendments to appellate and trial court rules during 1982 designed to improve court administration and expe-

dite court proceedings. The council also adopted a suggested set of Standards of Judicial Administration for processing "complex" civil cases.

1. APPELLATE RULES

Time for Filing Civil Notice of Appeal (Rules 2 and 122)

The amendments to these rules conform to a statutory change (Stats. 1982, ch. 559) removing a recently added provision affecting the commencement of the time for filing notice of appeal. The statutory and rule changes reinstate the same procedures that existed prior to the January 1982 effective date of chapter 904 of the Statutes of 1981.

Time to Appeal (Rule 3)

Rule 3 was amended to clarify the time to appeal after the filing of a motion to vacate a judgment, or after the filing of a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict.

Form and Length of Printed Briefs (Rules 15, 28 and 40)

These amendments add a limit of 40 pages for printed briefs to the present 50-page limit on "other process" briefs, both subject to permission by the Chief Justice or presiding justice for longer briefs; make appellate briefs produced by "other process of duplication" as acceptable as printed briefs; modernize the definition of "other means of duplication"; and revise the type size and leading specifications for printed briefs.

Death Penalty Appeals (Rules 33, 35 and 39.5)

These changes clarify procedure in death penalty appeals and facilitate preparation of the entire record in those appeals.

An original and five copies of the record, plus two copies for each additional defendant sentenced to death, are required in death penalty cases, with a copy of the transcripts sent to the Attorney General as soon as they are completed, and to defense counsel on appeal, on appointment or retention.

The disposition of the district attorney's copy of the transcripts in a noncapital case is clarified. In death cases a notice of the corrections ordered by the trial court shall be sent to the parties. The rule refers to the Penal Code section 1218 requirement that a

copy of the transcripts be sent to the Governor. The Clerk of the Supreme Court now supervises preparation of the record in death cases, paralleling the corresponding provision for other felony appeals.

New rule 39.5, applicable exclusively to death penalty cases, provides notice to the Clerk of the Supreme Court and to the Attorney General of pronouncement of a death sentence so that each may monitor the case; specifies the contents of the record; and modifies the normal time limits for requesting correction of the record and for delivery of the request for corrections to the trial judge.

Probation Reports (Rule 35)

Rule 35 was amended to require that a probation report be submitted in a sealed envelope marked "Confidential . . ." to assure compliance with statute.

Original Proceedings (Rule 56)

Rule 56(b) was amended to refer expressly to sections 1088.5 and 1089.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Stats. 1982, ch. 193), which govern proof of service and time to respond to a petition for writ of mandate when no alternative writ is sought.

Review of Actions of ALRB (Rule 59)

A new rule 59 was adopted governing procedure in the review of actions of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board to assure uniform procedure in all appellate districts.

Local Rules of Courts of Appeal (Rule 80)

A new rule 80 was adopted concerning local rules of Courts of Appeal to assure that a document complying with the statewide rules will be accepted for filing in all appellate districts, and to require publication in the Official Reports Advance Sheets before a local Court of Appeal rule may take effect.

Small Claim Appeals (Rule 155)

Rule 155 was amended to provide that the trial of a small claim case on appeal is to be conducted informally as provided in Code of Civil Procedure section 117, except that attorneys may participate.

2. TRIAL COURT RULES

Preventing Use of Cross-Complaints to Delay Trial (Rules 206 and 507)

These amendments permit a case to proceed to trial if it is at issue as to all essential defendants and if six months have passed since the filing of any cross-complaint. The court retains the power to sever a cross-complaint before the expiration of the six-month period.

Statement of Decision (Rules 232 and 520)

The Judicial Council amended rules 232 and 520 to provide that an announcement of tentative decision may state that it will stand as the court's statement of decision in the event one is requested, unless within 10 days either party makes additional proposals as to the content of the statement of decision. The amendments also clarify that these rules only apply when trial was not completed in one day (see Code Civ. Proc., § 632).

Superior Court Sessions at Municipal and Justice Court Locations (Rule 245.5)

Recently amended Government Code section 69753 (Stats. 1982, ch. 273) permits, under specified conditions, superior court matters to be heard at any municipal court or justice court location in the county if the municipal court judge, justice court judge, or a retired judge has been given a judicial assignment to assist the superior court under section 6, article VI of the Constitution. Responding to a requirement in the legislation, the Judicial Council adopted new rule 245.5 to provide for the timely filing of objections to hearing a civil matter at a municipal or justice court location and to require the filing of a signed consent of the parties in a criminal action before a superior court session may be held at a municipal or justice court location. These requirements apply only when a session is held pursuant to Government Code section 69753.

Counter memorandum to Set (Rule 507)

Rule 507 was amended to permit the filing and service of a counter memorandum to the memorandum to set in municipal and justice courts. The procedure is similar to that now allowed in superior courts by rule 206.

Traffic, Boating, and Fish and Game Bail Schedules (Rule 850)

Since 1965, the Judicial Council has sought to achieve substantial uniformity of bail throughout the state in traffic cases by proposing a uniform bail schedule. A uniform boating bail schedule was added in 1973. The Judicial Council in 1982 added a uniform bail schedule for fish and game violations. The traffic and boating bail schedules were also amended to add most of the rule-of-the-road violations not now included in the traffic bail schedule, add several violations related to transportation of hazardous materials and safety regulations, add additional sections to the uniform boating schedule, change the amount of bail

for several offenses, conform the bail schedules with legislative changes, and make other technical corrections.

Rule 850 requires these schedules to be considered by municipal and justice court judges when adopting a countywide bail schedule.

Quarterly Reports by Court Reporters (Rule 860)

Rule 860 requires the clerk of each designated court to transmit to the Judicial Council quarterly income and transcript production reports submitted by court reporters pursuant to statute, and to perform certain related duties. The Judicial Council amended rule 860 to permit each court governed by the rule to designate its executive officer or administrative officer to perform the duties required of the clerk and to require the reports to be sent to the Judicial Council not later than six weeks after the close of each quarter. The rule was also amended in response to legislation (Stats. 1982, ch. 1033) to add Alpine and Glenn Counties to those presently included in the rule.

Family Law Procedure (Rule 1248)

The Judicial Council amended rule 1248 to require that a party submitting a family law judgment for signature must provide the clerk with stamped envelopes addressed to the parties as well as completed forms of the Notice of Entry of Judgment to be mailed to the parties. The amendment is intended to assist counties in reducing costs of processing family law documents.

Judicial Disqualification in Coordination Matters (Rule 1515)

Rule 1515 was amended to require direct submission to the assigned coordination judge of any motion or affidavit of prejudice under Code of Civil Procedure section 170.6 regarding that judge. The amendment also ensures that the law governing judicial disqualification in civil actions will apply equally to coordination proceedings.

Coordination Motions in the Trial Court (Rule 1520)

Amended Code of Civil Procedure section 404 (Stats. 1982, ch. 520) permits a motion in the superior court for transfer and consolidation of actions pending in different courts of the same county and sharing common questions of fact or law. The amended rule (a) requires that a motion to transfer and consolidate under the coordination statute as amended be filed in the superior court in the manner provided by law for motions in civil actions generally; (b) requires the moving party to set forth the facts relied upon to show that consolidation is appropriate and to complete the transfer within a reasonable time; and (c) clarifies the rule to distinguish the new procedure from existing methods of initiating coordination proceedings.

Coordination Motion Judge's Authority (Rule 1529)

The council amended rule 1529 to authorize the coordination motion judge to consider matters requiring immediate judicial action pending the assignment of the coordination trial judge. The required showing of urgency precludes requests for consideration of routine matters. The rule does not authorize the coordination motion judge to try the cause or to grant judgment.

"Complex" Civil Litigation (Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 19)

The Judicial Council adopted a set of suggested standards for processing "complex" civil cases—cases

that require specialized management to avoid placing unnecessary burdens on the trial courts or litigants. The suggested standards were developed by the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Complex Litigation which was co-chaired by Judge Homer B. Thompson of the Santa Clara County Superior Court and attorney Palmer B. Madden of Walnut Creek.

The provisions are based on the premise that flexible guidelines, in the form of Standards of Judicial Administration recommended by the Judicial Council, are preferable to mandatory statewide rules. Several of the new standards are based on existing rules or guidelines that have been tried successfully in various jurisdictions.

3. OTHER RULES

Technical Amendments to the Rules of Court (Rules 1 and 1615)

Rule 1 was amended to reflect the new \$200 fee for filing a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeal (Stats. 1982, ch. 327). Rule 1615(d) was amended to add a reference to section 473 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Recent legislation (Stats. 1982, ch. 621) amends Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.23 to authorize the court to grant relief on the grounds stated in section 473 from a judgment entered pursuant to an arbitration award.

Commission on Judicial Performance (Rules 902.5, 903.5, 908, 912, 913 and 915)

Several changes were made in the rules of the Commission on Judicial Performance. The changes were based on suggestions from the commission.

Rule 902.5, which provided for public hearings under certain circumstances and which was held unconstitutional, was repealed. Rule 903.5 was amended to authorize the commission to order a non-psychiatric medical examination for good cause found by two-thirds of the commission members. Rule 908(b) was amended to conform to Evidence Code sections 413 and 913 by permitting consideration of suppression of evidence or failure to explain or deny evidence unless based on the exercise of a recognized privilege and deleting the concept of circumstances beyond the judge's control as a justification for the failure to explain or deny facts or for the suppression of evidence.

Rules 912 and 913 were amended to permit the parties to a commission proceeding conducted before masters to object to and seek amendment of the masters' report within a specified time and in conformance with certain requirements. Rule 915

governing extensions of time to include certain procedural steps in commission proceedings conducted before special masters was amended to provide for extensions of the times for submitting or objecting to the report of a master.

Use of Personal Recording Equipment in Court (Rule 980)

Rule 980 was amended to permit use in court of inconspicuous recording devices to make personal notes, unless the court orders otherwise for cause. A person proposing to use a recording device must inform the court. The recordings may not be used for any purpose other than as personal notes.

Extension of the "Cameras in the Court" Experiment (Rules 980.2 and 980.3)

The Judicial Council amended rules 980.2 and 980.3 to extend to December 31, 1983, the expiration date of the experiment permitting film and electronic media coverage of court proceedings. The extension will allow the Judicial Council to evaluate further the operation of the experimental rule and permit the council to consider the results of a possible study by the State Bar of California.

In Forma Pauperis (Rule 985)

Responding to legislation (Stats. 1982, ch. 1221) changing the in forma pauperis procedure, the Judicial Council amended rule 985 to (a) permit a court to authorize the clerk or appropriate county officer to make reasonable efforts to verify the litigant's financial condition; (b) maintain confidentiality of information on the litigant's financial condition; and (c) repeal the provision adopted earlier this year authorizing destruction of applications two years after their filing.

D. Judicial Council Legal Forms

During 1982, the Judicial Council approved 12 forms for statewide use effective January 1, 1983. The new and revised forms were prepared and recommended for Judicial Council approval by the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, a statewide committee with representation from the State Bar, the judiciary, and the court clerks' offices.

Camera-ready copies of the new and revised forms approved for statewide use were sent to the trial courts so that each court could reproduce the forms for local use. Several legal publishers reproduce and supply the forms.

An explanation of the new forms and background of the changes in existing forms follows.

IN FORMA PAUPERIS

1. Application for Waiver of Court Fees and Costs (Rule 982(a) (17))

In response to legislation (Stats. 1982, chs. 193, 1221), the Judicial Council amended this form to provide for information concerning (a) addresses and dates of birth of the applicant and opposing parties; (b) the amount paid to any person to prepare or assist in the preparation of the documents; and (c) the amount and source of income for an applicant seeking eligibility because his or her income is less than 125 percent of the poverty threshold. The application also was revised to amend the notice to the applicant concerning the duty to report on changed

financial circumstances and to add a notice concerning the power of the court to examine the applicant about ability to pay court fees and costs.

2. Information Sheet on Waiver of Court Fees and Costs

This form was amended to include notice of the procedure for obtaining a transcript in administrative mandate cases and to reflect the revised federal poverty guidelines as required annually by Government Code section 68511.3. The form also was amended to remove the words "without cost" in describing the availability of the application.

PLEADING FORMS (Rule 982.1)

Legislation enacted in 1979 required the Judicial Council to approve forms for complaints, answers, and cross-complaints in actions for personal injury, property damage, wrongful death, breach of contract, fraud, and unlawful detainer (Gov. Code, § 425.12; Stats. 1979, ch. 843; Assem. Bill No. 687—M. Waters). Forms were approved by the Judicial Council

in 1981 effective January 1, 1982. Under the original legislation, use of the forms was to become mandatory in 1983. Legislation enacted in 1982 extended the optional use of these forms until January 1, 1985 (Stats. 1982, ch. 272; Assem. Bill No. 3576—M. Waters).

FAMILY LAW FORMS

1. Petition (Rule 1281) and Response (Rule 1282)

To implement the provisions of Civil Code section 4600.5, these two forms were amended to incorporate references to legal, physical, and joint custody.

2. Joint Petition for Summary Dissolution (Rule 1295.10)

Civil Code section 4550 requires the Judicial Council every two years, beginning January 1, 1983, to

compute and publish adjustments to the limits on the amount of property and debts of couples seeking to use the summary dissolution procedure. The adjustments reflect changes in the California Consumer Price Index. Accordingly, this form was amended to refer to the revised limits. Use of existing supplies of the joint petition form was authorized if "\$3,000" is increased to "\$4,000" in item 6 and "\$10,000" is increased to "\$12,000" in items 7 and 8.

ATTACHMENT

Undertaking by Sureties

This form was revised because recent legislation requires that the occupation of the sureties be stated

(Stats. 1982, ch. 517). An unnecessary footnote also was removed.

ENFORCEMENT AND SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT FORMS

The Judicial Council revised two forms in response to legislation (Stats. 1982, ch. 150) which changed the legal rate of interest. The revised forms do not specify the interest rate but refer to the "legal rate" of interest. Use of existing supplies of these forms is authorized if the reference to 7 percent interest is

deleted and replaced by either "legal rate" or "10%." The following forms were revised:

1. Writ of Execution
2. Writ of Execution Against a Dwelling House (Money Judgment)

FORM INTERROGATORIES AND REQUEST FOR ADMISSION

Responding to the mandate of Code of Civil Procedure section 2036.5, the Judicial Council approved a set of standard form interrogatories for optional use effective January 1, 1983. The council also approved two new forms—one for use with the interrogatories and one for requests for admissions.

1. Request for Admissions

As required by section 2036.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Judicial Council approved a form for requesting admissions of the truth of facts or the genuineness of documents. Use of the form is optional.

2. Form Interrogatories Request

This one-page form was approved for designating which of the form interrogatories should be an-

swered. The full text of the form interrogatories need not be served on the responding party. The form refers the responding party to Division IV of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court for the text of the interrogatories or to the clerk of the court.

3. Form Interrogatories Text

The Judicial Council approved form interrogatories for optional use in personal injury, property damage, and breach of contract actions. Form interrogatories for use in other actions will be added as they are developed. The full text of the interrogatories is printed in Division IV of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court. Court clerks are required by the statute to make copies of the interrogatories available.

PROBATE

The Legislature amended the notice provision concerning requests for special notice of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of the petitions or accounts mentioned in sections 1200 and 1200.5 of the Probate Code (Stats. 1982, ch. 520). The following probate forms were revised to con-

form to the legislation:

1. Notice of Hearing (Probate)
2. Notice of Death and of Petition to Administer Estate

E. Coordination of Multicourt Civil Actions

Two hundred seventy petitions for coordination¹ were received by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council during 1982, bringing the total received to 1,668 since the inception of the coordination statute in 1974.

Coordination of civil actions is a procedural device used to join for all purposes individual actions pending in different courts and sharing a common question of fact or law. Upon receipt of a petition for coordination, the Chairperson assigns a judge to determine whether the included actions should be joined according to standards specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.1. If the assigned judge decides that the standards for coordination have been met and the included actions are pending in different courts of the same county, the judge may order transfer from the municipal or justice court and consolidation in the superior court in lieu of coordination.²

Exercise of this option streamlines procedures for actions pending in the same county and subjects the actions to master calendar control in the superior court. When the actions to be joined are pending in different counties, however, there is a need for balancing the convenience of the parties, witnesses, counsel, and the courts. Accordingly, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council assigns a judge to hear and determine the actions.³

Of the 270 petitions received in 1982, 160 were intra-county vertical petitions or those that included actions pending in different courts of a single county. Los Angeles was the site of the included actions in 93 of the 160 vertical petitions received. In 98 of the 160 vertical proceedings, the assigned judge granted transfer and consolidation in lieu of coordination. The judge granted coordination in three petitions and denied both coordination and transfer and consolidation in 15 petitions. Twenty-one petitions were either taken off calendar, withdrawn, deemed moot, or involved actions that settled before the coordination hearing date. As of December 31, 1982, 23 intra-county vertical petitions were still pending before the assigned coordination motion judge.

The remaining 110 petitions received during 1982 involved actions pending in courts of more than one county. Fifty-four inter-county petitions were granted; 20 were denied, and 12 were either withdrawn, dropped, deemed moot, or involved actions that set-

tled before the coordination hearing date. Twenty-four inter-county petitions were still pending on the last day of 1982.

The 270 petitions received in 1982 included 708 individual actions.⁴ The petitions involved the following subject areas:

Personal injury.....	132
(auto 106; other 26)	
Commercial	34
Real property.....	45
(unlawful detainer 24; other 21)	
Construction.....	22
Public law	2
Fire	11
Other	24
TOTAL	270

During 1982, the Judicial Council initiated four changes designed to reduce delay and increase convenience for counsel and the courts in coordination proceedings.

An amendment to Code of Civil Procedure section 404, effective January 1, 1983, authorizes motions in the superior court for transfer and consolidation of related cases pending in different courts of a single county. The motion procedure will replace the more time-consuming petition for coordination and eliminate the administrative function of the Judicial Council that may be unnecessary when the actions are pending in one county. Rule 1520 also was amended to implement the new motion procedure.

Rule 1529 was amended to permit the coordination motion judge to hear urgent matters requiring immediate judicial attention during an interim period after coordination has been granted and before the coordination trial judge has been assigned. Rule 1515 also was changed to reduce delays created by the disqualification of judges under Code of Civil Procedure section 170.6.

All necessary administrative functions in coordination proceedings are performed at the direction of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council by a coordination attorney in the Administrative Office of the Courts.⁵ An official file for each coordination proceeding is maintained in the Administrative Office of the Courts. The file contains all documents required to be submitted to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council under rule 1511.

¹ The coordination statute is contained in Code of Civil Procedure sections 404 through 404.8 and is accompanied by rules 1501 through 1550.

² Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(b).

³ Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(a); rule 1540.

⁴ Of the 708 actions, 489 were pending in the superior court, 216 were municipal court actions, and 3 actions originated in the justice courts.

⁵ Rule 1550.

F. Change of Venue in Criminal Cases

The Judicial Council provides administrative assistance to trial courts when venue is changed in criminal cases, under the provisions of California Rules of Court 840-844. The council adopted the rules in 1972 pursuant to Penal Code section 1038.

Rule 842 provides, "When the court in which the action is pending determines that it should be transferred pursuant to section 1033 or 1034 of the Penal Code, it shall advise the Administrative Director of the Courts of the pending transfer. Upon being advised the Director shall, in order to expedite judicial business and equalize the work of the judges, suggest a court or courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case. . . ."

The Administrative Office of the Courts was advised of 27 felony and 2 misdemeanor cases in which a change of venue motion was granted in 1982. A number of the cases involved co-defendants whose trials had been severed; their trials sometimes were transferred to different counties.

In connection with a pending transfer, workload reports are reviewed and the presiding judges of possible receiving courts, including those suggested by the judge granting the motion, are contacted regarding their ability to conduct the trial. Various factors are reviewed with the judges contacted, such as the trial's probable length, the availability of assigned judges, and any special security problems.

The judge who has granted the motion is advised of one or more courts that would not be unduly burdened by the case. After the judge has determined the proper court for the trial following a hearing pursuant to *McGown v. Superior Court* (1977) 75 Cal.App.3d 648, the Administrative Office of the Courts is notified of the choice and advises each of the courts previously contacted.

The Administrative Office of the Courts also provides assistance, on request, when change of venue motions are granted in civil cases.

G. Judicial Redistricting

Since July 1, 1975, there have been major changes in the composition of municipal and justice court districts in California. Consolidations have eliminated 100 judicial districts and reduced the total number of judicial districts to 179. One hundred four justice court districts were eliminated, while the number of municipal court districts rose by 10 to 90 and then was reduced to 84 when a number of districts were consolidated.

In fiscal year 1981-82, there was a net increase of one in the total number of judicial districts, as four justice court districts consolidated and five new justice court districts were established. In San Bernardino County, the Crest Forest Justice Court was re-established. In Kern County, the Arvin-Lamont Justice Court District, the Delano-McFarland Justice Court District, the Maricopa-Taft Justice Court District and the Shafter-Wasco Justice Court District were established. In Humboldt County, the Fortuna and Garberville Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Eel River Justice Court District. In

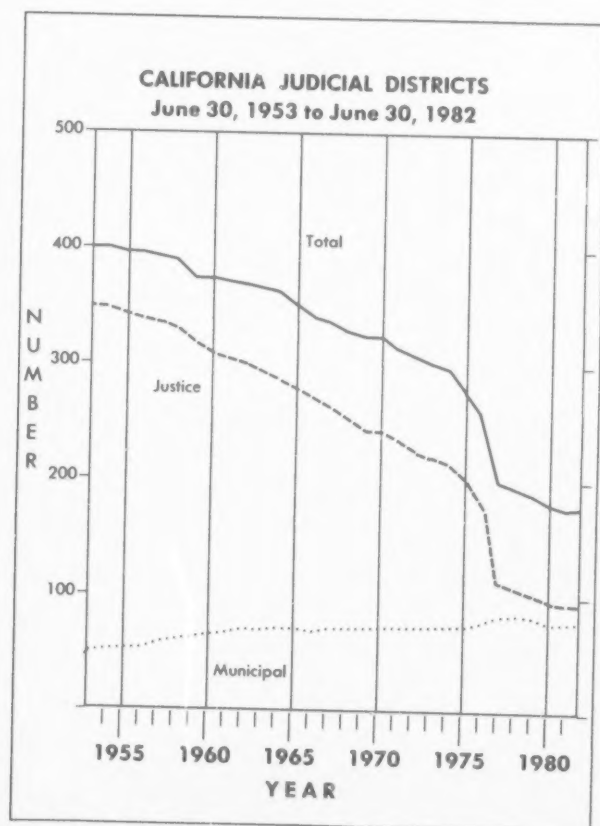
Mendocino County, the Big River Justice Court District consolidated with Ten Mile Justice Court District. Also in Mendocino County, the Sanel Justice Court District consolidated with Ukiah Justice Court District. In El Dorado County, the El Dorado Justice Court District consolidated with the Georgetown-Divide Justice Court District to become the Ponderosa Justice Court District.

The number of districts served by justice courts has steadily decreased since the lower court reorganization of 1953 due to (1) redistricting by local boards of supervisors resulting in the consolidation of justice court districts into municipal courts or to form larger justice court districts, and (2) the creation of municipal courts as district populations increased to levels in excess of the 40,000 constitutional limit for justice courts.

Table A and its graph show the number of judicial districts as of June 30, 1982 and for each year since the lower court reorganization.

Table A—CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
As of June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1982

Year	Total judicial districts	No. of justice courts	No. of municipal courts
1953	400	349	51
1954	400	348	52
1955	395	342	53
1956	395	341	54
1957	393	335	58
1958	390	329	61
1959	374	312	62
1960	374	307	67
1961	371	302	69
1962	370	298	72
1963	365	293	72
1964	361	288	73
1965	349	276	73
1966	339	268	71
1967	336	263	73
1968	326	253	73
1969	319	245	74
1970	319	244	75
1971	309	232	77
1972	303	226	77
1973	297	221	76
1974	291	214	77
1975	279	199	80
1976	259	175	84
1977	200	111	89
1978	197	107	90
1979	191	102	89
1980	183	100	83
1981	178	94	84
1982	179	95	84



H. Justice Court Oral Examinations

Judicial vacancies in justice courts may be filled by appointment of the board of supervisors or by special election, at the option of the board of supervisors of the county in which the court is situated.⁶ Only attorneys are eligible to be justice court judges.⁷ Oral examinations are required when there are more than three qualified candidates for appointment to a justice court judgeship. The Chairperson of the Judicial Council designates a superior court judge as chair-

person of the oral examining board. The chairperson of the board appoints two residents of the county to serve as the additional members of the board. The board ranks the candidates and submits the three highest ranked to the board of supervisors.⁸

During 1982, oral examination boards were appointed to interview candidates for the office of judge in the Inyo County Justice Court, Inyo County, and in Central Valley Justice Court, Shasta County.

⁶ Gov. Code § 71190.3.

⁷ Gov. Code § 71601.

⁸ Gov. Code § 71601.3; Cal. Rules of Court, rules 765-770.

I. Judicial Arbitration

California courts reported a total of 31,543 cases placed on arbitration hearing lists during fiscal year 1981-82, the third year of the program's operation.⁹ The number represents a 45 percent increase over the previous year and is largely attributable to a 252 percent increase in the number of cases placed on the arbitration hearing list in the Los Angeles Superior Court, where the amount-in-controversy limit for assigning a case to the list by court order has been raised from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

A total of 20,309 cases were removed from the arbitration lists, a five percent decrease.

Municipal court participation in the program, optional with each court, increased 10 percent with 2,495 cases placed on the list.

A total of 17,321 cases were placed on hearing lists pursuant to court order under the provision of the statute authorizing superior courts with ten or more judges, and smaller superior courts adopting the mandatory feature by local rule, to order arbitration if the amount-in-controversy is considered to fall under the prescribed limit.

The rate of requests for trials de novo continued to rise. In superior courts with ten or more judges, 5,676 requests were filed, affecting 50 percent of the arbitration awards and representing a three percent increase over last year.

Twenty-eight of the 44 superior courts with fewer than ten judges reported a total of 902 cases placed on the arbitration hearing list. A list of those courts follows, with the total number of filings. An asterisk following the name of the court indicates that some filings were pursuant to court order.

Butte	2	Napa*	30
Calaveras*	5	Placer	33
Del Norte	1	San Joaquin	85
El Dorado*	8	Santa Cruz*	74
Humboldt*	22	Shasta*	51
Imperial	17	Siskiyou	21
Kings	2	Solano*	14
Lassen	1	Sonoma*	194
Madera	2	Stanislaus*	149
Marin*	219	Sutter	5
Mendocino	2	Tehama	7
Mariposa	1	Tulare	4
Merced*	27	Yolo	7
Monterey	3	Yuba	1

Fifty-two judicial districts with municipal courts reported a total of 2,495 arbitration filings. A list of the courts follows, showing the county and some of the judicial districts, with the number of filings. An asterisk following the name of the court indicates that some filings were pursuant to court order.

As several smaller superior and municipal courts have not fully reported 1981-82 arbitration activity, statistics in this report are subject to minor revision.

ALAMEDA	
Alameda*	20
Berkeley-Albany*	12
Fremont	12
Livermore*	15
Oakland-Piedmont*	195
San Leandro-Hayward	11

BUTTE	
Chico	1

CONTRA COSTA	
Bay	23
Mt. Diablo*	7

HUMBOLDT	
Eureka*	9

LOS ANGELES	
Burbank	9
Culver	4
East L.A.*	6
Glendale	1
Long Beach*	85
Los Cerritos*	3
Pasadena*	154
Pomona*	2
Santa Anita	5
Santa Monica	104
South Bay	5
Whittier	2

MARIN	
Central*	40

MERCED	
Merced*	72

NAPA	
Napa	6

⁹ Code Civ. Proc., §§ 1141.10-1141.32; Cal. Rules of Court, rules 1600-1617.

RIVERSIDE

Corona	3
Desert*	2
Mt. San Jacinto*	15
Riverside*	19

SACRAMENTO

Sacramento	75
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SAN BERNARDINO

Barstow	3
Central*	39
Chino	1
East*	3
Valley*	7
Victorville*	6
West Valley	2
Moronga Basin*	3

SAN DIEGO

El Cajon*	26
North*	71
San Diego	480
South Bay	2

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco	32
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SAN JOAQUIN

Lodi	2
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SAN MATEO

Northern*	11
Southern	21

SANTA BARBARA

Santa Barbara*	296
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SANTA CLARA

Santa Clara*	211
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SANTA CRUZ

Santa Cruz*	114
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SHASTA

Redding	28
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STANISLAUS

Stanislaus	51
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VENTURA

Ventura	157
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ARBITRATION STATISTICS**FISCAL 1981-82****SUPERIOR COURTS WITH TEN OR MORE JUDGES**

	<i>Contra</i>		<i>Los</i>			<i>River-</i>	<i>Sacra-</i>	<i>San</i>	<i>Sacra-</i>	<i>San</i>	<i>Sacra-</i>	<i>San</i>	<i>Santa</i>		
	<i>Alameda</i>	<i>Costa</i>	<i>Fresno</i>	<i>Kern</i>	<i>Angeles</i>	<i>Orange</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>mento</i>	<i>bernardino</i>	<i>Diego</i>	<i>Francisco</i>	<i>Mateo</i>	<i>Clara</i>	<i>Ventura</i>	<i>Total</i>
CASES PLACED ON ARBITRATION HEARING LIST															
1. By stipulation	36	79	25	10	774	92	6	79	35	19	8	70	481	8	1,722
2. By election	252	110	29	27	8,873	495	23	91	145	74	146	28	142	38	10,473
3. By court order	530	252	182	44	7,867	2,555	79	880	409	963	975	336	546	248	15,866
TOTAL	818	441	236	81	17,514	3,142	108	1,050	589	1,056	1,129	434	1,169	294	28,061
ARBITRATORS ASSIGNED															
4. By stipulation	4	5	20	1	1,073	974	11	7	14	878	2	46	25	3	3,063
5. By selection from regular panel	803	360	237	83	17,363	1,871	87	1,281	462	220	1,019	378	1,103	280	25,547
TOTAL	807	365	257	84	18,436	2,845	98	1,288	476	1,098	1,021	424	1,128	283	28,610
CASES REMOVED FROM THE ARBITRATION HEARING LIST															
6. By settlement before arbitrator's award	264	145	98	18	2,741	924	27	410	129	438	503	166	478	40	6,381
7. By arbitrator's award	517	262	171	53	5,558	1,419	58	722	231	364	573	260	1,045	150	11,383
8. For administrative reasons	16	3	7	3	129	150	3	65	24	109	120	14	54	12	709
TOTAL	797	410	276	74	8,428	2,493	88	1,197	384	911	1,196	440	1,577	202	18,473
REQUESTS FOR TRIAL DE NOVO FILED															
9. By plaintiff	111	85	44	6	1,368	339	5	225	52	206	168	90	348	53	3,100
10. By defendant	102	71	17	5	1,172	282	3	139	58	176	132	53	333	33	2,576
TOTAL	213	156	61	11	2,540	621	8	364	110	382	300	145	681	86	5,678

J. Cameras in Court Experiment

Film and electronic media coverage of court proceedings has been permitted in California since July 1, 1980, under an experiment approved by the Judicial Council (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 980.2, 980.3). The pilot project was extended through December 31, 1983, by the Judicial Council at its meeting in November 1982. The extension will allow the council to further evaluate the operation of the experimental rules and permit the council to consider the results of a possible study by the State Bar of California.

Ernest H. Short and Associates, a consulting firm, studied the first year of the "cameras in court" experiment and submitted its findings to the council in November 1981. The consultant recommended that the experimental rules be adopted as permanent rules, with certain modifications. The consultant also recommended retaining the requirement that the media obtain the judge's consent before filming or recording any courtroom proceeding.

The consultant's report was reviewed by the Chief Justice's Advisory Committee on Courts and the Media. That committee presented these recommen-

dations to the Judicial Council:

1. Repeal the existing prohibition of film and electronic media coverage (rule 980) and substitute in its place the text of the experimental rules, with certain modifications;
 2. Require the use of noise-suppressing "blimps" on all still cameras except Leica M42 rangefinder cameras, as suggested by the consultant;
 3. Prohibit any close-range photographs of jurors, particularly front or side face shots;
 4. Continue to require a written request for permission to conduct film or electronic media coverage; and continue to permit coverage only with the consent of the judge; and
 5. Reject the consultant's suggestion that relaxation of certain rules be permitted in the discretion of the court with reasons stated on the record.
- The Judicial Council received the advisory committee's recommendations and circulated them for statewide comment. All interested persons and organizations are invited to submit comments and suggestions on the "cameras in court" experiment.

K. Santa Clara County Jury Fee Project

On January 1, 1980, Santa Clara County became the site of a pilot project to evaluate the results of requiring civil litigants who demand a trial by jury to assume both the costs of trial jurors actually sworn and the panel of jurors assembled for voir dire examination.¹

Legislation extended the pilot project in Santa Clara County to January 1, 1983, and mandated that the Judicial Council recommend to the Legislature on or before June 30, 1982, whether the provisions of the statute should be repealed or extended and made permanent statewide.² Statutes of 1982, chapter 284, effective January 1, 1983, has extended these provisions statewide until January 1, 1988.

Before chapter 284 went into effect, a litigant requesting a civil jury trial had to advance jury fees necessary to pay the first day's average fees and mileage of a jury. The party demanding the jury incurred no liability to pay those fees until the entire jury was sworn, regardless of the requested size of the assembled panel or the length of the voir dire examination.

I. RESULTS OF THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY JURY FEE PROJECT

Before the institution of the pilot project, Santa Clara County required parties who demanded a civil jury trial to deposit \$84.30 as an advance towards the first day's jury fees and mileage. Panels averaging 35 to 40 jurors were assembled for voir dire examination. The county bore the costs of the panel whether the case was settled, continued, or went to trial.

During the pilot project, a party demanding a civil jury trial in Santa Clara Superior Court deposited \$150 as an advance towards the first day's jury panel's fees and mileage. If the case settled before a jury was sworn, or was not assigned out for any reason, the cost of the panel was nevertheless borne by the demanding party. If the jury panel was available for more than one case, the fees and mileage for the panel were apportioned equally among those cases.

If a case was assigned to a trial department and jury selection began, the party demanding the jury paid the fees and mileage of the panel during voir dire examination. The costs of an excused juror who

The cost of the panel was borne by the county and paid from its general fund.

Chapter 284 amended Code of Civil Procedure sections 631.01 and 631.2 to reallocate from the county to the litigant requesting a civil jury trial the cost of fees and mileage incurred for all jurors appearing for voir dire examination. Specifically, 14 days before the date set for trial a party demanding a civil jury must advance jury fees in a sum not to exceed the amount necessary to pay the average mileage and fees of 20 trial jurors in the court to which jurors are summoned. (Code of Civ. Proc., § 631.01, subd. (a) (5).) The party demanding the jury must thereafter reimburse the county for the fees and mileage of all jurors actually appearing for voir dire examination, except those jurors who are excused and subsequently on the same day are called for voir dire examination in another case. (Code of Civ. Proc., § 631.2, subd. (b).) The act remains in effect only until January 1, 1988, when it is repealed. (Stats. 1982, ch. 284, § 4.)

was assigned to another trial department were apportioned between the cases. The average juror in Santa Clara County was paid \$6.50 for fees and mileage.

Santa Clara County Superior Court officials report that the pilot project generated no unfavorable criticism and raised no administrative difficulties in implementation. Other than additional bookkeeping, which court officials advise was minimal, the pilot project had no effect on court administration or procedure, except to raise added revenue, and no effect on the number or size of jury panels requested by civil litigants.³

The additional revenue realized by Santa Clara County in calendar year 1981 as a direct result of the pilot project was \$57,198.71. Litigants demanding civil jury trials also paid \$81,892.55 in 1981 as fees and mileage for jurors actually sworn. The total civil jury cost to Santa Clara County litigants demanding a jury trial in calendar year 1981 was \$140,091.26.

II. CONCLUSION

There appears to be no dispute that fiscally and administratively the Santa Clara County pilot jury fee project has been a success. Judicial and administrative personnel in Santa Clara County Superior Court and other large superior courts have communicated their favorable disposition towards the jury fee legislation. The results of the project have lent support to the proposition that requiring a party who demands a trial by jury to pay the fees and

mileage of the panel of jurors assembled for voir dire examination is a fiscal measure that can be implemented without noticeable administrative difficulty or opposition from party litigants.

In light of these results, the Judicial Council supports legislation to extend statewide and make permanent the requirement that a civil litigant who demands a jury trial assume the costs of the panel of jurors assembled for voir dire examination.

¹ Stats. 1980, ch. 1216.

² Stats. 1981, ch. 432.

³ Civil litigants proceeding in forma pauperis are unaffected by the legislation since jury fees and costs may be waived upon proper application. (Gov. Code, § 68511.3; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 985(j) (i).) It may also be noted that Santa Clara County Superior Court officials report that 90 percent of civil jury trial requests come from counsel representing insurance companies.

Chapter 2

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

A. Supreme Court

1. SUMMARY OF FILINGS AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Supreme Court filings reached an all-time high in fiscal year 1981-82. The total of 4,056 matters exceeded that of the previous peak year, 1977-78, by 4.5 percent and exceeded 1980-81 filings by 5 percent.

There were 43 death penalty cases automatically appealed directly to the Supreme Court.¹

The court's workload involving civil matters (1,803 or 44 percent) was somewhat smaller than that arising out of criminal or quasi-criminal cases (2,253 or 56 percent.)

The Supreme Court considered 3,366 petitions for hearing, 6 percent more than the 1980-81 total of 3,179, and 560 original proceedings, almost the same number as the previous year's 551. It also acted on 18 executive clemency applications, as well as numerous motions and petitions for rehearing. In addition to this workload, the court disposed of 77 appeals and 46 original proceedings by written opinion, a total of 123 cases decided on the merits.

In 1981-82, the court established a new record for total business transacted with a total of 7,735 matters, exceeding the previous high of 7,208 set last fiscal year. The new total included 4,003 substantive matters—appeals decided by opinion, original proceedings decided with or without opinion, and petitions for hearing decided—compared with 3,816 such matters disposed of in 1980-81.

There was a substantial increase in transfer orders (426 in 1981-82 compared to 171 in 1980-81) caused primarily by the court's transfer of a large number of cases between Courts of Appeal to equalize workloads.² "Routine and miscellaneous" orders also increased by 311 to another peak. These orders, that reflect the administrative workload of the court, involve such matters as time extensions and appointment of counsel.

The Supreme Court's workload also included a number of disciplinary proceedings against attorneys, as reflected in Table III below. A large percentage of the attorneys subject to disciplinary proceedings did not seek review³ of the State Bar's recommendations and, as noted in Table III, a number resigned while proceedings were pending. Even when the attorney involved did not challenge the recommendation, however, the Supreme Court reviewed the record and made its own determination of the appropriate disciplinary sanction. In several cases, the court's preliminary review indicated a possible sanction more severe than that recommended by the State Bar. In those cases, the attorney was invited to file a response if one had not previously been submitted.

2. PETITIONS FOR HEARING

There were 3,338 petitions for hearing filed seeking review of matters previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, an increase of 155 (5 percent) over the previous peak year, 1979-80, and 159 over 1980-81. Petitions for hearing in appeals (2,069) accounted for 62 percent of all petitions for hearing.

As Table III-A indicates, petitions for hearing in appeals fell below 30 percent of appeals decided by the Courts of Appeal for the first time since this re-

port began presenting a comparison of the two sets of data in 1972-73.

The Supreme Court agreed to review 280 cases which had previously been before the Courts of Appeal. This figure constitutes 8.3 percent of the total number of petitions for hearing brought before the court, a percentage almost identical to the previous year's 8.4 percent.

3. ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS

Total filings of original proceedings in the Supreme Court were almost identical to the previous year's. Civil original proceedings and criminal original proceedings increased by fewer than 10 matters each.

Although relatively few petitions for original writs are granted and decided by the Supreme Court by

written opinion, they impose a substantial workload on the court, since each matter filed must be evaluated by the court to determine if it presents a question of substantial merit. A significant number are found to be sufficiently meritorious to require a full hearing, which the Supreme Court may direct should be held in a lower court.⁴

¹ Direct appeals to the Supreme Court are permitted only in criminal cases where judgment of death has been pronounced. (Cal. Const., Art. VI, § 11.) In those cases, the appeal is automatic. (Pen. Code, § 1239, subd. (b).)

² Transfers between Courts of Appeal may be made only by the Supreme Court. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 12.)

³ When an attorney files a petition for a writ of review in the Supreme Court, the disciplinary matter is docketed as a civil original proceeding, and the case is reflected both in the summary of filings table and, when decided, in the business transacted table.

⁴ See Table II, "Transfers and Retransfers" and "Alternative Writs or Orders to Show Cause."

Unlike the Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court now classifies original proceedings according to the nature of the underlying controversy. Thus, a proceeding dealing with a criminal case is a "criminal original proceeding" even though the issue is raised

by mandamus or prohibition, historically considered civil writs. Similarly, a proceeding in which criminal law principles are applicable to a juvenile case also would be counted as "criminal."

**TABLE I—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS**

Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

*Petitions for Hearing of Cases
Previously Decided by Courts of Appeal*

Fiscal Year	Total Filings	Total ^a	Appeals		Original Proceedings		Direct Appeals	Original Proceedings	
			Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal		Civil	Criminal
NUMBER									
1972-73.....	3,139	2,386 ^b	687	770	759	44	0	160	593
1973-74.....	3,513	2,571 ^b	771	915	709	80	0	185	757
1974-75.....	3,668	2,566	872	1,029	598	67	18	207	877
1975-76.....	3,704	2,894	1,233	1,077	314	270	21	197	592
1976-77.....	3,665	2,927	1,230	1,033	341	323	27	235	476
1977-78.....	3,881	3,140	1,186	1,170	382	402	3	272	466
1978-79.....	3,612	3,006	812	1,100	615	479	15	213	378
1979-80.....	3,858	3,183 ^c	944	1,100	700 ^c	439	22	215	438
1980-81.....	3,864	3,179	925	1,132	657	465	27	195	463
1981-82.....	4,056	3,338 ^d	921	1,148	678	591	43	204	471
PERCENT									
1972-73.....	100	76	22	25	24	1	-	5	19
1973-74.....	100	73	22	26	20	2	-	5	22
1974-75.....	100	70	24	28	16	2	< 1	6	24
1975-76.....	100	78	33	29	8	7	< 1	5	16
1976-77.....	100	80	34	28	9	9	1	6	13
1977-78.....	100	81	31	30	10	10	< 1	7	12
1978-79.....	100	83	22	30	17	13	< 1	6	10
1979-80.....	100	83	24	29	18	11	1	6	11
1980-81.....	100	82	24	29	17	12	1	5	12
1981-82.....	100	82	23	28	17	15	1	5	12
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR									
1972-73.....	-3	-1	6	4	-11	-48	-100	-10	-6
1973-74.....	12	8	12	19	-7	82	-	16	28
1974-75.....	4	- < 1	13	12	-16	-16	-	12	16
1975-76.....	1	13	41	5	-48	303	17	-5	-32
1976-77.....	-1	1	- < 1	-4	9	20	29	19	-20
1977-78.....	6	7	-4	13	12	24	-89	16	-2
1978-79.....	-7	-4	-32	-6	61	19	400	-22	-19
1979-80.....	7	6	16	0	14	-8	47	1	16
1980-81.....	< 1	- < 1	-2	3	-6	6	23	-9	6
1981-82.....	5	5	- < 1	1	3	27	37	5	2

^a It appears likely that beginning in 1974-75 a change in the method of counting petitions for hearing inadvertently introduced a change in definition. Petitions for hearing in 1978-79 and subsequent years are correct. Data reported for prior years may not, therefore, be fully comparable to the data for 1978-79 and subsequent years.

^b Includes 126 miscellaneous petitions in 1972-73 and 96 in 1973-74. In subsequent years these types of filings are included by character of the underlying proceeding.

^c Three petitions were withdrawn after filing.

^d Based on a count of petitions filed. Count in prior years was based on the record of those disposed of during the fiscal year because of the short time between filing and action upon a petition (see Calif. Rules of Court, rule 28(a) and (e)).

FIGURE 1
SUPREME COURT FILINGS
 Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

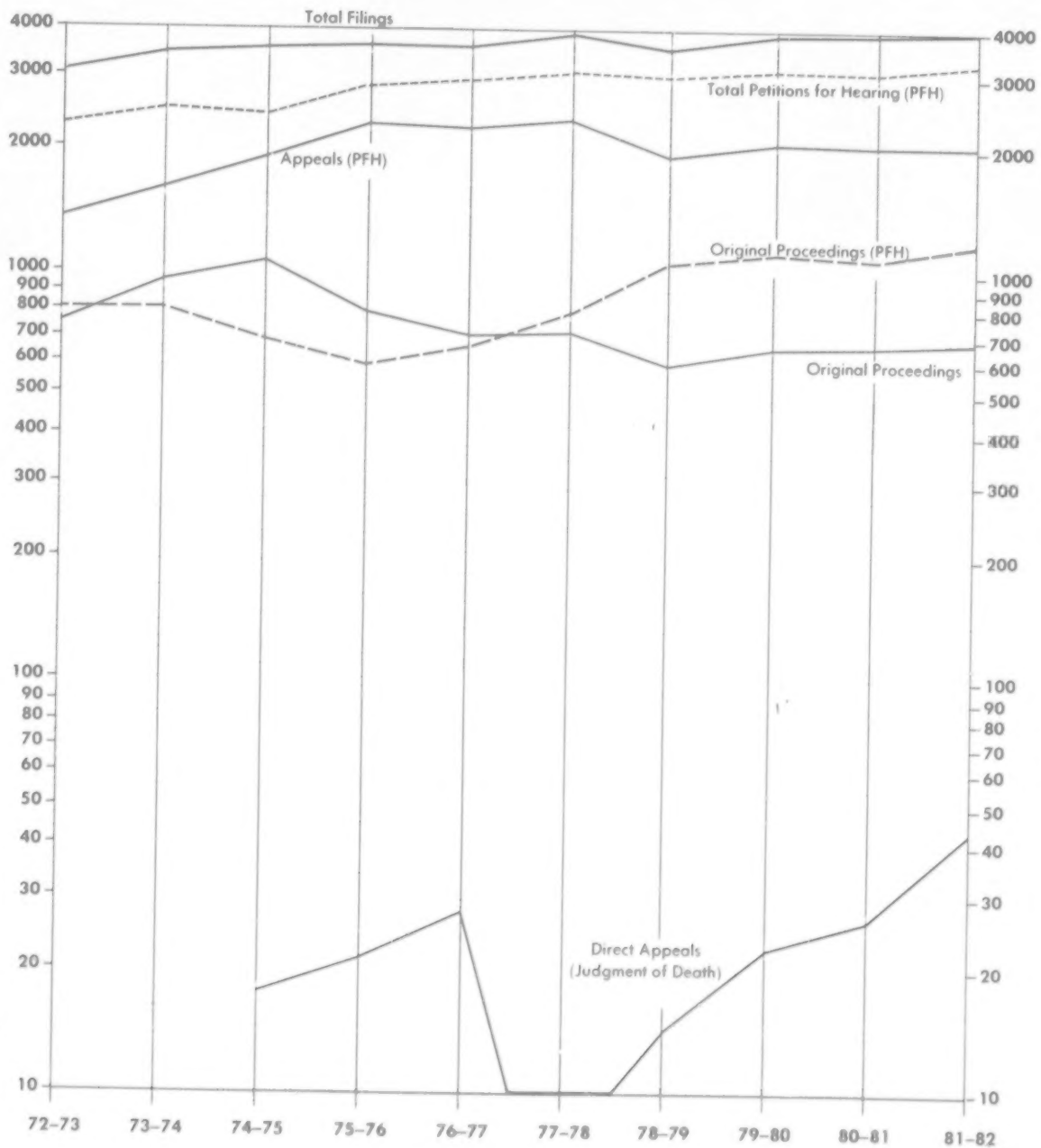


**TABLE II—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82 ***

Year	Total Business Transacted	Total Written Opinion	Appeals		Original Proceedings ^c		Petitions for Hearing		Motions ^d Denied or Granted	Rehearings		Orders ^e		Executive Clemency Applications ^g	
			Written Opinion	Without Opinion ^b	Written Opinion	Without Opinion	Granted	Denied		Granted	Denied	Transfers and Retransfers	Alternative Writs or Orders To Show Cause ^f		Routine and Miscel- laneous
NUMBER															
1972-73	4,691	179	117	2	62	588	181	2,205	68	2	62	231	-	1,161	12
1973-74	5,288	155	79	4	76	860	198	2,373	64	3	50	189	52	1,331	9
1974-75	5,646	189	105	1	84	840	172	2,394	89	3	72	221	60	1,567	38
1975-76	6,035	191	112	6	79	735	229	2,665	124	1	83	252	61	1,650	38
1976-77	6,065	144	85	6	59	550	231	2,696	113	0	69	258	59	1,885	54
1977-78	6,168	130	88	2	42	595	273	2,867	118	1	61	213	87	1,770	51
1978-79	6,423	187	123	1	64	525	216	2,790	148	3	82	185	59	2,109	118
1979-80	6,637	140	100	32	40	503	217	2,963	179	0	72	220	44	2,250	17
1980-81	7,208	114	86	14	28	523	267	2,912	264	0	62	171	40	2,821	20
1981-82	7,735	123	77	6	46	514	290	3,086	40	0	57	426	53	3,132	18
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR															
1972-73	<1	10	36	^{-h}	-18	-27	-21	1	127	^{-h}	13	17	-	24	-80
1973-74	13	-13	-32	^{-h}	23	46	9	8	-6	^{-h}	-19	-18	-	15	^{-h}
1974-75	7	22	33	^{-h}	11	-2	-13	1	39	^{-h}	44	17	15	18	^{-h}
1975-76	7	1	7	^{-h}	-6	-12	33	11	39	^{-h}	15	14	2	5	0
1976-77	<1	-25	-24	^{-h}	-25	-25	1	1	-9	^{-h}	-17	2	-3	14	42
1977-78	2	-10	4	^{-h}	-29	8	18	6	4	^{-h}	-12	-17	47	-6	-6
1978-79	4	44	40	^{-h}	52	-12	-21	-3	25	^{-h}	34	-13	-32	19	131
1979-80	3	-25	-19	^{-h}	-38	-4	<1	6	21	^{-h}	-12	19	-25	7	-86
1980-81	9	-19	-14	⁻⁵⁶	-30	4	23	-2	47	^{-h}	-14	-22	-9	25	^{-h}
1981-82	7	8	-10	^{-h}	64	-2	5	6	-85	^{-h}	-8	149	32	11	^{-h}

* See note a, Table I, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

^b By dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, transfer after "hold", etc. "Transfer after 'hold'" is distinguished from "transfer and retransfer orders" in that the "transfer after hold" cases involve an issue the Supreme Court decided in another "lead" case. After the "lead" case is decided, cases involving the same issue are frequently transferred to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the "lead" case. The number of such cases was unusually large in 1979-80 because of the large number of cases involving the same issue as that in *People v. Sage* (1980) 26 Cal.3d, 498, modified 27 Cal.3d 144a.

^c Includes those filed initially in the Supreme Court, and those previously decided by the Courts of Appeal but transferred to the Supreme Court on petition for hearing or on its own motion.

^d Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^e Not reported elsewhere.

^f Data previous to 1973-74 included in miscellaneous.

^g Cal. Const., art. V, sec. 8.

^h Percentage was not computed where base figure was less than 25.

4. APPEALS

Forty-three direct appeals were filed ⁵ in 1981-82, representing criminal cases in which the death penalty was imposed by the trial court. Three death penalty cases were decided in 1981-82.

Except for those three cases, the appeals shown as

disposed of in Table II consisted entirely of cases in which a hearing had been granted in the Supreme Court pursuant to petition or on the court's own motion in the exercise of its discretion, rather than cases within the Supreme Court's original appellate jurisdiction.

⁵ A criminal appeal is deemed "filed" when the record, including a reporter's transcript, is received by the reviewing court.

**TABLE III—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT
ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY
PROCEEDINGS FILED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

	1980-81	1981-82
Record of conviction of crime filed		
—Suspension ordered because offense involved moral turpitude	30	10
—Referred to State Bar for determination whether offenses involved moral turpitude	10	6
State Bar recommendations of suspension or probation	57	60
State Bar recommendations of disbarment	10	7
State Bar filing without specific recommendation *	9	8
Resignation while disciplinary proceedings pending	7	16
Petitions for reinstatement	1	1
Accusation filings ^b	0	0
Total filings	124	108

* Or recommendation not noted on docket.

^b Accusations seeking independent review by the Supreme Court without a prior recommendation now filed as disciplinary proceedings.

**TABLE III-A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PETITIONS FOR
HEARING IN APPEALS AND
APPEALS DECIDED BY OPINION IN
COURTS OF APPEAL
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

	Appeals Decided by Opinion in Courts of Appeal	Petitions for Hearing in Appeals ^a	Percent
1972-73	3,890	1,457	37.5
1973-74	4,389	1,686	38.4
1974-75	5,240	1,901	36.3
1975-76	5,592	2,310	41.3
1976-77	5,626	2,263	40.2
1977-78	5,686	2,356	41.4
1978-79	5,750	1,912	33.3
1979-80	6,175	2,044	33.1
1980-81	6,633	2,057	31.0
1981-82	7,283	2,069	28.4

^a See notes a and d, Table I, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data and the source of "Petitions for Hearing in Appeals."

**TABLE IV—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT
PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN SUPREME COURT—NUMBER
DECIDED, GRANTED AND PERCENT GRANTED
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82 ^a**

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Decided	2,386	2,571	2,566	2,894	2,927	3,140	3,006	3,183 ^b	3,179	3,366
Granted	181	198	172	229	231	273	216	217	267	280
Percent granted	7.6	7.7	6.7	7.9	7.9	8.7	7.2	6.8	8.4	8.3

^a See note a, Table I, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

^b Three petitions were withdrawn.

**TABLE V—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT
PETITIONS FOR HEARING GRANTED AND DENIED
BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

Type of Proceeding	1980-81			1981-82			Denied
	Decided	No. Granted	%	Decided	No. Granted	%	
Total	3,179	267	8.4	2,912	3,366	280	3,086
Civil appeals	925	69	7.5	856	930	97	833
Criminal appeals	1,132	68	6.0	1,064	1,151	56	1,095
Civil original proceedings	657	88	13.4	569	692	53	639
Criminal original proceedings	465	42	9.0	423	593	74	519

B. Courts of Appeal

1. FILINGS

Summary

Filings of contested matters^a in the Courts of Appeal decreased by 273 (-1.8 percent) from the previous year, the first decrease in recent history. The greatest decrease was in civil appeals (-314 or -7.0 percent); only criminal appeals increased (+78 or 1.6 percent). Although no study has been done on

the reasons for the decrease in civil appeals, the change may be related to economic conditions.

Court of Appeal filings in 1981-82 included 8,960 appeals, which comprised 61 percent of all contested filings in those courts, a figure consistent with prior years.

**TABLE VI—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUMMARY OF FILINGS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT)
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Contested Matters										Motions to Dismiss on Clerk's Certificate	
Year	Total Filings	Total Contested Matters	Appeals			Original Proceedings			Civil	Criminal	
			Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal			
NUMBER											
1972-73	9,186	8,806	5,383	2,277	3,106	3,423	2,520	903	377	3	
1973-74	9,805	9,418	5,680	2,380	3,300	3,738	2,593	1,145	384	3	
1974-75	10,349	9,936	5,915	2,686	3,229	4,021	2,730	1,291	411	2	
1975-76	10,797	10,312	6,462	3,183	3,279	3,850	2,842	1,008	484	1	
1976-77	11,939	11,460	7,323	3,283	4,040	4,137	3,211	926	476	3	
1977-78	13,018	12,337	7,465	3,518	3,947	4,872	3,830	1,042	680	1	
1978-79	13,278	12,853	7,941	3,662	4,279	4,912	3,831	1,081	420	5	
1979-80	14,757	14,374	8,835	4,249	4,586	5,539	4,260	1,279	383	0	
1980-81	15,446	14,972	9,196	4,466	4,730	5,776	4,520	1,256	471	3	
1981-82	15,076	14,699	8,960	4,152	4,808	5,739	4,492	1,247	351	0	
PERCENT ^a											
1972-73		100	61.1	25.9	35.3	38.9	28.6	10.3			
1973-74		100	60.3	25.3	35.0	39.7	27.5	12.2			
1974-75		100	59.5	27.0	32.5	40.5	27.5	13.0			
1975-76		100	62.7	30.9	31.8	37.3	27.6	9.8			
1976-77		100	63.9	28.6	35.3	36.1	28.0	8.1			
1977-78		100	60.5	28.5	32.0	39.5	31.0	8.4			
1978-79		100	61.8	28.5	33.3	38.2	29.8	8.4			
1979-80		100	61.5	29.6	31.9	38.5	29.6	8.9			
1980-81		100	61.4	29.8	31.6	38.6	30.2	8.4			
1981-82		100	61.0	28.2	32.7	39.0	30.6	8.5			
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR											
1972-73	7	7	9	4	12	6	1	21	7	b	
1973-74	7	7	6	5	6	9	3	27	2	b	
1974-75	6	6	4	13	-2	8	5	13	7	b	
1975-76	4	4	9	19	2	-4	4	-22	18	b	
1976-77	11	11	13	3	23	7	13	8	-2	b	
1977-78	9	8	2	7	-2	18	19	13	43	b	
1978-79	2	4	6	4	8	1	< 1	4	-38	b	
1979-80	11	12	11	16	7	13	11	18	-9	b	
1980-81	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	-2	23	b	
1981-82	-2	-2	-3	-7	2	-1	-1	-1	-25	b	

^a Because of rounding, parts may not add to total.

^b Percentage change is not calculated when base number is less than 25.

^c "Contested matters" includes all appeals and original proceedings; it excludes motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate, which do not significantly add to the courts' workload.

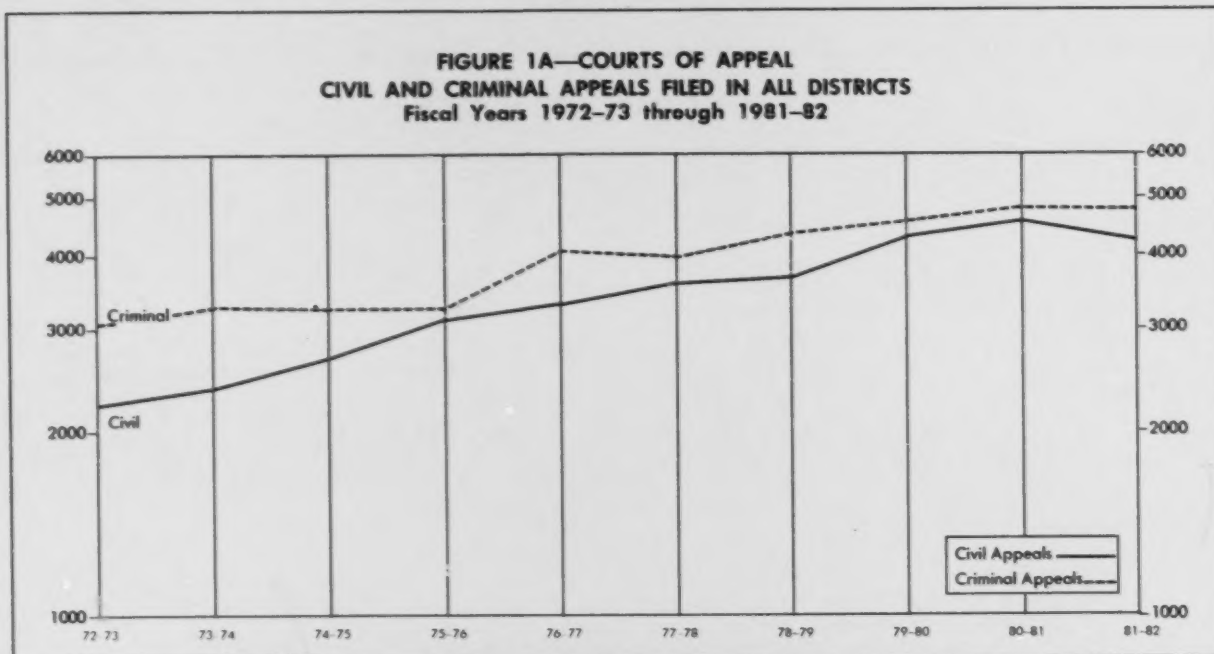


**TABLE VII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTESTED SUPERIOR COURT DISPOSITIONS
AND APPEALS FILED
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Year	CIVIL			CRIMINAL			Superior Court Convictions After Contested Trial ^c	Appeals per 100 Convictions After Contested Trial
	Superior Court Contested Dispositions	Courts of Appeal Appeals Filed	Appeals per 100 Contested Dispositions	Superior Court Contested Dispositions ^a	Courts of Appeal Appeals Filed	Appeals per 100 Contested Dispositions ^b		
	NUMBER							
1972-73.....	20,074	2,277	11.3	6,189	3,106	50.2	N/A	—
1973-74.....	20,996	2,380	11.3	6,509	3,300	50.7	N/A	—
1974-75.....	20,008	2,686	13.4	6,373	3,229	50.7	N/A	—
1975-76.....	23,185	3,183	13.7	5,089	3,279	64.4	4,242	77.3
1976-77.....	23,657	3,283	13.9	6,133	4,040	65.9	5,025	80.4
1977-78.....	24,776	3,518	14.2	5,823	3,947	67.8	4,681	84.3
1978-79.....	25,977	3,662	14.1	5,200	4,279	82.3	4,258	100.5
1979-80.....	25,342	4,249	16.8	5,094	4,586	90.0	4,156	110.4
1980-81.....	^a 26,696	4,464	16.7	5,241	4,730	90.2	4,290	110.3
1981-82.....	26,791	4,152	15.5	5,609	4,808	85.7	4,660	103.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR								
1972-73.....	5	4		1	12		—	
1973-74.....	5	5		5	6		—	
1974-75.....	-5	13		-2	-2		—	
1975-76.....	16	19		-20	2		—	
1976-77.....	2	3		21	23		18	
1977-78.....	5	7		-5	-2		-7	
1978-79.....	5	4		-11	8		-9	
1979-80.....	-2	16		-2	7		-2	
1980-81.....	5	5		3	3		3	
1981-82.....	<1	-7		7	2		9	

^a Includes change of plea or dismissal following start of trial for year 1972-73 through 1974-75. The figures for subsequent years exclude changes of plea.

^b Note that this does not necessarily reflect the precise percentage of appealable dispositions actually appealed, as the statistical system cannot track individual cases. "Superior court contested dispositions" includes nonappealable acquittals and excludes convictions on pleas of guilty, a few of which are appealable. The table is, therefore, presented only to show the general relationship between Court of Appeal workload and contested superior court dispositions.

^c See Appendix Table 22 B; first available in 1975-76.

^d Revised.

Appeals—Civil

The 4,152 civil appeals filed in 1981-82 represent a decrease of 7 percent from the previous year. The long-term trend, however, shows an average annual increase of about 8 percent since 1968-69.⁷

In 1979-80, civil appeals increased from about 14 percent to about 17 percent of contested superior court civil dispositions; this ratio decreased to 15.5 percent in 1981-82.

Significantly, civil appeal filings decreased in four of the five appellate districts, in several instances contrary to strong long-term trends. Coupled with the decrease in percent of superior court cases appealed, this deviation from the long-term trend may be related to current economic conditions; the normal trend may resume as economic conditions change.

Appeals—Criminal

The 4,808 criminal appeals filed in 1981-82 were an increase of 78 (1.5 percent) over the number filed in 1980-81. This is a smaller increase than the long-term trend of 7 percent mentioned in previous reports and depicted in Figure 1.

Criminal appeals equaled 103.2 percent of convictions after contested trials in superior court; the corresponding figure last year was 110.3 percent. This

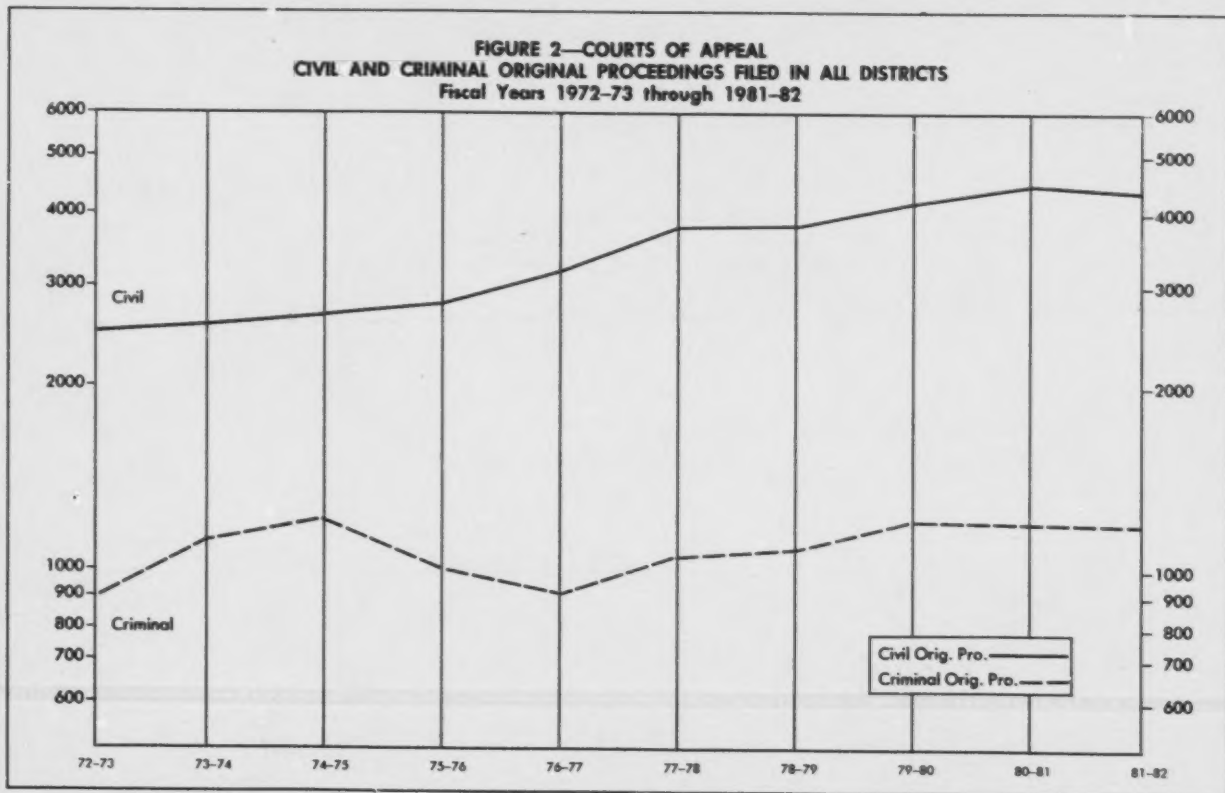
continues to suggest that many appeals raise sentencing questions after guilty pleas. As indicated in Table VII, note b, the percentage is derived by comparing total criminal appeals to total convictions by contested trial, and not by tracking individual cases to see which appealable cases are actually appealed.

The related trend toward more guilty pleas is discussed in the Sentencing Practices Annual Report, *supra*; and appears directly in Appendix Table 22. Although guilt generally cannot be reviewed on appeal after a guilty plea (Pen. Code, §§ 1237, 1237.5), issues relating to the sentence can be raised. It was noted in the 1979 Annual Report (page 48) that the appellate workload was expected to reflect issues arising under the new determinate sentencing law.

Work continues on developing new statistical measures that will differentiate between appeals from the conviction and appeals raising only sentencing questions.

Original Proceedings

Civil original proceedings consist primarily of petitions for the writs of mandamus and prohibition. These writs are used to seek appellate review of trial court decisions in both civil and criminal cases, when an appeal is not permitted or would be an inadequate remedy, as is often true of interlocutory rulings.

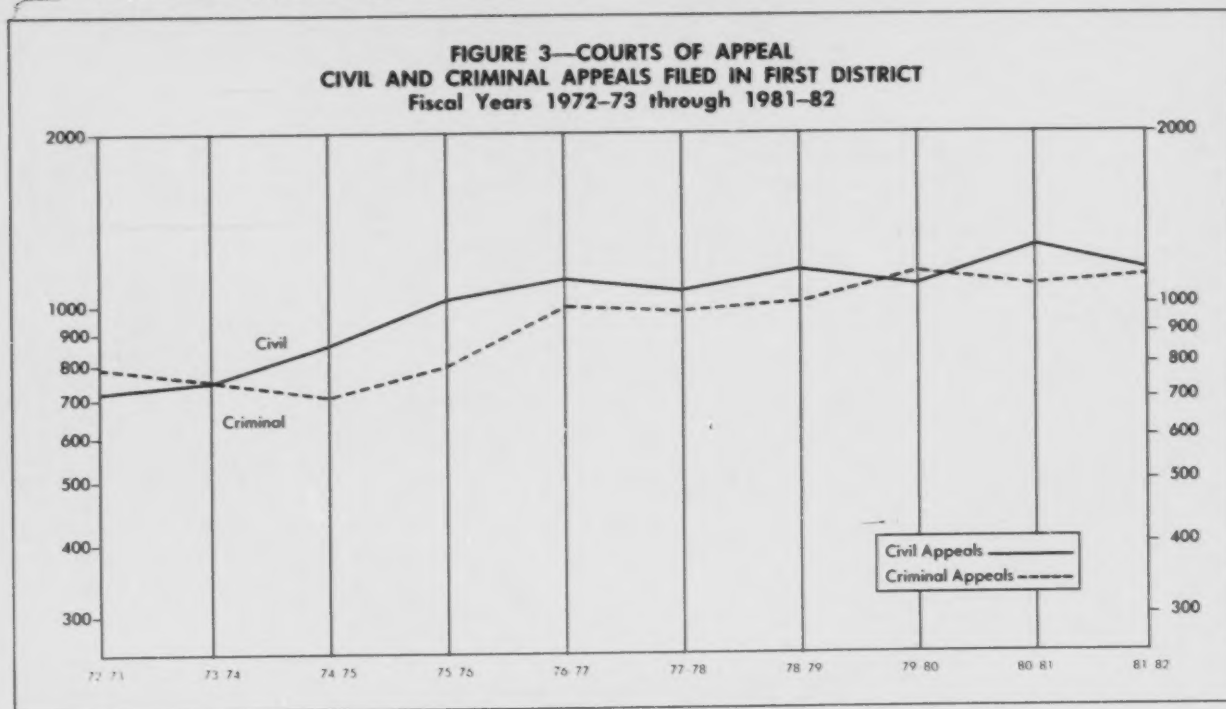


⁷ The increase is stated as the equivalent of a compound interest rate, that is, on the average each year increases by about that rate over the total civil appeals in the previous year.

Filings—Highlights by District

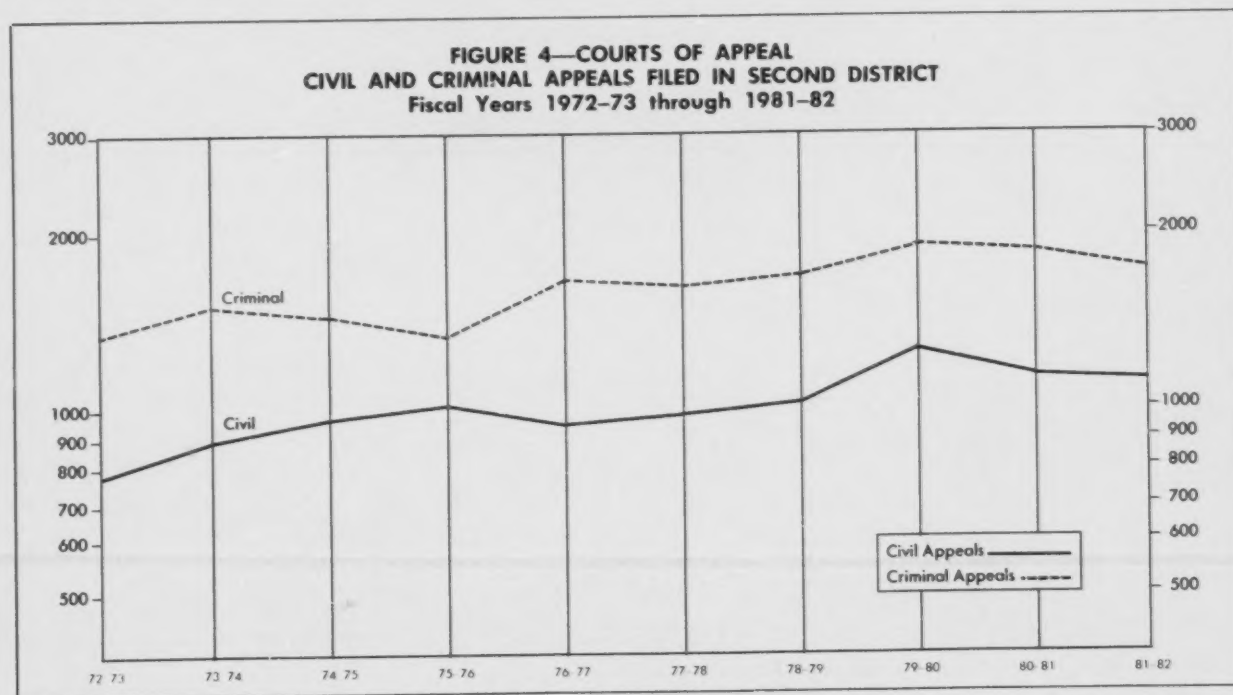
District 1. After several static years and a 1980-81 increase of 267, civil appeal filings decreased by 171

(-12.4 percent). Criminal appeals increased by 20 (1.8 percent).



District 2. In this district, civil appeals decreased for a second consecutive year by 39 (-3.4 percent).

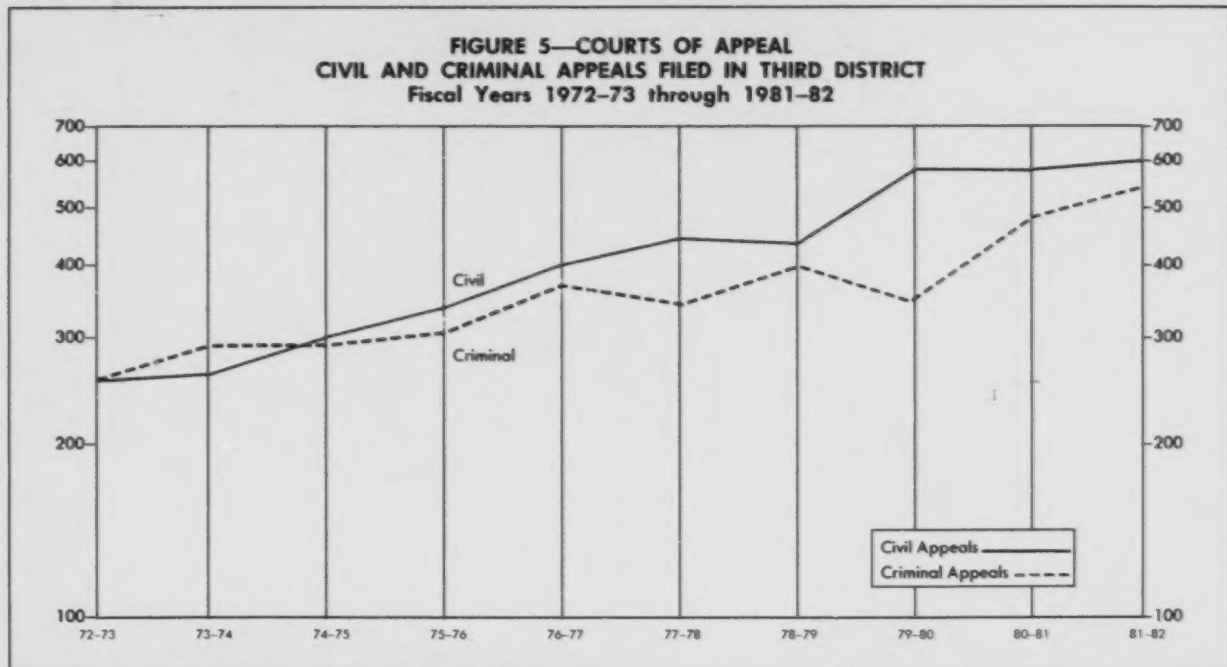
Criminal appeals decreased 118 (-6.4 percent).



District 3. Civil appeals increased by 28 (4.8 percent). Criminal appeals increased by 65 (13.6 percent). Both civil and criminal appeals totals appear to be near the numbers suggested by this district's

long-term trends: civil appeals average about a 10 percent annual increase, and criminal appeals average an 8 to 9 percent annual increase.

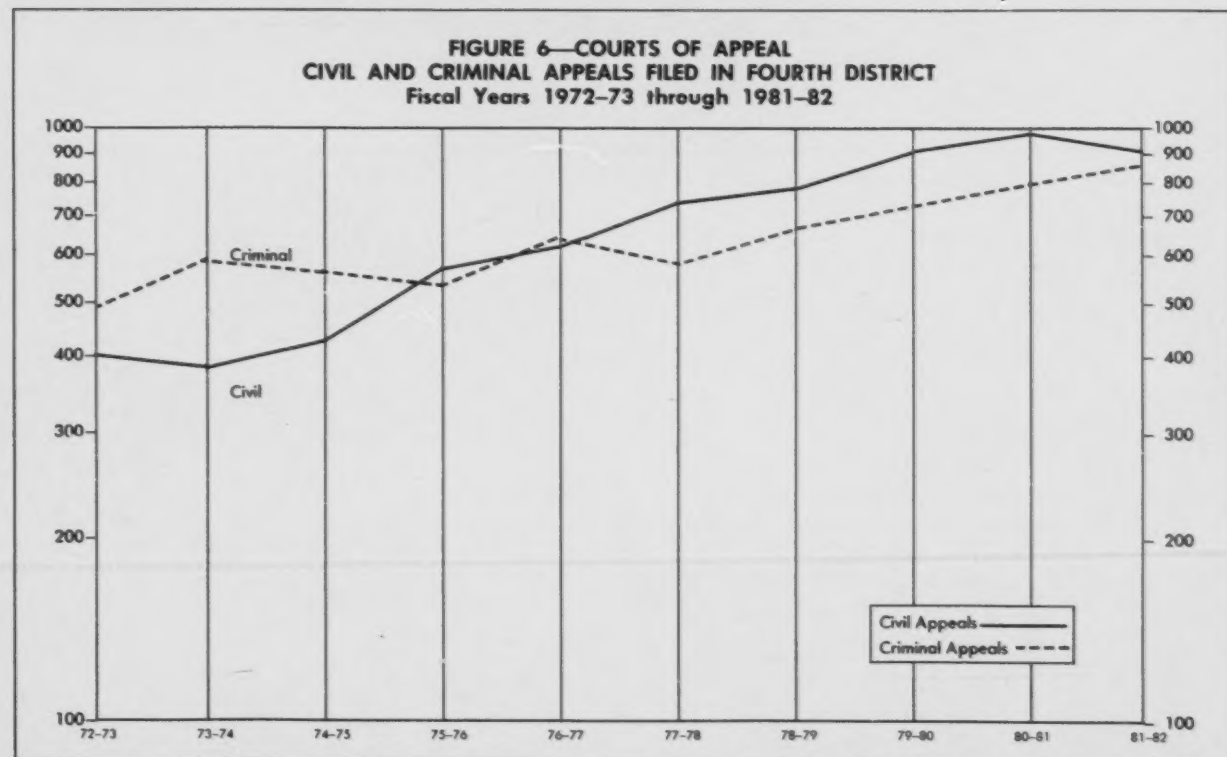
**FIGURE 5—COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN THIRD DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**



District 4. Civil appeals, that had shown a trend of an average annual increase of about 10 percent, decreased by 59 (-6.0 percent). Criminal appeals

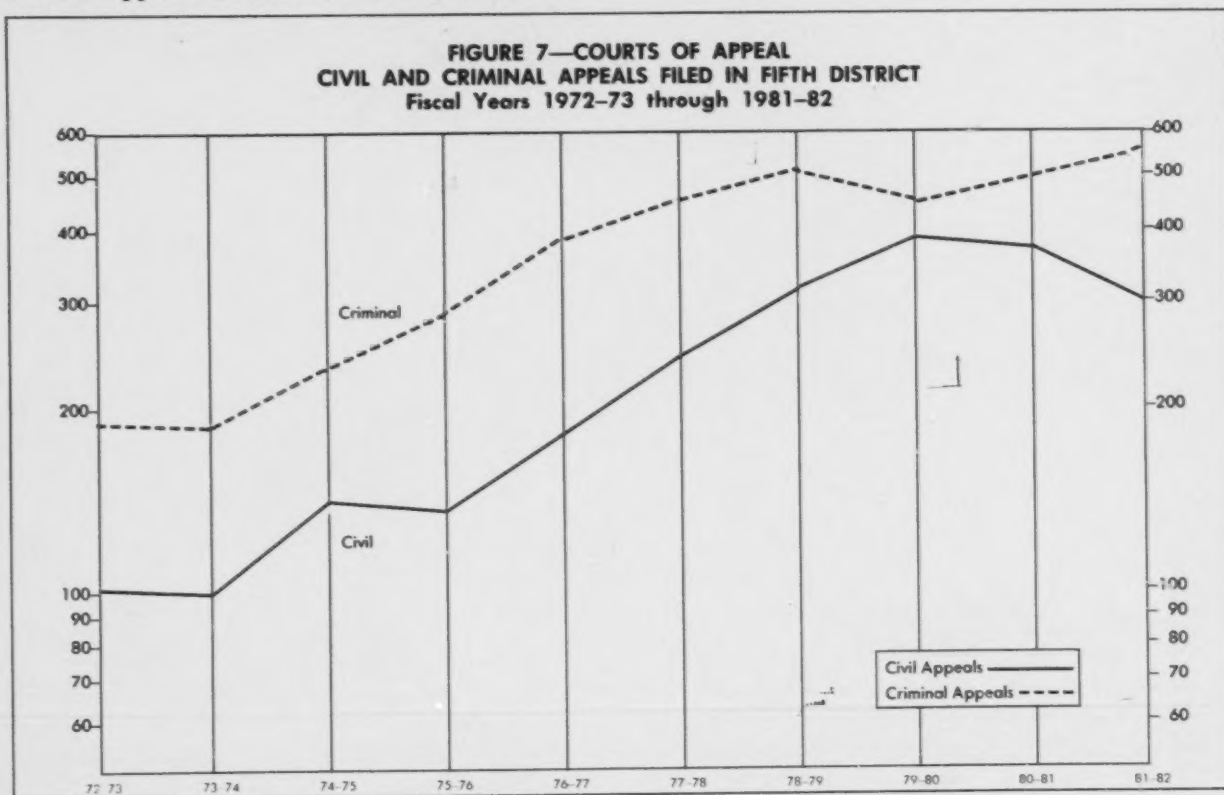
increased by 53 (6.5 percent), a rate consistent with the trend showing a 6 to 6 1/2 percent average annual increase.

**FIGURE 6—COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FOURTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**



District 5. For the second time since 1976-77, civil appeals decreased by 73 (-19.2 percent). Criminal appeals increased by 58 (11.7 percent), con-

sistent with a trend averaging about 14 percent annual increases.



2. BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Summary

In 1981-82, the Courts of Appeal set another new record by disposing of 7,797 contested matters* on the merits by written opinion (+631, or 8.8 percent, over 1980-81). This was accomplished with the same number of judge-equivalents (67.5) as the previous year (including assistance from assigned judges).

Dispositions by written opinion included 3,190 civil appeals (+17.2 percent), 4,093 criminal appeals (+4.6 percent) (7,283 total appeals), and 514 dispositions of original proceedings (-3.6 percent).

A total of 2,512 civil appeals and 797 criminal appeals were disposed of without opinion.⁹ In most cases, appeals disposed without written opinion constitute little burden on the court because they are settled or abandoned before there is any judicial action. In a court with an active preargument settlement conference program, however, many of these settlements may be the result of judicial efforts which, while less time-consuming than deciding con-

tested cases, still require substantial judicial resources.

All original proceedings, whether or not resulting in written opinions, require judicial review to determine whether they have merit. Written opinions in original proceedings decreased by 19 (-3.6 percent) and those disposed of without opinions decreased by 483 (-9.3 percent), indicating some decrease in judicial workload attributable to these matters.

In 1975, the Judicial Council concluded that "in evaluating the need for Court of Appeal justices . . . current experience indicates generally that one judge is required for each 95 written opinions. . . ."¹⁰ Even allowing for the assistance of retired judges and trial court judges sitting on assignment, the Courts of Appeal are exceeding this standard to maintain reasonable currency. The state total was 115.5 cases disposed of by written opinion per judge-equivalent.

* "Contested matters" means appeals and original proceedings. While some motions (e.g., a contested motion to dismiss) may add significantly to the courts' work, the majority of motions do not do so to any great extent.

⁹ Includes cases disposed of before record filed. Dispositions without opinion after record filed were:

	1981-82	1980-81	1979-80
Civil appeals	1,348	1,346	1,315
Crim. appeals	634	739	933

¹⁰ 1976 Annual Report, p. 34.

**TABLE VIII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
BUSINESS TRANSACTED**

Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

Year	Total Business Transacted	Total By Written Opinion	Appeals		Original Proceedings		Motions Denied or Granted ^a	Rehearings		Orders ^b (miscellaneous)
			By Written Opinion	Without Opinion	By Written Opinion	Without Opinion		Granted	Denied	
NUMBER										
1972-73	17,375	4,167	3,890	1,614	277	3,074	436	65	933	7,086
1973-74	18,639	4,685	4,389	1,655	296	3,455	525	62	1,030	7,227
1974-75	18,946	5,571	5,240	1,575	331	3,647	670	96	1,138	6,249
1975-76	18,912	5,943	5,592	1,966	351	3,448	736	89	1,274	5,456
1976-77	22,223	6,003	5,626	2,368	377	3,763	929	127	1,250	7,783
1977-78	24,683	6,093	5,686	2,897	407	4,221	1,077	139	1,289	8,967
1978-79	25,565	6,164	5,750	2,917	414	4,358	1,262	184	1,265	9,415
1979-80	28,011	6,659	6,175	3,505	484	4,841	1,322	136	1,363	10,185
1980-81	29,390	7,166	6,633	3,364	533	5,202	1,400	151	1,336	10,771
1981-82	31,106	7,797	7,283	3,309	514	4,716	1,539	142	1,404	12,199
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR										
1972-73	5	-3	-3	8	-14	6	10	-11	1	11
1973-74	7	12	13	3	7	12	20	-5	10	2
1974-75	2	19	19	-5	12	6	28	55	10	-14
1975-76	- < 1	7	7	25	6	-5	10	-7	12	-13
1976-77	18	1	1	20	7	9	26	43	-2	43
1977-78	11	2	1	22	8	12	16	9	3	15
1978-79	4	1	1	1	2	3	17	32	-2	5
1979-80	10	8	7	20	17	11	5	-26	8	8
1980-81	5	8	7	-4	10	7	6	11	-2	6
1981-82	6	9	10	-2	-4	-9	10	-6	5	13

^a Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE IX—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
DISPOSITIONS BY WRITTEN OPINION PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

District	Full-time judge- equivalents ^a		Appeals disp. by written opinion		Orig. proceedings disp. by written opinion		Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion ^b		Per judge- equivalent	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1	17.1	18.9	1,403	1,799	188	169	1,591	1,968	93.0	104.1
2	23.8	22.8	2,460	2,516	137	117	2,597	2,633	109.1	115.5
3	7.8	7.0	721	830	76	86	797	916	102.2	130.9
4	11.5	11.7	1,405	1,493	81	77	1,486	1,570	129.2	134.2
5	7.3	7.0	644	645	51	65	695	710	95.2	101.4
State Total ^c	67.5	67.5	6,633	7,283	533	514	7,166	7,797	106.2	115.5

^a "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular justices plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

^b Note that "cases disposed of by written opinion" is a somewhat higher number than "majority written opinions" (see Table X) because some opinions dispose of two or more consolidated cases.

^c May not agree with total of districts because of rounding.

The Third and Fourth Appellate Districts, that disposed of 130.9 and 134.2 cases per judge-equivalent by written opinion, respectively, are especially noted. Their output not only exceeds the Judicial Council standard, but far exceeds the most widely accepted national standard for intermediate appellate courts.^{10a} While their efforts have kept delay in these courts near the lowest levels in the state (see Tables XIII and XIV), such high levels of output are not sustainable without undue strain on court resources. The situation in the Fourth Appellate District will be eased by the addition of four judges as authorized by recent legislation (Stats. 1981, ch. 959).^{10b} This legislation originated with a Judicial Council request to create 15 new judgeships in existing Court of Appeal locations.^{10c} New judicial positions were requested on the basis of statistical projections of workload in each district. Although the projections did not support new judgeships for the Third Appellate District, and none was requested, subsequent experience indicates that the projections were too low, and that the court's workload would

justify an increase in judicial staffing.

An experimental program of holding preargument settlement conferences in civil appeals, begun in January 1975, has been formalized in a statewide rule facilitating courts' scheduling of these conferences.¹¹

While there is little question that these conferences result in a significant number of added settlements, saving the parties expense and uncertainty, it is difficult to measure the results of the program statistically, because it has always been true that a large number of civil cases are settled or are abandoned pending appeal.

Two statistical measures include the results of settlement conferences in a way that is not dependent on possible subjective evaluations of their successes. Table IX-A shows, per judge-equivalent, the number of cases disposed of, *including civil appeals disposed of without opinion* (i.e., settled or otherwise dismissed), so as to give equal weight to dispositions achieved by settlement and dispositions by written opinion.

**TABLE IX-A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT INCLUDING
CIVIL APPEALS DISMISSED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

District	Full-time judge-equivalents ^a		Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion ^b		Civil appeals without opinion ^c (settled, abandoned, dismissed)		Total dispositions by written opinion plus civil appeals without opinion		Per judge-equivalent	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1	17.1	18.9	1,591	1,968	358	371	1,949	2,339	114.0	123.8
2	23.8	22.8	2,597	2,633	346	372	2,943	3,005	123.7	131.8
3	7.8	7.0	797	916	262	226	1,059	1,142	135.8	163.1
4	11.5	11.7	1,486	1,570	251	234	1,737	1,804	151.0	154.2
5	7.3	7.0	695	710	129	145	824	855	112.9	122.1
State Total ^d	67.5	67.5	7,166	7,797	1,346	1,348	8,512	9,145	126.1	135.5

^a "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular judges plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

^b Note that "cases disposed of by written opinion" is a somewhat higher number than "majority written opinions" (see Table X) because some opinions dispose of two or more consolidated cases.

^c Does not include dispositions where record on appeal was never filed. An appeal is not deemed "filed" for statistical purposes until the record is filed.

^d May not agree with total of districts because of rounding.

Table IX-B shows, as a percentage of civil appeals filed, the number disposed of without opinion. This measure has historically varied from district to district. Comparison of the trends in other districts with that in the Third District, however, suggests the impact of the Third District's intensive settlement con-

ference program: dismissals increased sharply coincident with the start of their experimental program (mid-1974-75), increased further until 1981-82, and still exceed the dismissal percentages in districts other than the Fifth District, which has begun its own intensive settlement conference program.

^{10a} "[N]o state appellate court operating at the first level of review should be asked or permitted to make more than 100 dispositions on the merits per judgeship per year." Carrington et al. Justice on Appeal, p. 230 (West 1976).

^{10b} The implementation of chapter 959 was delayed by litigation until late in 1982.

^{10c} As enacted, chapter 959 created 18 new judicial positions and three new Court of Appeal locations.

¹¹ Rule 19.5, Cal. Rules of Court, effective January 1, 1977.

**TABLE IX-B—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL APPEALS DISMISSED AFTER RECORD FILED
Fiscal Years 1974-75 through 1981-82**

District	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
1	155	18.1%	203	19.7%	275	24.8%	319	29.3%	313	27.9%	314	28.4%	358	26.1%	371	30.9%
2	211	22.1%	303	27.4%	323	33.6%	248	25.3%	263	25.9%	376	29.6%	346	30.0%	372	33.4%
3	58	28.8%	121	35.0%	138	34.5%	211	46.5%	176	39.7%	247	42.7%	262	45.2%	226	37.2%
4	90	21.1%	128	22.5%	203	32.3%	174	23.2%	197	25.9%	249	27.5%	251	25.6%	234	25.4%
5	33	23.4%	34	25.0%	44	24.2%	44	17.8%	94	29.8%	129	33.2%	129	34.0%	145	47.2%
State	577	21.5%	789	24.8%	983	29.9%	996	28.3%	1,043	28.5%	1,315	31.0%	1,346	30.2%	1,348	32.5%

^a Percentage of civil appeals filed in the same period.

**TABLE X—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
MAJORITY OPINIONS WRITTEN^a
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Majority opinions written	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total opinions	4,120	4,605	5,449	5,815	5,905	5,959	6,031	6,510	7,023	7,772
"By the Court" opinions	990	1,138	1,369	1,708	1,792	1,707	1,130	1,390	1,317	1,328
Authored opinions	3,130	3,467	4,080	4,107	4,113	4,252	4,901	5,120	5,706	6,444
By Court of Appeal justices ..	2,783	3,116	3,575	3,613	3,675	3,716	4,558	4,476	5,048	5,492
By assigned judges	347	351	505	494	438	536	343	644	658	952

^a Lower than "Dispositions by Written Opinion" (Table IX) because consolidated cases produce only one opinion.

Outcome of Criminal Appeals

A tabulation of the outcome of criminal appeals (Table X-A) shows that relatively few defendants are successful: 94 percent of their appeals were affirmed in full or with modifications by Courts of Appeal, and 69 percent of the 29 defendants' appeals reviewed by the Supreme Court were affirmed in full or with modifications. In almost all of the defendants' appeals resulting in reversals, a new trial was the expected outcome.

The prosecution has a limited right to appeal from adverse trial court rulings, such as an order dismissing the prosecution, an order granting a new trial

after conviction, and an order reducing the sentence originally imposed.¹² Although there are few appeals by the prosecution each year, they enjoy a high rate of success: in 1981-82, trial court rulings against the prosecution were reversed in all of the prosecution appeals reviewed by the Supreme Court, and in 72.5 percent of those reviewed by the Courts of Appeal.

The low percentage of reversals in appeals by defendants does not necessarily indicate that the appeals were generally unmeritorious. Affirmances include cases in which there was error deemed to be harmless under all of the circumstances, and those in which significant legal questions were decided adversely to the appellant.

**TABLE X-A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL
OUTCOME OF CRIMINAL APPEALS TERMINATED^a
BY WRITTEN OPINION, FISCAL YEAR 1981-82**

	Appeals by Defendants				Appeals by Prosecution ^b			
	Supreme Court		Courts of Appeal		Supreme Court		Courts of Appeal	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total cases	29	100.0	3,993	100.0	3	100.0	40	100.0
Affirmed in full	8	27.6	3,283	82.2	—	—	11	27.5
Affirmed with modifications	12	41.4	481	12.1	—	—	—	—
Total Affirmed	20	69.0	3,764	94.3	—	—	11	27.5
Reversed for expected retrial ^c	9	31.0	199	5.0	3	100.0	29	72.5
Reversed no retrial possible	0	—	24	.6	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	6	.2	—	—	—	—

^a Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.

^b Penal Code § 1238.

^c In a case appealed by prosecution, there may not yet have been a trial (if the order appealed from was a dismissal); or a retrial may be unnecessary (e.g., if the order appealed from was a sentence reduction).

¹² Penal Code section 1238.

3. PENDING MATTERS

Total Appeals Pending

There were 8,834 appeals pending in the Courts of Appeal on June 30, 1982, an increase of 632 (7.7 percent) over the number pending a year earlier. An appeal is treated as "filed" for statistical purposes when the record on appeal is transmitted to the Court of Appeal. It is not ready for action by the court, however, until briefing has been completed,

which is normally several months after the appeal is filed. During the intervening period, a significant number of appeals are dismissed as a result of settlement or abandonment.

Accordingly, while total appeals pending indicate the courts' potential workload, only those in the category "argued, calendared or ready for calendar" represent appeals ready for judicial action.

**TABLE XI—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
APPEALS PENDING**

June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982

<i>Courts of Appeal</i>	<i>June 30, 1981</i>			<i>June 30, 1982</i>		
	<i>Total pending</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total pending</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>
State Total	8,202	4,421	3,781	8,834	4,649	4,185
District I—Total	3,177	2,014	1,163	3,527	2,248	1,279
Division 1 ^a	813	512	301	923	581	342
Division 2 ^a	812	525	287	965	643	322
Division 3 ^a	759	484	275	654	408	246
Division 4 ^a	793	493	300	985	616	369
District II—Total	2,120	956	1,164	2,043	852	1,191
Division 1 ^a	409	167	242	374	126	248
Division 2 ^a	372	154	218	355	146	209
Division 3 ^a	430	213	217	450	239	211
Division 4 ^a	433	217	216	402	163	239
Division 5 ^a	476	205	271	462	178	284
District III ^b	739	392	347	830	442	388
District IV—Total	1,094	585	509	1,401	663	738
Division 1 ^c	525	269	256	696	322	374
Division 2 ^c	569	316	253	705	341	364
District V ^d	1,072	474	598	1,033	444	589

^a Authorized four judges.

^b Authorized seven judges.

^c Authorized five judges.

^d Authorized six judges.

**Pending Appeals Argued,
Calendared or Ready for Calendar**

An appeal is ready for judicial action when the last brief has been filed, or the time for its filing has passed. Of the total appeals pending on June 30, 1982, there were 4,007 ready for judicial action, as compared with 3,693 pending a year earlier, an increase

of 314 (8.5 percent) (see Table XII). While the courts' effort to give effect to criminal cases' statutory priority resulted in an increase of only 78 ready criminal appeals statewide, ready civil appeals increased by another 236 (compared to an increase of 506 in 1980-81), resulting in an even less acceptable backlog and delay outlook for civil cases.

**TABLE XII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
APPEALS ARGUED, CALENDARED OR READY FOR CALENDAR
June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982**

<i>Courts of Appeal</i>	<i>June 30, 1981</i>			<i>June 30, 1982</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>
State Total	3,693	2,314	1,379	4,007	2,550	1,457
District I—Total	1,816	1,274	542	2,023	1,553	470
Division 1 ^a	460	318	142	545	402	143
Division 2 ^a	458	331	127	560	455	105
Division 3 ^a	459	319	140	337	268	69
Division 4 ^a	439	306	133	581	428	153
District II—Total	654	406	248	638	345	293
Division 1 ^a	110	57	53	84	37	47
Division 2 ^a	71	39	32	57	27	30
Division 3 ^a	167	122	45	182	136	46
Division 4 ^a	137	92	45	112	60	52
Division 5 ^a	169	96	73	203	85	118
District III ^b	248	121	127	313	131	182
District IV—Total	347	204	143	475	235	240
Division 1 ^c	166	86	80	294	129	165
Division 2 ^c	181	118	63	181	106	75
District V ^d	628	309	319	558	286	272

^a Authorized four judges.^b Authorized seven judges.^c Authorized five judges.^d Authorized six judges.

**TABLE XIII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
ANALYSIS OF PENDING READY APPEALS
Fiscal Year 1981–82**

<i>District</i>	<i>Appeals disposed of by written opinion Fiscal Year 1981–82</i>			<i>Appeals argued calendaried or ready June 30, 1982</i>			<i>Ready-pending ratio June 30, 1982 percent figures</i>			<i>Ready-pending ratio June 30, 1981 percent figures</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>
STATE TOTAL	7,283	3,190	4,093	4,007	2,550	1,457	55.0	79.9	35.6	55.7	85.0	35.3
1	1,799	812	987	2,023	1,553	470	112.5	191.3	47.6	129.4	236.8	62.7
2	2,516	987	1,529	638	345	293	25.4	35.0	19.2	26.6	44.4	16.1
3	830	371	459	313	131	182	37.7	35.3	39.7	34.4	34.1	34.7
4	1,493	782	711	475	235	240	31.8	30.1	33.8	24.7	27.9	21.2
5	645	238	407	558	286	272	86.5	120.2	66.8	97.5	169.8	69.0

The significance of the number of ready appeals may be measured by comparing that number with the number of cases the court disposes of in a year.¹³ The "ready pending ratio" in Table XIII is the court's volume of ready appeals expressed as a percentage of the preceding year's dispositions by written opinion. There is, of course, an irreducible minimum number of cases that will be on hand. For example, if one month were allowed for calendaring and notice and one month for decision, there would be two months' ready appeals, or 16.7 percent of a year's cases.

Statewide, there are now over nine months' civil cases (79.9 percent of a year) ready, and ready criminal cases amount to four months' workload (35.6 percent of a year).

Only the courts' increase in dispositions by written opinion prevented a deterioration in these ratios.

Among the most serious situations are the First District, with almost two years' civil cases and six months' criminal cases ready; and the Fifth District with one and one-fifth years' civil and eight months' criminal cases ready as of June 30, 1982.

¹³ Dispositions by written opinion are used here because dismissals by stipulation and the like generally occur before case are "ready."

Time to Decision

Viewing the ratios in the preceding table as fractions of a year, they correspond closely to the reported average times for decision of ready appeals in the several districts. Criminal appeals receive priority in consideration and are generally decided promptly after briefing is completed.

Civil appeals in some districts, however, are to an increasing degree pending for extended periods of time after the last brief is filed. In evaluating Table XIV, it should be noted that times are stated as the median number of months that a case was pending, based on cases *decided* during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

4. OPINIONS PUBLISHED

Table XV indicates the percentage of majority opinions of Courts of Appeal certified for publication during 1981-82. Statewide, and in each appellate district, the percentage of opinions published was lower than the previous year.¹⁴ However, the divisions showed almost the same relative propensity to publish their opinions. In 1981-82, as in 1980-81, Division

One of the First District and Division Five of the Second District published far greater percentages of their opinions than any other divisions; and Division Three of the Second District and Division Two of the Fourth District were among the four divisions with the lowest publication rates.

**TABLE XIV—CALIFORNIA COURTS
OF APPEAL TIME TO DECISION
MEDIAN TIME IN MONTHS
Quarter Ending June 30, 1982**

Courts of Appeal	Notice of appeal to filing of opinion		Ready for calendar to filing of opinion	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
District I				
Division 1 ^a	28	14	18	5
Division 2 ^a	34	14	22	6
Division 3 ^a	26	13	16	4
Division 4 ^a	33	15	24	6
District II				
Division 1 ^a	19	13	7	3
Division 2 ^a	13	10	3	2
Division 3 ^a	20	10	8	2
Division 4 ^a	15	10	5	1
Division 5 ^a	18	14	7	5
District III ^b	10	10	3	3
District IV				
Division 1 ^c	16	12	12	9
Division 2 ^c	1	2	2	1
District V ^d	26	17	19	8

^a Authorized four judges.

^b Authorized seven judges.

^c Authorized five judges.

^d Authorized six judges.

**TABLE XV
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
PERCENTAGE OF MAJORITY
OPINIONS PUBLISHED
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

Courts of Appeal	Total	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Original Proceedings
State Total	12.6	17.2	6.8	30.4
District I	13.9	16.9	8.8	30.9
Division 1	18.3	17.0	16.8	30.6
Division 2	14.4	23.0	8.1	25.0
Division 3	11.1	15.4	3.0	33.3
Division 4	12.2	14.1	8.4	33.3
District II	13.3	22.9	5.5	33.3
Division 1	13.0	22.4	7.1	15.6
Division 2	12.4	22.6	2.8	44.4
Division 3	6.9	12.4	3.4	33.3
Division 4	13.0	21.7	4.5	37.0
Division 5	21.3	34.2	10.6	35.3
District III	12.6	16.7	6.1	29.4
District IV	11.3	12.7	7.4	32.9
Division 1	13.0	14.5	9.9	28.6
Division 2	9.5	10.9	4.6	36.6
District V	9.4	10.5	6.9	21.0

¹⁴ Publication rates in 1980-81 (state total) were: Total, 15.5%; civil appeals, 19.7%; criminal appeals, 9.4%; original proceedings, 41.3%.

C. Superior Courts

1. JUDICIAL STAFFING

Judicial staffing is a new feature in this chapter that combines data previously shown separately throughout the discussion on superior courts. The term "judicial staffing" refers to persons in superior courts who perform duties generally required of judges. Judicial positions include judgeships authorized by legislation (whether filled or not) and full-time court commissioners and referees. Judicial position equivalents are the authorized number of judges adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts, assistance received from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees and from assigned judges and temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

The term "judicial positions" is generally used in conjunction with judicial staffing requirements. By comparing the number of judicial positions in a court

with the computed number needed to carry the court's caseload, the number of additional judge positions or judgeships required by a court can be determined. The term "judicial positions" is therefore used in association with filings and other measures of potential work. As judges are considered the main force in disposing of caseloads, commissioners and referees can be considered auxiliary units. They relieve judges of routine functions and at times participate in the decision-making process itself with the consent of the parties.

The term "judicial position equivalents" has generally been used in conjunction with the analysis of court output or case dispositions. It represents the amount of judicial time available to the court after adjustment for judge vacancies and assistance received and rendered by superior courts.

**TABLE XVI—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITIONS AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS ***
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Total		Judicial Positions			Court Commissioners and Referees			Judicial Position Equivalents	
	Number	Change From Preceding Year	Number	Change From Preceding Year	Percent of Total Judicial Positions	Total	Court Commissioners	Referees	Total Number	Change From Preceding Year
1972-73.....	576	+11	477	+6	82.8	99	63	36	578	+29
1973-74.....	576	0	478	+1	83.0	98	67	31	586	+8
1974-75.....	601	+25	503	+25	83.7	98	69	29	600	+14
1975-76.....	619	+18	520	+17	84.0	99	71	28	622	+22
1976-77.....	647	+28	542	+22	83.8	105	77	28	644	+22
1977-78.....	646	-1	551	+9	85.3	95	69	26	663	+19
1978-79.....	659	+13	561	+10	85.1	98	71	27	667	+4
1979-80.....	705	+46	607	+46	86.1	98	77	21	688	+21
1980-81.....	725	+20	628	+21	86.6	97	74	23	709	+21
1981-82.....	723	-2	628	0	86.9	95	73	22	736	+27

* Data for 1980-81 and 1981-82 for the individual courts are listed in Appendix Table 26-A. See text and glossary for definitions.

In 1981-82, the number of judicial positions in superior courts was almost the same as 1980-81. The number dropped by one full-time commissioner and one full-time referee position. No additional judgeships were authorized to take effect in 1981-82.

During the 10-year period from 1972-73 to 1981-82, the number of judicial positions in the superior courts increased at an average annual rate of 16 positions per year. Of the 158 judicial positions added during this 10-year period, 157 were judgeships.

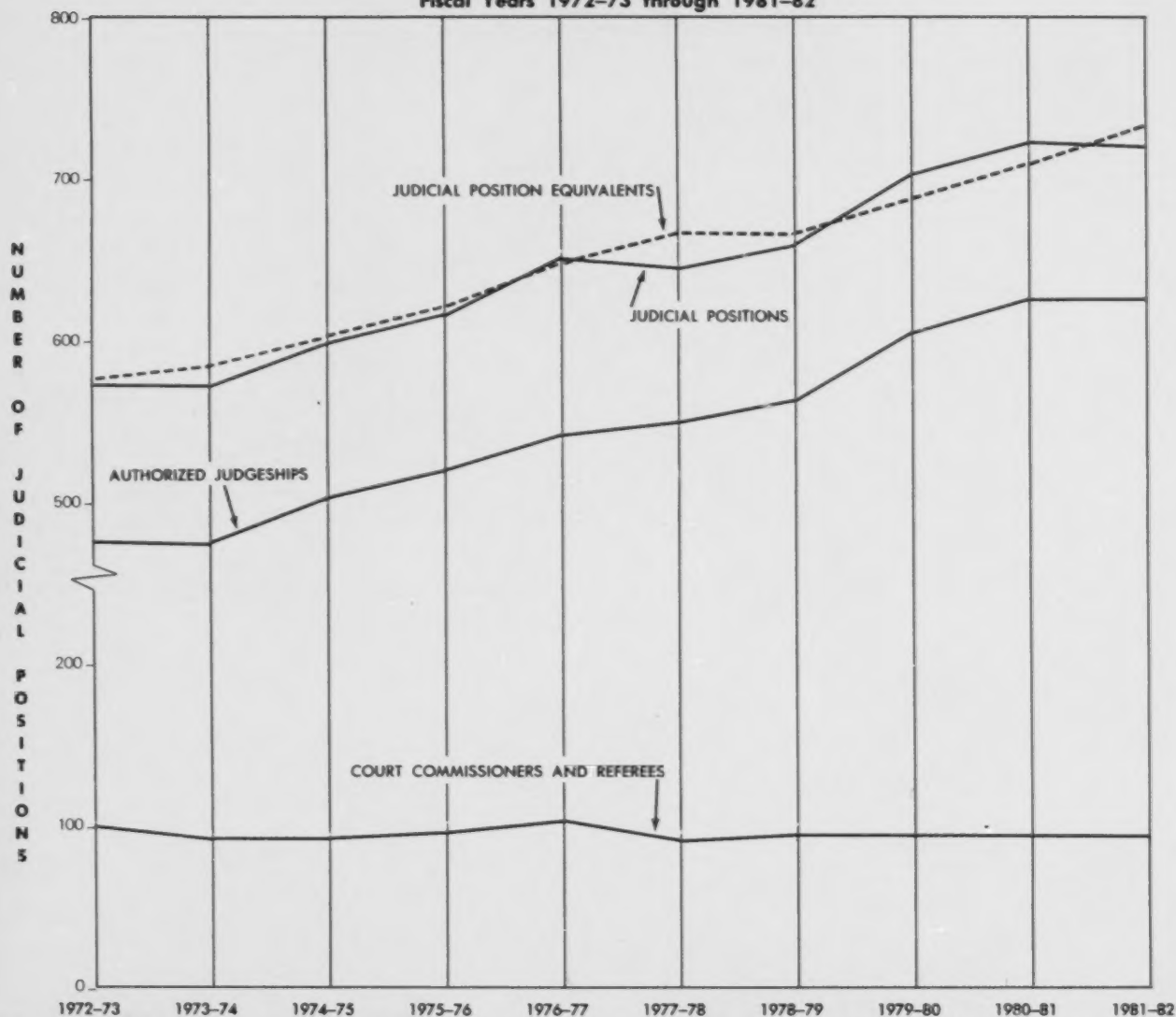
The total number of full-time commissioners and referees in superior courts declined slightly during the 10-year period; these two types of positions together totaled 95 in 1981-82 and 99 in 1972-73. Al-

though the commissioner positions increased from 63 to 73 during this 10-year period, the number of referee positions decreased from 36 to 22. In many instances during the 10-year period, referee positions were replaced with commissioner positions and commissioner positions were replaced with judgeships. Judgeships comprised almost 87 percent of the total judicial positions in superior courts in 1981-82. In 1972-73, they comprised 83 percent.

In 1981-82, there were 27 more judicial position equivalents than in 1980-81, primarily as a result of a reduction in the number of days that judge positions remained vacant, thereby increasing the judge days available to the court.* The additional amount of assistance that superior courts received from other

* Judge positions remained vacant for 5,446 days in 1980-81 and for 3,631 days in 1981-82 (excluding holidays and weekends). A position is considered vacant when a judge retires, resigns or dies, his term of office ends or when a new judgeship is created and no new judge is sworn into the position.

FIGURE 7-A
SUPERIOR COURT JUDICIAL POSITIONS
 Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82



courts and retired judges was about the same as the additional amount of assistance that superior court judges provided other courts.^b There was, however, a slight increase in the amount of assistance received

from court commissioners and referees.^c During the 10-year period between 1972-73 and 1981-82, the judicial position equivalents maintained a steadier annual growth pattern than judicial positions.

2. FILINGS

Highlights

The 738,400 cases filed in superior court in 1981-82 represented only a slight change from 1980-81 with a net rise of about 3,100 cases, or less than one percent. The 1981-82 level also was only about 2,500 cases less than the record 740,900 cases filed in 1978-79.

Increases in 1981-82, most of which were small, were reported in 7 of the 12 major categories. The larger increases were reported in other civil complaints (+10,500), criminal (+2,400), and appeals from lower courts (1,700). Small gains were recorded in juvenile dependency, habeas corpus, mental health and probate and guardianship. The categories

with increases registered a total gain of about 15,800 cases.

Larger decreases were recorded in these categories: family law (-9,400), juvenile delinquency (-1,600), and other civil petitions (-1,000). Smaller decreases were recorded for personal injury and eminent domain. The decrease in personal injury cases was minimal and apparently reflects the end of the initial effect of legislation that raised the jurisdiction of municipal courts from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

The 1,176 filings per judge index in 1981-82 was only slightly above that for 1980-81. During the past three years the filings per judge index has changed very little.

^b See Table XL.

^c See Table XLII; also 1982 Annual Report, Table XLII.

**TABLE XVI-A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS, TOTAL FILINGS, AND FILINGS PER JUDGESHIP
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Fiscal year	Number of judgeships*		Filings			Total filings per judgeship
	Total	Increase from preceding year	Total	Change from preceding year		
				Amount	Percent	
1972-73.....	477	6	532,563	10,307	2.0	1,116
1973-74.....	478	1	562,248	29,685	5.6	1,176
1974-75.....	501	23	602,478	40,230	7.2	1,203
1975-76.....	520	19	666,458	63,988	10.6	1,282
1976-77.....	542	22	713,846	47,388	7.1	1,317
1977-78.....	551	9	726,659	12,813	1.8	1,319
1978-79.....	561	10	740,933	14,274	1.9	1,321
1979-80.....	607	46	713,476	-27,457	-3.7	1,175
1980-81.....	628	21	^a 735,219	^a 21,743	3.0	^a 1,171
1981-82.....	628	0	738,363	3,144	1.0	1,176

^a Based on authorized judgeships at end of fiscal year. See footnote b of Table XXIV, with respect to "per judge" comparisons.

^b Revised.

Filings by Type of Proceedings

In 1981-82 there were about 104,400 filings in the other civil complaints category (see Glossary), a record high. These filings increased more than filings in any other category, and were 10,500 or 11 percent more than in 1980-81. This rise is the second since the large decrease in 1979-80 and indicates an apparent end of the impact of legislation effective July 1, 1979, that increased the jurisdiction of municipal courts from \$5,000 to \$15,000. The legislation also was considered the main cause for the decline in the other civil complaint filings in 1979-80. Some of the counties that reported large increases between 1980-81 and 1981-82 were Los Angeles (+3,820), Fresno (+1,403), San Bernardino (+825), and Alameda (+744).

The largest decrease of all categories also occurred in the civil group. The 167,900 family law cases filed, the largest of all categories, reflected a decrease of 9,400 cases or five percent less than the number filed in the preceding year. The largest family law declines were registered in the following courts: Los Angeles (-3,315), Orange (-988) and Santa Clara (-984).

Filings in the other civil petitions category (see Glossary) decreased by about 1,000 cases or 1 percent to 112,900 cases. This relative stability contrasts with the sharp rise in the preceding year. Personal injury, death and property damage cases also stayed relatively stable. Those filings only decreased by 500 cases, or less than 1 percent, to 80,500. It appears that the legislation which raised the lower court civil jurisdiction from \$5,000 to \$15,000 had less effect on superior court personal injury filings in 1981-82 than in the preceding two years. The first year the legislation took effect, personal injury cases dropped by almost 9,700 cases from the previous year. In 1980-81, personal injury filings declined by 2,300 cases and in 1981-82, by fewer than 500 cases.

In the remaining civil categories, the filing levels

also were relatively steady. Probate and guardianship filings, changing very little during the past 10 years, rose only slightly (+186) from the preceding year. Eminent domain filings decreased by 200 cases to 1,500 cases, the lowest level in 10 years.

The 79,600 juvenile delinquency cases filed in 1981-82 reflected a decrease for the sixth consecutive year. About 1,600 or two percent fewer cases were filed in 1981-82 than in 1980-81. The decrease was in the filing of subsequent proceedings. That is, compared to the previous year, 1,800 fewer cases were brought before the superior court that involved minors who were already wards of the court. Original filings remained relatively stable, as only 200 more cases were filed than in the previous 12 months. Original filings represent the number of minors making initial contact with the courts.

Even though a decrease was registered for overall juvenile delinquency filings, trends among the courts were mixed. Some courts with large changes were: Orange (-2,108), Los Angeles (+1,395), San Diego (-562), and San Joaquin (-451). In Orange County the court administrator attributed the decrease to a policy instituted in cooperation with the police and sheriff's department and the district attorney's office that provided for vigorous prosecution of youth gang leaders. These minors were prosecuted in the same manner as adult criminals. The law enforcement agencies felt that a concentrated effort to prosecute youth gang leaders in the Santa Ana area would reduce juvenile crime.

Most juvenile delinquency cases are filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 602 (see Glossary on "Juvenile Delinquency"). In 1981-82, about 78,500 such cases were filed. This volume was about 1,000 or 1 percent less than the juvenile delinquency cases were filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 601. Those filings reflected a decrease of 600 cases from the preceding year.

TABLE XVII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CIVIL FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Total Civil Filings	Probate and Guardianship	Family Law	Personal Injury Death & Property Damage			Eminent Domain	Other Civil	
				Total	Motor Vehicle	Other		Complaints	Petitions
NUMBER									
1972-73	386,765	62,406	149,062	62,865	43,521	19,344	6,452	57,294	48,686
1973-74	407,923	62,960	154,793	70,854	48,205	22,649	4,313	66,996	48,007
1974-75	443,356	61,975	162,938	75,239	49,266	25,973	5,299	81,387	56,518
1975-76	476,905	62,947	168,602	80,310	52,555	27,755	3,617	84,955	76,474
1976-77	523,391	64,910	172,211	85,604	57,193	28,411	2,249	82,232	116,185
1977-78	534,686	63,774	175,160	86,729	58,822	27,907	2,725	88,349	117,949
1978-79	551,393	^a 62,858	^a 175,837	92,962	^a 63,108	^a 29,854	2,074	^a 99,279	^a 118,383
1979-80	^a 521,068	^a 64,408	^a 176,279	^a 83,271	^a 53,733	^a 29,538	^a 2,509	^a 89,300	^a 105,301
1980-81	^a 532,556	64,779	177,255	80,970	50,723	30,247	1,719	93,916	^a 113,917
1981-82	532,190	64,965	167,902	80,495	50,180	30,315	1,498	104,384	112,946
PERCENT									
1972-73	100	16	39	16	11	5	2	15	13
1973-74	100	15	38	17	12	6	1	16	12
1974-75	100	14	37	17	11	6	1	18	13
1975-76	100	13	35	17	11	6	1	18	16
1976-77	100	12	33	16	11	5	<1	16	22
1977-78	100	12	33	16	11	5	1	17	22
1978-79	100	11	32	17	11	5	<1	18	21
1979-80	100	^a 12	^a 34	^a 16	^a 10	^a 6	^a <1	^a 17	^a 20
1980-81	100	12	33	15	10	6	<1	18	21
1981-82	100	12	31	15	10	6	<1	20	21
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR									
1972-73	4	<1	3	5	2	14	18	13	-3
1973-74	5	1	4	13	11	17	-33	17	-1
1974-75	9	-2	5	6	2	15	23	21	18
1975-76	8	2	3	7	7	7	-32	4	35
1976-77	10	3	2	7	9	2	-38	-3	52
1977-78	2	-2	2	1	3	-2	21	7	2
1978-79	3	-1	<1	7	7	7	-24	12	<1
1979-80	^a -6	^a 2	^a <1	^a -10	^a -15	^a -1	^a 21	^a -10	^a -11
1980-81	2	<1	<1	-3	-6	2	-31	5	8
1981-82	-1	<1	-5	-1	-1	<1	-13	11	-1
AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR									
1972-73	13,407	316	3,914	3,025	676	2,349	977	6,478	-1,103
1973-74	21,158	554	5,731	7,989	4,684	3,305	-2,139	9,702	-679
1974-75	35,433	-985	8,145	4,385	1,061	3,324	986	14,391	8,511
1975-76	33,549	972	5,664	5,071	3,289	-1,782	-1,682	3,568	19,956
1976-77	46,486	1,963	3,609	5,294	4,638	656	-1,368	-2,723	39,711
1977-78	11,295	-1,136	2,949	1,125	1,629	-504	476	6,117	1,764
1978-79	16,707	-916	677	6,233	4,286	1,947	-651	10,930	434
1979-80	^a -30,325	^a 1,550	^a 442	^a -9,691	^a -9,375	^a -316	^a 435	^a -9,979	^a -13,082
1980-81	11,482	371	976	-2,301	-3,010	709	-790	4,616	8,610
1981-82	-366	186	-9,353	-475	-543	68	-221	10,468	-971

^a Revised.

FIGURE 8—SUPERIOR COURT CIVIL FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

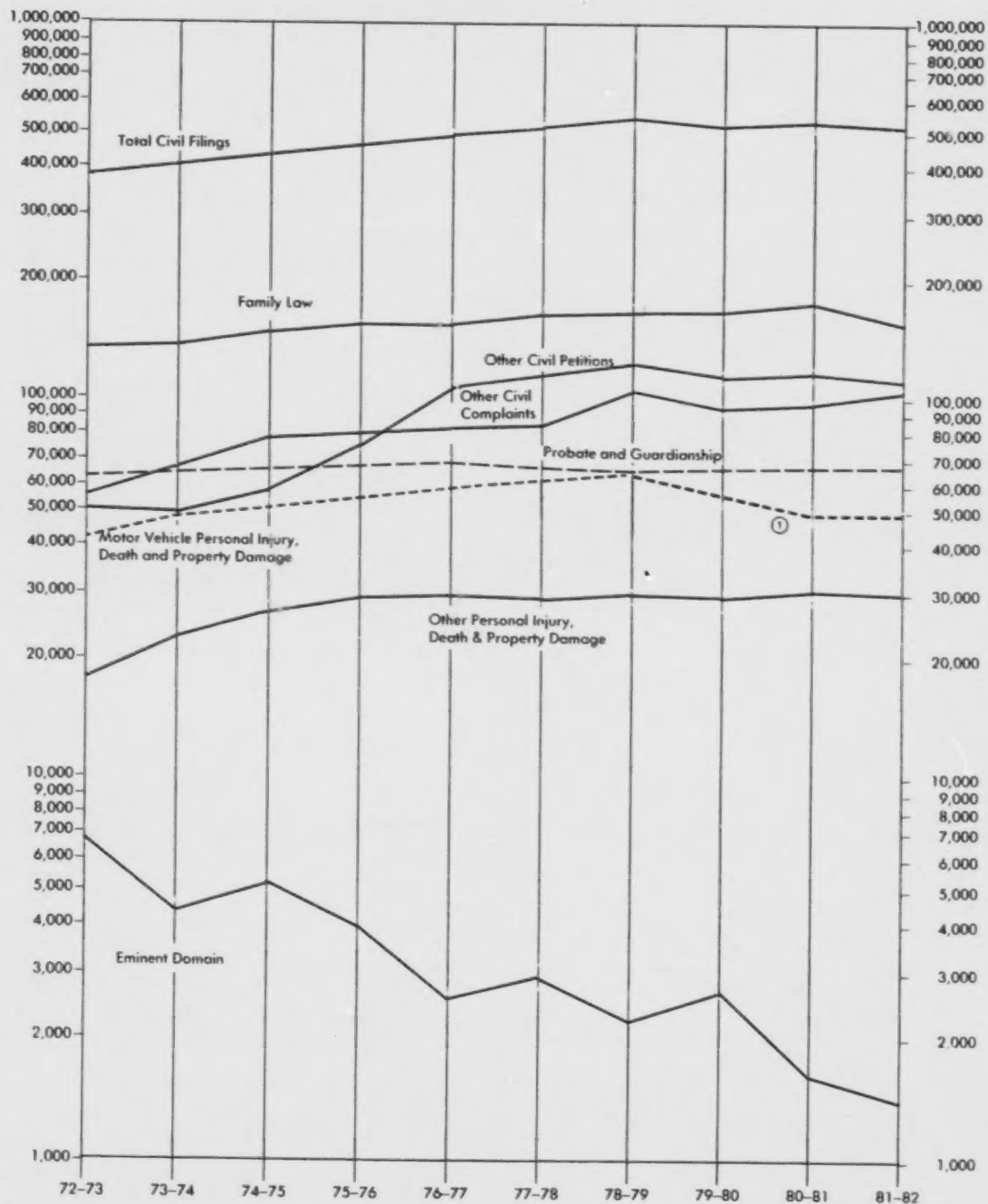


TABLE XVII-A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS JUVENILE FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

Fiscal Year	DELINQUENCY									DEPENDENCY ³		
	Total	Original	Subsequent	W&I 601 ¹			W&I 602 ²			Total	Original	Subsequent
				Total	Original	Subsequent	Total	Original	Subsequent			
NUMBER												
1972-73		51,336									12,881	
1973-74		60,595									12,843	
1974-75		63,739									13,983	
1975-76 ⁴	93,980	56,943	37,037	12,806	9,675	3,131	81,174	47,268	33,906	14,092	13,151	941
1976-77	93,171	58,142	35,029	6,801	4,887	1,914	86,370	53,255	33,115	14,615	13,840	775
1977-78	87,703	55,906	31,897	2,313	1,868	445	85,390	53,938	31,452	17,524	16,672	852
1978-79	86,295	55,519	30,776	1,741	1,503	238	84,554	54,016	30,538	18,295	17,368	927
1979-80	82,887	52,346	30,541	1,315	1,152	163	81,572	51,194	30,378	19,651	18,475	1,176
1980-81	^a 81,241	^a 49,660	^a 31,581	1,706	1,384	322	^a 79,535	48,276	^a 31,259	22,679	21,163	1,516
1981-82	79,591	49,821	29,770	1,105	851	254	78,486	48,970	29,516	23,045	21,843	1,202
PERCENT												
1972-73		100									100	
1973-74		100									100	
1974-75		100									100	
1975-76 ⁴	100	61	39	14	10	3	86	50	36	100	93	7
1976-77	100	62	38	7	5	2	93	57	36	100	95	5
1977-78	100	64	36	3	2	1	97	62	36	100	95	5
1978-79	100	64	36	2	2	<1	98	63	35	100	95	5
1979-80	100	63	37	2	1	<1	98	62	37	100	94	6
1980-81	100	61	39	2	2	<1	98	^a 59	38	100	93	7
1981-82	100	63	37	1	1	<1	99	62	37	100	95	5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR												
1972-73		-3									-3	
1973-74		18									<1	
1974-75		5									9	
1975-76 ⁴		-11									-6	
1976-77	-1	2	-5	-47	-49	-39	6	13	-2	4	5	-18
1977-78	-6	-4	-9	-66	-62	-77	-1	1	-5	20	20	10
1978-79	-2	-1	-4	-25	-20	-46	-1	<1	-3	4	4	9
1979-80	-4	-6	<1	-24	-23	-32	-4	-5	-1	7	6	27
1980-81	-2	-5	3	30	20	98	-3	-6	^a 3	15	15	29
1981-82	-2	<1	-6	-35	-39	-21	-1	1	-6	2	3	-21
AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR												
1972-73		-1,757									-399	
1973-74		9,259									-38	
1974-75		3,144									1,140	
1975-76 ⁴		-6,796									-832	
1976-77	-809	1,199	-2,008	-6,005	-4,788	-1,217	5,196	5,987	-791	523	689	-166
1977-78	-5,468	-2,336	-3,132	-4,488	-3,019	-1,469	-980	683	-1,663	2,909	2,832	77
1978-79	-1,408	-287	-1,121	-572	-365	-207	-836	78	-914	771	696	75
1979-80	-3,408	-3,173	-235	-426	-351	-75	-2,982	-2,822	-160	1,356	1,107	249
1980-81	-1,646	-2,686	1,040	391	232	159	-2,037	-2,918	881	3,028	2,688	340
1981-82	-1,650	161	-1,811	-601	-533	-68	-1,049	694	-1,743	366	680	-314

¹ Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601: Minors habitually refusing to obey parents; habitual truants; minors in danger of leading immoral life.² Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602: Minors violating laws defining crime; minors failing to obey court order.³ Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300: Minors in need of effective parental care; destitute; physically dangerous to public; with unfit home.⁴ Data for subsequent filings and separate data for Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 601 and 602 first available for 1975-76.^a Revised.

FIGURE 8A—SUPERIOR COURT JUVENILE FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

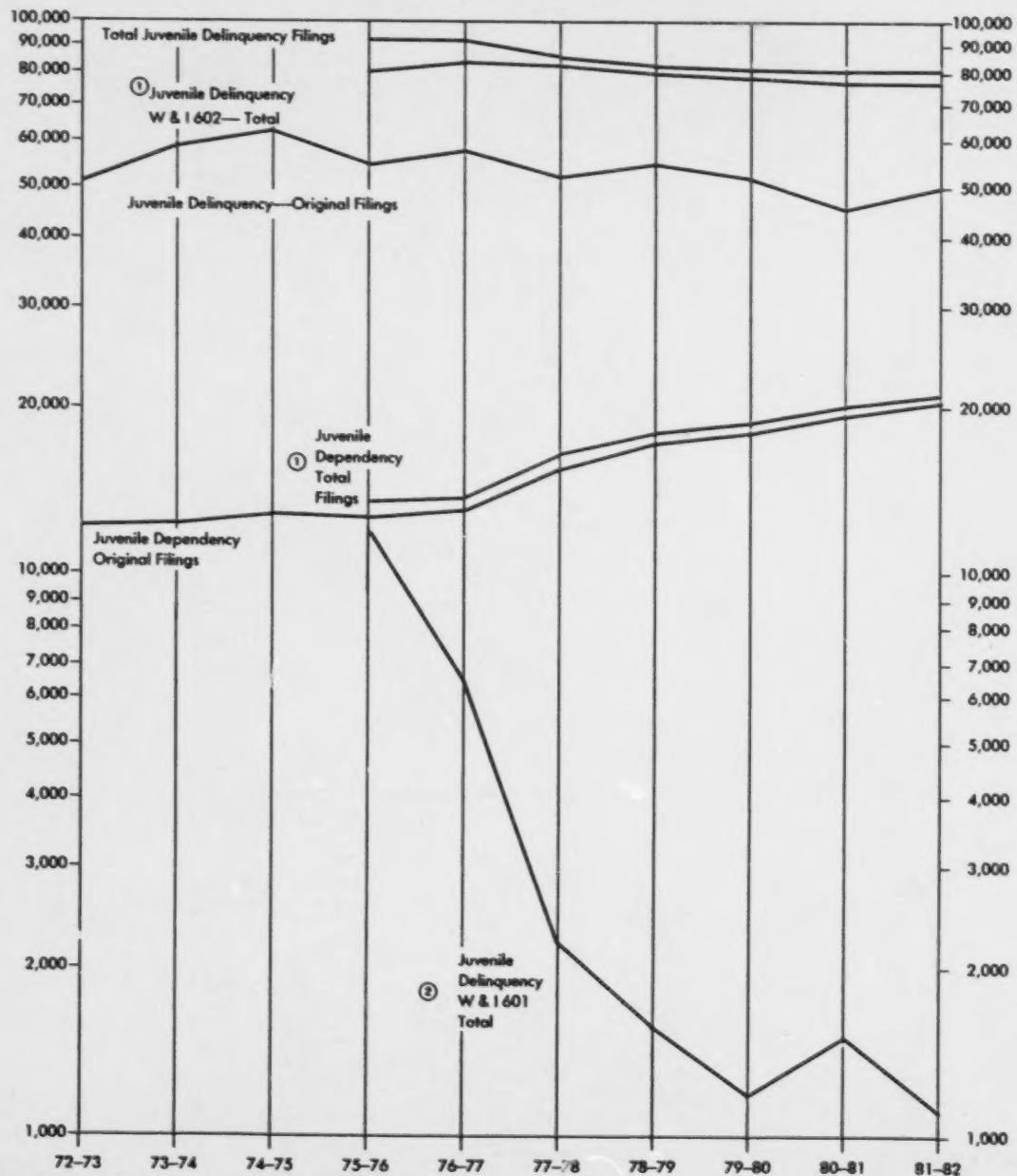


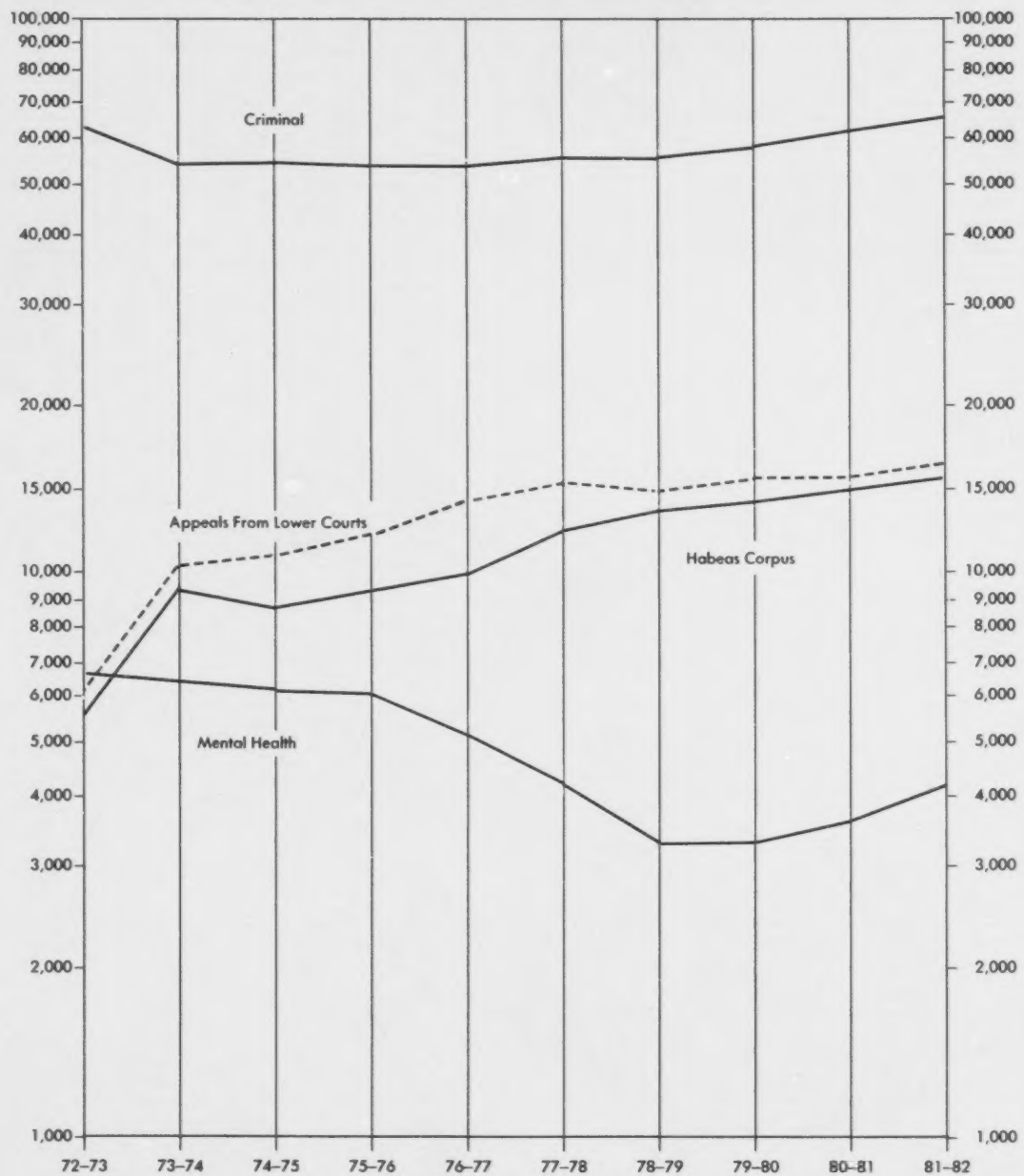
**TABLE XVII-B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Fiscal Year	Total Other Proceedings	Mental Health	Criminal	Appeals from Lower Courts			Habeas Corpus		
				Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Criminal	Other
NUMBER									
1972-73	81,581	6,685	61,605	7,066			6,225		
1973-74	80,887	6,412	54,635	10,215			9,625		
1974-75	81,392	6,039	55,635	10,891			8,827		
1975-76	81,481	6,098	54,816	11,612	9,088 ¹	2,524 ¹	8,955	4,378 ¹	4,577 ¹
1976-77	82,669	5,451	54,619	12,740	10232	2,508	9,859	4,019	5,840
1977-78	86,746	4,055	55,369	14,601	11,893	2,708	12,721	3,975	8,746
1978-79	84,950	3,573	53,955	14,414	12,065	2,349	13,008	3,541	9,467
1979-80	89,870	3,593	58,004	14,885	12,389	2,496	13,388	3,766	9,622
1980-81	98,740	3,786	64,993	15,035	12,513	2,522	14,929	3,599	11,330
1981-82	103,537	4,085	67,411	16,759	14,138	2,621	15,282	3,682	11,600
PERCENT									
1972-73	100	8	76	9			8		
1973-74	100	8	68	13			12		
1974-75	100	7	68	13			11		
1975-76	100	7	67	14	11	3	11	5	6
1976-77	100	7	66	15	12	3	12	5	7
1977-78	100	5	64	17	14	3	15	5	10
1978-79	100	4	64	17	14	3	15	4	11
1979-80	100	4	65	17	14	3	15	4	11
1980-81	100	4	66	15	13	3	15	4	11
1981-82	100	4	65	16	14	3	15	4	11
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR									
1972-73	-1	-7	-6	35			30		
1973-74	-1	-4	-11	45			55		
1974-75	1	-6	2	7			-8		
1975-76	<1	1	-1	7			1		
1976-77	1	-11	- <1	10	13	-1	10	-8	28
1977-78	5	-26	1	15	16	8	29	-1	50
1978-79	-2	-12	-3	-1	1	-13	2	-11	8
1979-80	6	<1	8	3	3	6	3	6	2
1980-81	10	5	12	1	1	1	12	-4	18
1981-82	5	8	4	11	13	4	2	2	2
AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR									
1972-73	-1,144	-516	-3,882	1,822			1,432		
1973-74	-694	-273	-6,970	3,149			3,400		
1974-75	505	-373	1,000	676			-798		
1975-76	89	59	-819	721			128		
1976-77	1,188	-647	-197	1,128	1,144	-16	904	-359	1,263
1977-78	4,077	-1,396	750	1,861	1,661	200	2,862	-44	2,906
1978-79	-1,796	-482	-1,414	-187	172	-359	287	-434	721
1979-80	4,920	20	4,049	471	324	147	380	225	155
1980-81	8,870	193	6,989	^a 150	^a 124	26	1,541	-167	1,708
1981-82	4,797	299	2,418	1,724	1,625	99	353	83	270

¹ Components of Appeals from Lower Courts and Habeas Corpus first available for 1975-76.

^a Revised.

FIGURE 8B—SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82



The 23,000 juvenile dependency cases filed in 1981-82 under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 reflected an increase of 400 cases, or two percent, over 1980-81. Although it was the sixth straight increase since the collection of such data, the increase was the smallest.

The 67,400 criminal cases filed in 1981-82 exceeded the previous year by 2,400 cases or four percent. This increase was the second highest of all proceedings, but was one-third the size of the criminal filings increase in 1980-81. The 1980-81 rise was the largest for the criminal category during the past 10 years. Criminal filings trends varied among individual courts. Some of the counties that reflected large changes between 1980-81 and 1981-82 were Los Angeles (+2,634), Orange (-698), Alameda (-475), San Francisco (-467), and San Mateo (+334).

The remaining three categories also registered increases. Appeals from lower courts rose by 1,700 cases or 11 percent. The increases in the other two categories were minimal: habeas corpus (+353), and mental health (+299).

Filings in Weighted Units

The number of cases filed provides only a rough measure of the potential work of judges since each filing is considered no different than another for statistical purposes, and no recognition is given to the

wide variance in judicial time spent on cases. To provide a more accurate measure of the potential judicial work reflected by filings, a system known as weighted caseload was developed. Under this system, a survey is conducted among the courts to determine (1) the average time required to dispose of each type of case and (2) the judge-year value, that is, the average time a judge spends working during a year.

The current set of weights and judge-year values were approved by the Judicial Council in 1977 and are shown in Table XVII-C. Two sets of weights were approved. One set applies to the Los Angeles court and the other set to the courts other than Los Angeles.

The weighted units represent the estimated minutes of judicial time required to dispose of the cases filed in superior court. Weighted units are computed by multiplying the number of filings in a category by the average case-related time (the weight) required to dispose of a filing in that category. The number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted caseload is determined by dividing the total weighted units by the judge-year value, that is, the number of minutes a judge is expected to work in a year. Weighted units are used primarily to estimate the judgeship needs of a court.

**TABLE XVII-C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
WEIGHTED FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

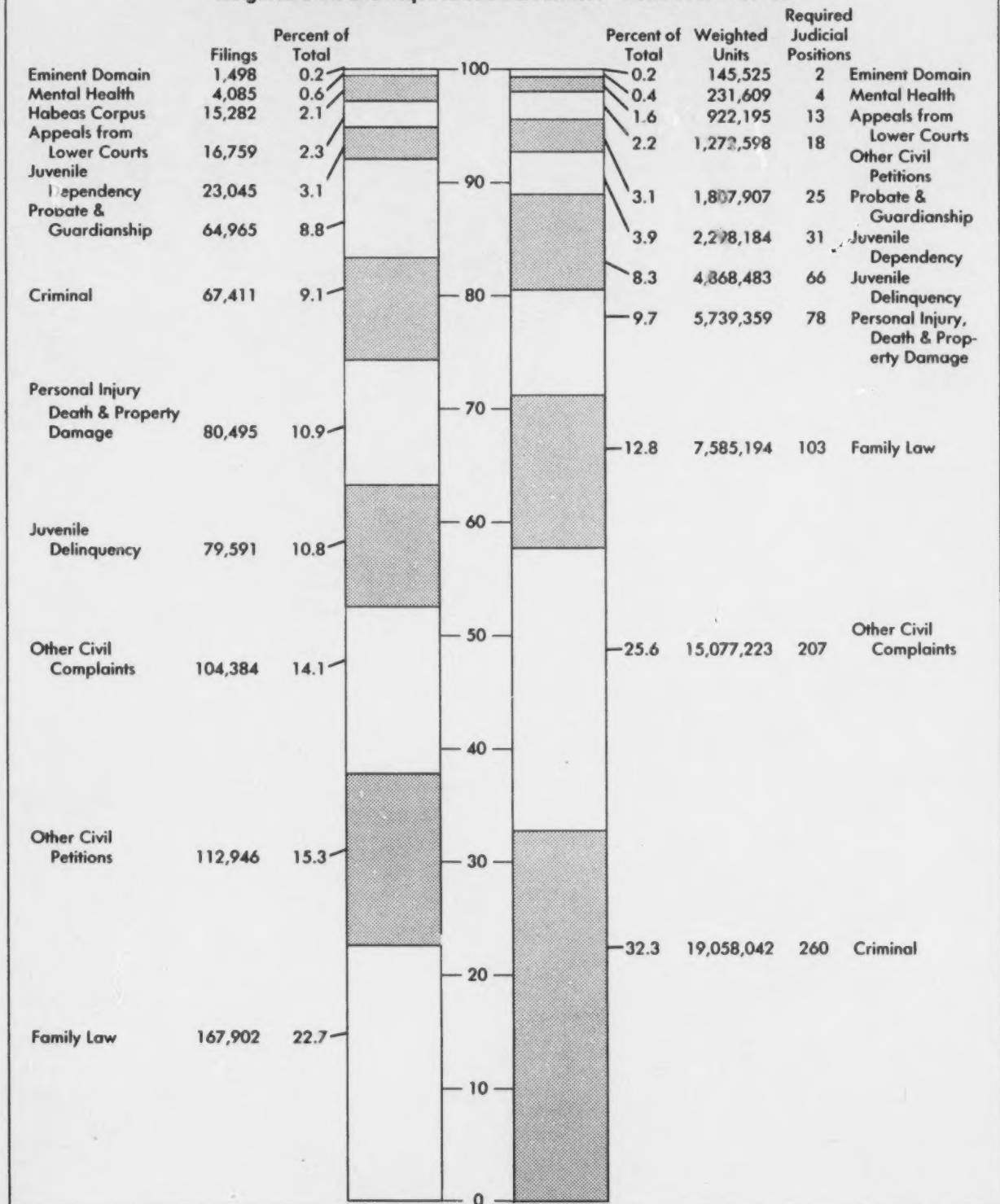
Type of Proceeding	State Total		Weight	State Less L.A. County		Weight	Los Angeles	
	Weighted Filings	Required Judicial Positions		Weighted Filings ¹	Required Judicial Positions ²		Weighted Filings ¹	Required Judicial Positions ²
Total	59,006,319	807	-	38,322,507	528	-	20,683,812	279
Probate and guardianship	1,807,907	25	31	1,433,347	20	20	374,560	5
Family law	7,585,194	103	43	5,255,718	72	51	2,329,476	31
P.I., death & prop. dam.	5,739,359	78	81	3,645,567	50	59	2,093,792	28
Eminent domain	145,525	2	72	88,344	1	211	57,181	1
Other civil:								
Complaints	15,077,223	207	131	9,923,643	137	180	5,153,580	70
Petitions	1,272,598	18	11	910,294	13	12	362,304	5
Mental Health	231,609	4	51	186,354	3	105	45,255	1
Juvenile:								
Delinquency	4,868,483	66	53	3,069,707	42	83	1,798,776	24
Dependency	2,298,184	31	68	1,026,664	14	160	1,271,520	17
Criminal	19,058,042	260	282	12,222,162	168	284	6,835,880	92
Appeals fr. lower court:	922,195	13	49	560,707	8	68	361,488	5
Habeas corpus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Filings multiplied by the weight assigned to the category.

² Weighted filings divided by the judge-year standard of 74,000 weighted units for Los Angeles County and 72,600 weighted units for the remainder of the state. The 74,000 weighted units is the approved standard for courts with 11 or more judicial positions. The 72,600 weighted units is the average of the approved set of judge-year standards considering the number of judicial positions in each judge-year group as computed below:

Court size in judicial positions	Judge-year standard		Judicial positions in group	Judicial positions multiplied by judge-year standard
1-2	62,100	×	33	2,049,300
3-10	71,400	×	90	6,426,000
11 or more	74,000	×	341 (excluding L.A.)	25,234,000
			464	33,709,300 + 464 =
				72,649 rounded to 72,600

FIGURE 9—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
Categories as Percentage of Total Filings Compared with Categories as Percentage of Total
Weighted Units and Required Judicial Positions—Fiscal Year 1981-82



Multiplication of the case weights by the filings reported in 1981-82 produced a caseload of 59 million weighted units for the superior courts. This weighted caseload, when divided by the judge-year values for superior courts, showed a need for 807 judicial positions (see Table XVII-C). In comparison, the number of judicial positions actually authorized in superior courts in 1981-82 was 723.

Figure 9 displays the number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted units in each major case category. It also displays the percentage that each major category is of total weighted units as well as of total filings.

The chart shows that three categories with the largest weighted caseloads were criminal, other civil complaints, and family law. These categories accounted for 71 percent of the weighted case load filed in superior courts in 1981-82, indicating the need for 570 of the 807 judicial positions required to process the cases filed.

The criminal category alone accounted for about one-third of the total weighted units in the superior courts. Even though criminal filings were only nine percent of the total, the criminal weighted caseload indicated that 260 judicial positions were needed to process these filings.

The category with the next largest weighted caseload was other civil complaints. Its weighted units were one-fourth of the total and represented work for 207 judicial positions.

The family law category was the third highest with 13 percent of the total weighted units and reflected a requirement for 103 judicial positions to dispose of those cases. This category, however, accounted for almost one-fourth of the total cases filed in superior court and had more filings in 1981-82 than any other group.

Personal injury and juvenile delinquency categories were, respectively, fourth and fifth highest in weighted units, with proportions of 10 percent and 8 percent. Their share of filings was somewhat comparable, with personal injury cases and juvenile delinquency petitions each comprising 11 percent of the total.

The remaining seven categories, including juvenile dependency, probate and guardianship, other civil petitions, appeals for lower court, eminent domain, mental health, and habeas corpus, accounted for almost one-third of the total superior court filings but only one-tenth of the total weighted units. The weighted units in this group represent a caseload for 93 judicial positions.

**TABLE XVIII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS, DISPOSITIONS
(EXCLUDING CIVIL CASES DISMISSED FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)
AND DISPOSITIONS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT***

Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

Fiscal year	Number of judicial position equivalents		Dispositions (less civil dismissals for lack of prosecution)			Dispositions per judicial position equivalent
	Total	Increases from preceding year	Total	Change from preceding year		
				Amount	Percent	
1972-73	578	29	449,901	-1,512	-0.3	778
1973-74	586	8	462,312	12,411	2.8	789
1974-75	600	14	485,903	23,591	5.1	810
1975-76	622	22	552,111	66,164	13.6	888
1976-77	644	22	581,037	28,926	5.2	902
1977-78	663	19	589,921	8,884	1.5	890
1978-79	667	4	588,015	-1,906	-0.3	882
1979-80	688	21	563,530	-24,485	-4.2	819
1980-81	709	21	^R 584,316	^R 20,786	3.7	824
1981-82	736	27	581,390	-2,926	-0.5	790

* Data for this classification first reported in 1975-76.

^a Revised.

**TABLE XVIII-A—SUPERIOR COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
(EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

Type of proceeding	Dispositions			Change in dispositions from			
	1981-82	1980-81	1972-73	1980-81	1972-73	1980-81	1972-73
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	581,390	^a 584,316	- ^a	-2,926	< 1.0	- ^a	- ^a
Probate and guardianship.....	60,513	^a 61,780	58,222	-1,267	-2.0	2,291	4.0
Family law	139,660	^a 146,660	122,557	-7,000	-4.8	17,103	14.0
P.i., death & prop. dam.	69,986	^a 69,014	54,035	972	1.4	15,951	29.5
Motor vehicles	46,406	^a 46,387	37,510	19	< 1.0	8,896	23.7
Others	23,580	^a 22,627	16,525	953	4.0	7,055	42.7
Eminent domain	808	^a 1,090	4,311	-282	-25.9	-3,503	-81.3
Other civil	123,854	^a 123,221	76,826	633	< 1.0	47,028	61.2
Complaints	58,018	^a 56,610	38,573	1,408	2.5	19,445	50.4
Petitions.....	65,836	^a 66,611	38,253	-775	-1.2	27,583	72.1
Mental Health	4,842	4,234	6,278	608	14.4	-1,436	-22.9
Juvenile	94,603	93,325	-	1,278	1.4	-	-
Delinquency ^b	76,251	^a 76,264	-	-13	< 1.0	-	-
Original	48,456	^a 48,385	46,483	71	< 1.0	1,973	4.3
Subsequent ^b	27,795	27,879	-	-84	< 1.0	-	-
Dependency ^b	18,352	17,061	-	1,291	7.0	-	-
Original	15,559	15,313	11,636	246	1.6	3,923	33.7
Subsequent ^b	2,793	1,748	-	1,045	59.8	-	-
Criminal	60,998	^a 58,314	54,891	2,684	4.6	6,107	11.1
Appeals fr. lower court	13,624	13,266	5,302	358	2.7	8,322	157.0
Civil ^b	11,154	11,016	3,684	138	1.3	7,470	202.8
Criminal ^b	2,470	2,250	1,618	220	9.8	852	52.7
Habeas corpus ^b	12,502	13,412	5,620	-910	-6.8	6,882	122.5
Criminal ^b	3,080	3,136	-	-56	-1.8	-	-
Other ^b	9,422	10,276	-	-854	-8.3	-	-

^a Not listed as total was not comparable to 1980-81 and 1981-82 data.

^b Data for this classification first reported in 1975-76.

^c Revised.

3. DISPOSITIONS

Highlights

In 1981-82 the superior courts disposed of 581,400 cases exclusive of civil matters dismissed for lack of prosecution.¹⁵ This level was about the same as that for the preceding year, as it represented a decrease of only 2,900 cases or one-half of one percent. During this interval, the filings trend also remained constant, as the gain was less than one percent or about 3,100 cases.

The family law category registered the largest decrease (-7,000) in dispositions of all categories. This decrease was slightly less than the decrease (-9,400) in family law filings. The probate and guardianship category registered the next highest disposition de-

cline (-1,300). Its filings, however, were virtually unchanged from the preceding year. Other civil complaints, although experiencing the largest increase in filings (+10,500), reflected only a modest rise in dispositions (+1,400). The criminal category, which registered the second highest rise in filings (+2,400), also showed a similar rise in dispositions (+2,700). Smaller disposition decreases (each by fewer than 1,000 cases) occurred in the categories of habeas corpus, other civil petitions and eminent domain. Four categories that reported more cases disposed of in 1981-82 than in 1980-81 were personal injury, mental health, juvenile dependency, and appeals from lower court. Dispositions in each category, however, increased by less than 1,000 cases.

¹⁵ Under Code of Civ. Proc. §§ 581a and 583, courts may dismiss old cases for lack of prosecution. From time to time individual courts purge their records by making such "housekeeping" dismissals. In 1981-82 these dismissals totaled 6,473; in 1980-81 they totaled 7,369. Dispositions, excluding civil cases dismissed for lack of prosecution, indicate more accurately than do total dispositions the number of cases disposed by judicial effort. In the discussion that follows disposition figures do not include civil dismissal for lack of prosecution. Civil dismissals for lack of prosecution, however, are included in the disposition totals shown in Appendix Tables 11 through 18. Thus, there is a difference between the disposition figures shown in the text tables and those shown in the appendix tables.

**TABLE XVIII-B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
DISPOSITIONS BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
(EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

Type of proceeding	Dispositions Before Trial				Dispositions After Trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	Change From		1981-82	1980-81	Change From	
			1980-81				1980-81	
			Amount	Percent			Amount	Percent
Total	247,777	^a 234,538	13,239	5.6	333,613	^a 349,778	-16,165	-4.6
Probate and guardianship..	3,892	3,582	310	8.7	56,621	^a 58,198	-1,577	-2.7
Family law	23,155	^a 12,518	10,637	85.0	116,505	^a 134,142	-17,637	-13.2
P.I., death & prop. dam.: ..	65,971	^a 65,500	471	1.0	4,015	3,514	501	14.3
Motor vehicles	44,530	^a 44,685	-155	< 1.0	1,876	1,702	174	10.2
Others	21,441	^a 20,815	626	3.0	2,139	1,812	327	18.1
Eminent domain	517	^a 785	-268	-34.1	291	305	-14	-4.6
Other civil:	79,702	^a 79,387	315	< 1.0	44,152	43,834	318	1.0
Complaints	41,946	^a 40,399	1,547	3.8	16,072	^a 16,211	-139	-1.0
Petitions	37,756	^a 38,988	-1,232	-3.2	28,080	^a 27,623	457	1.7
Mental Health	514	281	233	82.9	4,328	3,953	375	9.5
Juvenile	11,951	^a 11,863	88	1.0	82,652	81,462	1,190	1.5
Delinquency:	8,899	^a 9,258	-359	-3.9	67,352	67,006	346	1.0
Original	5,982	^a 6,326	-344	-5.4	42,474	42,059	415	1.0
Subsequent	2,917	2,932	-15	-1.0	24,878	24,947	-69	< 1.0
Dependency:	3,052	2,605	447	17.2	15,300	14,456	844	5.8
Original	2,678	2,243	435	19.4	12,881	13,070	-189	-1.4
Subsequent	374	362	12	3.3	2,419	1,386	1,033	74.5
Criminal	53,860	51,826	2,034	3.9	7,138	^a 6,488	650	10.0
Appeals fr. lower court:	1,368	1,087	281	25.9	12,256	12,179	77	1.0
Civil	750	499	251	50.3	10,404	10,517	-113	-1.1
Criminal	618	588	30	5.1	1,852	1,662	190	11.4
Habeas corpus:	6,847	7,709	-862	-11.2	5,655	5,703	-48	-1.0
Criminal	2,305	2,286	19	1.0	775	850	-75	-8.8
Other	4,542	5,423	-881	-16.3	4,880	4,853	27	1.0

^a Revised.

The average number of cases disposed of per judicial position equivalent ¹⁶ (790) was about four percent lower than in the preceding year. During the past 10 years, the average ranged from a low of 778 dispositions in 1972-73 to a high of 902 dispositions in 1976-77. This disposition rate provides a rough index of judicial output and is affected not only by judicial effort but also by factors over which the courts have little or no control. Some of the influencing factors are changes in the frequency of types of cases filed, the rate at which cases are filed, the manner in which cases are disposed of, and the effect of changes in statutory and case law.

In 1981-82, judges disposed of about 13,200, or six percent more cases without trial than in 1980-81. At the same time, however, the number of cases disposed of by trial in 1981-82 decreased by 16,200, or five percent. The cases disposed of after trial reflected a decline in the disposition of uncontested matters, that is, cases terminated before evidence was introduced by both parties. These dispositions declined by 16,700 cases. Dispositions of contested matters, on the other hand, increased by 500 cases. Contested matters disposed of are cases which were

terminated after evidence was introduced by both parties. Also, there were over 700 more jury trials held in 1981-82 than in 1980-81. Thus, although the disposition of routine types of cases decreased, the disposition of time-consuming types of cases increased.

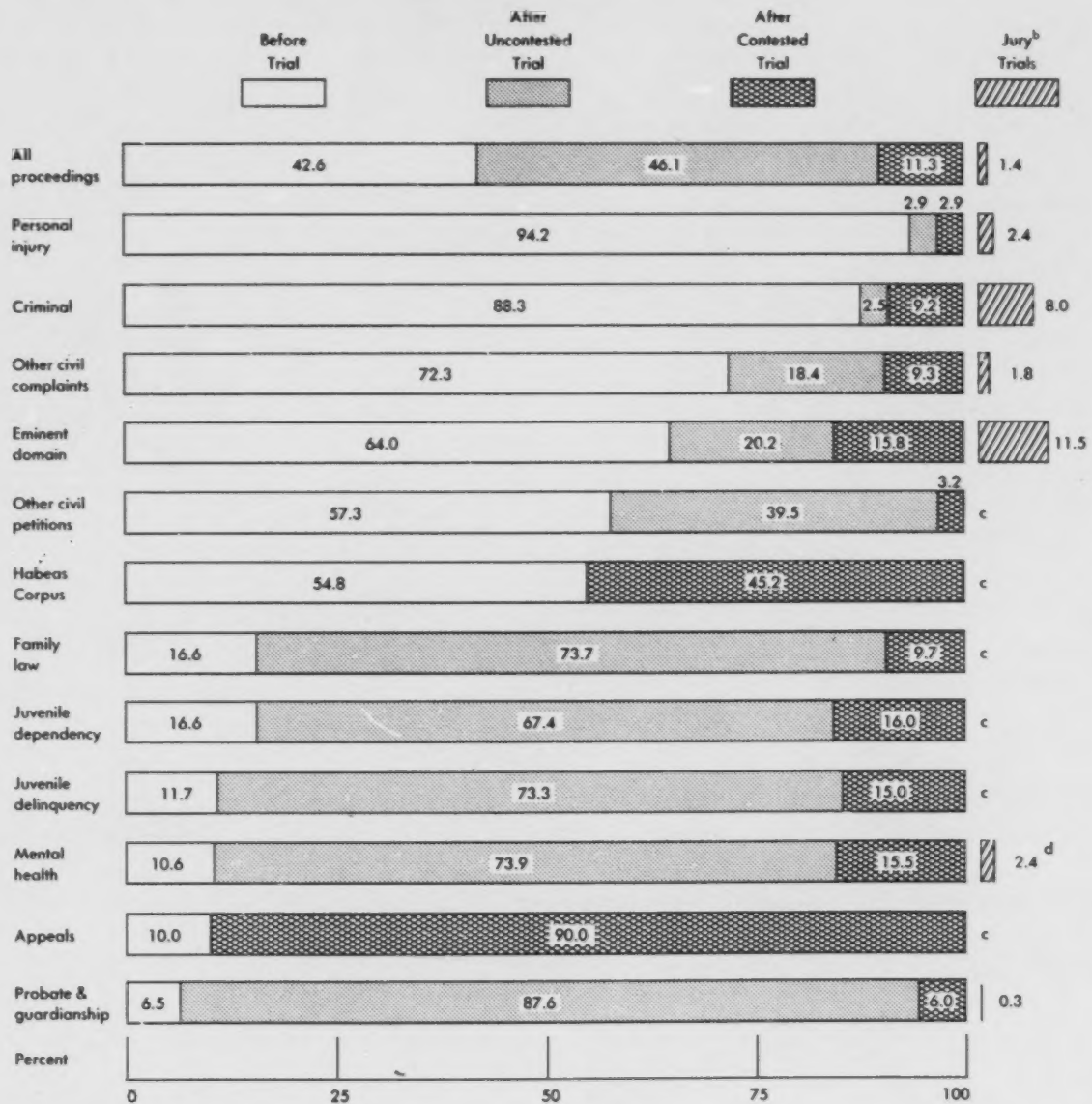
Disposed of Before Trial and After Trial

Of all superior court cases, about 247,800, or 43 percent, were disposed of without trial in 1981-82. This level was about 13,200, or six percent, more than the number disposed of before trial in 1980-81. (See Table XVIII-B.) Cases disposed of without trial include dismissals before trial, transfers, summary judgments, pleas of guilty and all other judgments before trial.

The family law, criminal and other civil complaints categories showed the largest increases in dispositions before trial. The family law cases disposed of without trial almost doubled the number disposed of before trial in the preceding year. This category increased by 10,600, or 85 percent. One reason given for the sharp rise is a recent change in statute which now permits uncontested dissolutions to be disposed of without a court appearance under certain condi-

¹⁶ Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by superior court judges, and assistance received by superior courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, assigned judges and temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

FIGURE 10—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
Manner of Disposition by Type of Proceeding^a
 (Excluding Civil Dismissals for Lack of Prosecution)
 Fiscal Year 1981-82



^a Parts may not add to total because of rounding.

^b Jury trials are shown here separately but are also included as part of dispositions after uncontested and contested trial.

^c Less than .05 percent or no jury trials.

^d Juries sworn as percent of total dispositions.

tions. Criminal cases disposed of without trial increased by 2,000, or four percent, while dispositions without trial of other civil complaint cases increased by 1,500 cases, or four percent.

Courts which showed large family law increases in dispositions before trial were: Los Angeles (+3,242), San Diego (+1,523), Santa Clara (+1,250), Riverside (+695), San Francisco (+662), Sonoma (+591), Santa Barbara (+571), and Ventura (+546). Two courts, Alameda and Monterey, however, showed large decreases (662 and 987, respectively).

The trend of criminal dispositions before trial among individual courts also varied: Los Angeles (+1,791), Santa Clara (+762), Orange (-665), and Alameda (-574). Any increase in the disposition of criminal cases without trial reduces the need for judicial manpower for trial work. The increase in criminal cases disposed of before trial resulted from more defendants pleading guilty before trial.

Gains in the number of cases disposed of without trial in other categories were minimal and in most instances involved far fewer than 500 cases. Categories reporting small gains were juvenile dependency, probate and guardianship, personal injury, mental health, and appeals from lower courts. There were, however, several categories in which before-trial dispositions decreased. The number of cases disposed of without trial declined in the following categories: other civil petitions (-1,200), habeas corpus (-900), juvenile delinquency (-400), and eminent domain (-300).

About 333,600 cases, or 57 percent, of all superior court cases required trials for disposition in 1981-82. (See Table XVIII-B). This volume was 16,200 cases, or 5 percent, fewer than the number tried during the preceding year, and primarily reflected the decrease in the family law category. About 17,600, or 13 percent, fewer family law cases were disposed of after trial. The decrease is attributed to the recent change in law which now permits uncontested matters under certain conditions to be disposed of without trial. A large number of family law cases which previously would have required trial are now being disposed of without trial, as discussed in a previous paragraph.

The trend in the number of trial dispositions in the other categories of cases was mixed. As a matter of fact, if family law proceedings are discounted, cases disposed of after trial would show a net increase of about 1,500 cases. In addition, some of the increases, even though small, were reflected by the more time-consuming cases: juvenile dependency (+800), criminal (+700), and personal injury (+500).

The workload of the superior court did not diminish as might be suggested by the decline of dispositions after trial. The entire decrease in dispositions after trial resulted from uncontested matters, that is, from the less time-consuming proceedings, and primarily of family law cases. Disposition of contested matters, the more time-consuming cases, did not decrease.

**TABLE XIX—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, ACQUITTED, DISMISSED
OR TRANSFERRED AND MANNER OF DISPOSITION
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

	Total defendants		Acquitted dismissed or transferred		Convicted			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total Number	Percent	Felony	Misdemeanor
All manner of disposition	60,998	100.0	7,432	100.0	53,566	-	51,000	2,566
Percent of total	100.0	-	12.2	-	87.8	-	83.6	4.2
Before trial	53,860	88.3	6,196	83.4	47,664	89.0	45,485	2,179
Dismissed or transferred	6,196	10.2	6,196	83.4	-	-	-	-
Plea of guilty	47,664	78.1	-	-	47,664	89.0	45,485	2,179
After trial	7,138	11.7	1,236	16.6	5,902	11.0	5,515	387
Court trial	2,238	3.7	417	5.6	1,821	3.4	1,681	140
Jury trial	4,900	8.0	819	11.0	4,081	7.6	3,834	247

Table XIX shows the number of criminal defendants who were convicted or acquitted before and after trial and the number of criminal cases that were dismissed or transferred before trial during 1981-82. Comparison of the table figures with data from the preceding year indicates that the increase in total criminal dispositions resulted from more convictions. The 53,600 convictions in 1981-82 were 3,200 more than the number convicted in 1980-81. (See Appendix Table 22-C.) About 2,600 of the increase in convictions resulted from pleas of guilty. Courts reporting large increases in the number convicted

were Los Angeles (+1,864), Santa Clara (+775), Sacramento (+411), and San Diego (+401).

More defendants in superior courts were convicted of felony crimes in 1981-82 than in 1980-81. The number of defendants convicted of misdemeanor crimes in superior court was virtually unchanged from one year ago. However, misdemeanor convictions as a proportion of all criminal dispositions were the lowest in five years, as the proportion declined steadily from six percent in 1977-78 to four percent in 1981-82.

A large portion of superior court criminal cases are

**TABLE XX—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
CONTESTED DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

Type of Proceeding	Contested Dispositions			Change in Contested Dispositions From			
	1981-82	1980-81	1972-73	1980-81		1972-73	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	65,440	^a 64,971	- ^a	469	1.0	- ^a	- ^a
Probate & Guardianship.....	3,632	^a 4,522	809	-890	-19.7	2,823	349.0
Family Law	13,533	^a 12,244	9,350	1,289	10.5	4,183	44.7
P.I., Death & Property Damage.....	2,008	1,911	3,516	97	5.1	-1,508	-42.9
Motor Vehicle	855	841	2,054	14	1.7	-1,199	-58.4
Others	1,153	1,070	1,462	83	7.8	-309	-21.1
Eminent Domain	128	170	356	-42	-24.7	-228	-64.0
Other Civil	7,490	^a 7,851	6,043	-361	-4.6	1,447	24.0
Complaints	5,407	^a 5,533	5,152	-126	-2.3	255	4.9
Petitions	2,083	^a 2,318	891	-235	-10.1	1,192	133.8
Mental Health	751	611	313	140	22.9	438	139.9
Juvenile	14,378	14,539	- ^a	-161	-1.1	- ^a	- ^a
Delinquency.....	11,431	11,974	- ^a	-543	-4.5	- ^a	- ^a
Original	6,723	7,161	6,168	-438	-6.1	555	9.0
Subsequent ^b	4,708	4,813	-	-105	-2.2	-	-
Dependency.....	2,947	2,565	- ^a	382	14.9	- ^a	- ^a
Original	2,198	2,149	1,314	49	2.3	884	67.3
Subsequent ^b	749	416	-	333	80.1	-	-
Criminal	5,609	5,241	7,881	368	7.0	-2,272	-28.8
Appeals from lower court	12,256	12,179	3,057	77	1.0	9,199	300.9
Civil ^b	10,404	10,517	-	-113	-1.1	-	-
Criminal ^b	1,852	1,662	-	190	11.4	-	-
Habeas Corpus	5,655	5,703	1,645	-48	-1.0	4,010	243.8
Criminal ^b	775	850	-	-75	-8.8	-	-
Other ^b	4,880	4,853	-	27	1.0	-	-

^a Not listed as total was not comparable to 1980-81 and 1981-82 data.

^b Data for this classification first reported in 1975-76.

^c Revised.

generally disposed of before trial by pleas of guilty. In 1981-82, of the 53,900 criminal cases disposed of before trial in superior courts, 47,700, or 78 percent, of all criminal dispositions were disposed of by pleas of guilty. About 7,100, or 12 percent, of all criminal cases were disposed of by trial. Although the number of cases proceeding to trial is relatively small, these trial cases absorb a substantial portion of the judicial effort expended on criminal matters.

Contested Matters

Contested matters are those cases disposed of after trial, or hearings that have progressed to a point where both parties have introduced evidence. This is generally the most time-consuming type of disposition. However, among the contested proceedings, habeas corpus hearings—all of which by definition are considered contested—take less time to dispose of than contested matters in all other categories.

Although there was a moderate decline in overall trial dispositions, primarily because of the reduction

in uncontested family law cases, dispositions of contested matters in 1981-82 remain relatively stable. The 65,400 contested matters disposed of in 1981-82 were only 500 cases, or one percent, more than the contested matters disposed of in 1980-81. (See Table XX). The larger increases occurred in the categories of family law (+1,300), juvenile dependency (+400) and criminal (+400). The larger decreases occurred in the categories of probate and guardianship (-900), juvenile delinquency (-500), and other civil petitions (-200). Changes in the remaining categories were small.

Table XX-A shows the number of contested matters disposed of each year since 1972-73 in four selected categories of proceedings that require substantial judicial effort. These categories accounted for over 27,400 contested matters, or 42 percent, of all contested matters disposed of in 1981-82. This total was virtually the same as in 1980-81 and five percent below the peak of 28,800 contested matters disposed of for these selected categories in 1976-77.

**TABLE XX-A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CONTESTED DISPOSITIONS**
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Total		Personal injury		Other civil complaints		Criminal ^b		Juvenile ^c	
	Number	Percent of total dispositions ^a	Number	Percent of total dispositions ^a	Number	Percent of total dispositions ^a	Number	Percent of total dispositions	Number	Percent of total dispositions
1972-73	42,560	9.5	3,516	6.5	5,152	12.1	7,881	14.4	7,482	12.1
1973-74	48,811	10.6	3,141	6.1	5,166	12.6	7,802	15.7	8,597	12.0
1974-75	47,621	9.8	2,843	5.3	4,921	11.0	7,486	14.8	8,457	11.4
1975-76	54,948	10.0	2,677	4.6	4,889	10.5	^b 5,089	10.2	^c 13,747	13.3
1976-77	58,906	10.1	2,631	4.4	5,043	10.2	6,133	12.5	14,979	15.0
1977-78	62,359	10.6	2,377	3.8	5,085	10.4	5,810	11.9	14,365	14.5
1978-79	^a 64,065	10.9	2,220	3.5	^a 5,293	10.2	^a 5,200	10.6	14,274	14.8
1979-80	^a 63,388	^a 11.2	^a 2,048	3.3	^a 4,965	9.2	^a 5,094	9.9	^a 14,913	15.7
1980-81	^a 64,971	11.1	1,911	2.8	^a 5,533	9.8	5,241	9.0	14,539	15.6
1981-82	65,440	11.3	2,008	2.9	5,407	9.3	5,609	9.2	14,378	15.2

^a Exclusive of dismissals for lack of prosecution.

^b On July 1, 1975, due to changes in reporting instructions, some criminal dispositions which were previously classified as contested matters were reclassified as uncontested matters.

^c Beginning on July 1, 1975, juvenile dispositions have included subsequent petitions disposed of. In prior periods, dispositions of only initial petitions were counted.

^a Revised.

4. JURY TRIALS

The number of jury trials is another important measure of judicial activity in superior courts. Prior to 1975-76, this information was not collected and the number of juries sworn was used as an index. Table XXI shows the number of juries sworn each year since 1972-73 and jury trials since 1975-76 for all cases combined and for the two selected categories of personal injury, death and property damage, and criminal.

Although cases disposed of by jury trial only comprise about one percent of all cases disposed of, they represent the most time-consuming cases in terms of

judicial effort. In 1981-82, jury trials in superior court disposed of about 8,200 cases. This total represented an increase of 700 cases over the 7,500 cases disposed of by jury in 1980-81.

Jury trials of personal injury and criminal matters together accounted for about 6,600 cases, or 81 percent, of the total number of jury trials held in superior court. The criminal category alone accounted for 60 percent. The number of jury trials held in criminal proceedings in 1981-82 increased by about eight percent. In personal injury proceedings, about four percent fewer cases were tried by jury than in 1980-81.

**TABLE XXI—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN AND JURY TRIALS^a AS PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS
(EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)**
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82

Fiscal year	All proceedings				Personal injury				Criminal			
	Juries sworn		As a percent of dispositions		Juries sworn		As a percent of dispositions		Juries sworn		As a percent of dispositions	
1972-73	8,676		1.9		3,021		5.6		4,690		8.5	
1973-74	8,607		1.9		2,740		5.3		4,851		9.8	
1974-75	8,249		1.7		2,648		4.9		4,600		9.1	
1975-76	8,439	(7,886)	1.5	(1.4)	2,447	(2,266)	4.2	(3.9)	5,028	(4,695)	10.0	(9.4)
1976-77	8,868	(8,272)	1.5	(1.4)	2,357	(2,203)	3.9	(3.7)	5,556	(5,179)	11.3	(10.5)
1977-78	8,471	(7,892)	1.4	(1.3)	2,193	(2,042)	3.5	(3.3)	5,194	(4,914)	10.6	(10.0)
1978-79	7,911	(7,309)	1.4	(1.2)	2,024	(1,810)	3.2	(2.9)	4,752	(4,473)	9.7	(9.1)
1979-80	^a 7,816	^a (7,393)	1.4	(1.3)	^a 1,734	^a (1,910)	2.8	(3.1)	^a 5,003	^a (4,439)	^a 9.8	^a (8.7)
1980-81	7,913	^a (7,469)	1.4	(1.3)	1,687	^a (1,783)	2.4	(2.6)	5,048	(4,544)	8.7	(7.8)
1981-82	8,418	(8,202)	1.4	(1.4)	1,692	(1,709)	2.4	(2.4)	5,264	(4,900)	8.6	(8.0)

^a Fiscal year 1975-76 was the first year that jury trials were reported separately. These data are shown in parentheses.

^a Revised.

5. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS— METROPOLITAN COURTS

In 1982, for the second consecutive year, improvements were noted in the condition of civil calendars in the larger metropolitan superior courts.

The two indices that the Judicial Council uses to describe the condition of civil calendars are the number of civil cases awaiting trial and the elapsed time to trial measured from the filing of the at-issue memorandum. These indices are closely related and an increase or decrease in the number of cases awaiting trial often forecasts a similar change in elapsed time to trial.

The following discussion of civil calendar conditions is based on the 21 superior courts with six or more judges.¹⁷ Together, these courts account for about 90 percent of the civil filings statewide and for a corresponding proportion of both case inventory and jury trials. Also, problems of calendar congestion and lengthy waiting time to trial generally are most severe in these larger courts. Even though the courts are often discussed as a group, each calendar is unique and conditions differ from one court to another.

Number of Civil Cases Awaiting Trial

The inventory of civil cases awaiting trial (cases on the civil active list as the result of filing an at-issue memorandum) as of June 30, 1973 through 1982 is shown in Table XXII and Figure 11. The total of almost 82,500 civil cases that awaited trial in the 21 courts as of June 30, 1982 reflected a decrease for the second consecutive year. These two decreases were the only declines in the past nine years. The 1982 total was 35,000 cases, or 30 percent, less than in 1981, and 44,400 cases, or 35 percent, less than the record total established during 1980. Civil filings during the same time only decreased by about 4,000 cases, or about one percent.

Jury cases, the critical component of the inventory, also decreased in 1982. The June 30, 1982 jury list of nearly 49,500 cases represents a decrease of about 21,500 cases, or 30 percent, from the jury figure for 1981.

It is important to note that only a small percentage of the inventory of "cases awaiting trial" are disposed of by trial. For instance, only 23 percent of civil cases reported awaiting trial on June 30, 1981 were actually disposed of by contested trial in 1981-82.

Fifteen superior courts registered decreases in the number of civil cases awaiting trial between June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982. The largest decline (-31,037) was reported by the Los Angeles court. Mandatory

arbitration of smaller civil cases was attributed by the presiding judge as the major factor leading to fewer civil cases awaiting trial at the end of 1981-82. Many cases that were removed from the trial list were placed on the list of cases to be arbitrated. However, even without the Los Angeles court figures, the cases awaiting trial decreased by almost 4,000 cases, or eight percent, from the preceding year.

Other courts with large reductions were San Diego (-931), San Bernardino (-807), Alameda (-704), Ventura (-672), Sacramento (-486), and San Francisco (-374). Although six courts reported increases, only one court, Santa Clara, showed a substantial increase (+619) from a year ago in the cases awaiting trial.

The number and proportion of civil jury cases awaiting trial for over one year as of June 30, 1982 are shown in Table XXIII. Also shown is a comparison of that proportion for each court as of June 30, 1981.

It is noteworthy that of the 17 courts that had cases on the civil active list for over one year in 1982, eight reported decreases from 1981 in the percentage of civil jury cases awaiting trial over a year. Civil jury cases with at-issue memoranda on file for more than one year comprised over 50 percent of the total cases awaiting trial in four superior courts: San Joaquin (95 percent), Riverside (61 percent), San Diego (58 percent), and Los Angeles (51 percent).

Table XXIV shows the number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30, from 1973 through 1982. Four courts had 70 or fewer pending civil cases per authorized judge: Monterey (49), Sacramento (57), San Mateo (54), and Tulare (40).

Elapsed Time to Trial

Previous annual reports noted that the term "delay" is misleading when used to describe some of the various time elements in court proceedings terminating in trial. Therefore, the Judicial Council has adopted the term "elapsed time to trial" which more accurately describes the time from the point of filing various documents (e.g., complaint, at-issue memorandum, certificate of readiness, etc.) to the start of trial. This interval not only includes time that courts require to bring a ready case to trial, but also the time attorneys regularly require to prepare cases for trial. To label such composites of time periods as "court delay" may be misleading, for it implies that the time being measured results exclusively from conditions within the court.

¹⁷ Superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

TABLE XXII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES^a—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1973 THROUGH 1982

Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30

<i>Court</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Alameda.....	4,054	4,351	4,415	5,677	5,970	5,482	3,939	3,920	3,940	3,236
Contra Costa.....	2,110	2,157	2,349	2,291	2,376	2,626	2,926	2,697	2,435	2,694
Fresno	915 ^b	879	921	1,232	1,287	1,745	1,849	1,688	1,346	1,154
Kern	643	497	488	878	914	1,124	1,218	1,046	958	1,020
Los Angeles	38,873	37,222	39,131	44,199	55,150	63,433	71,179	72,072	67,715	36,678
Marin	842	593	735	913	1,101	1,087	1,205	764	456	636
Monterey	258	391	406	596	513	360	289	290	339	345
Orange	2,826	3,638	5,309	7,390	8,151	10,942	12,940	10,649	10,483	10,450
Riverside	1,194	1,384	1,603	1,788	1,952	2,457	2,422	1,993	2,068	1,888
Sacramento	2,050	2,335	3,072	3,420	3,173	2,822	2,949	2,683	2,017	1,531
San Bernardino	1,301	1,398	1,592	2,323	2,667	2,771	3,030	4,419	3,247	2,440
San Diego	3,433	4,065	5,252	6,472	7,105	7,121	7,694	7,747	8,090	7,159
San Francisco	6,246	5,823	5,599	5,435	4,968	4,654	4,130	6,093 ^c	4,661	4,287
San Joaquin.....	1,059	1,042	1,106	1,064	1,303	1,345	1,510	1,797	2,188	2,043
San Mateo	1,331	1,356	1,788	2,001	1,470	1,310	1,068	915	874	750
Santa Barbara.....	361	426	329	507	746	984	719	774	806	593
Santa Clara	1,594	1,346	1,520	2,164	2,776	3,750	2,727	3,610	2,082	2,701
Sonoma	647	925	875	1,366	1,480	1,572	1,387	636	526	544
Stanislaus	316	318	632	644	411	594	1,109	1,115	1,265	1,060
Tulare.....	215	174	285	438	602	356	354	267	305	241
Ventura	553	779	1,174	1,618	1,258	1,356	1,748	1,719	1,692	1,020
Total	^a 70,821	^a 71,099	^a 78,581	^a 92,416	^a 105,373	^a 117,891	^a 126,392	126,894	117,493	82,470
Total excluding Los Angeles	^a 31,948	^a 33,877	^a 39,450	^a 48,217	^a 50,223	^a 54,458	^a 55,213	54,822	49,778	45,792
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	^a 43,550	^a 42,780	^a 46,246	^a 54,697	^a 62,245	^a 70,163	^a 75,622	77,031	70,993	49,461

^a As of June 30, 1982.

^b July 31, 1973.

^c Prior to 1980 the San Francisco court did not count at-issue memorandums until a certificate of readiness was filed at the invitation of the court.

^d Revised.

FIGURE 11—SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES
Civil Cases Awaiting Trial as of June 30, 1973–1982

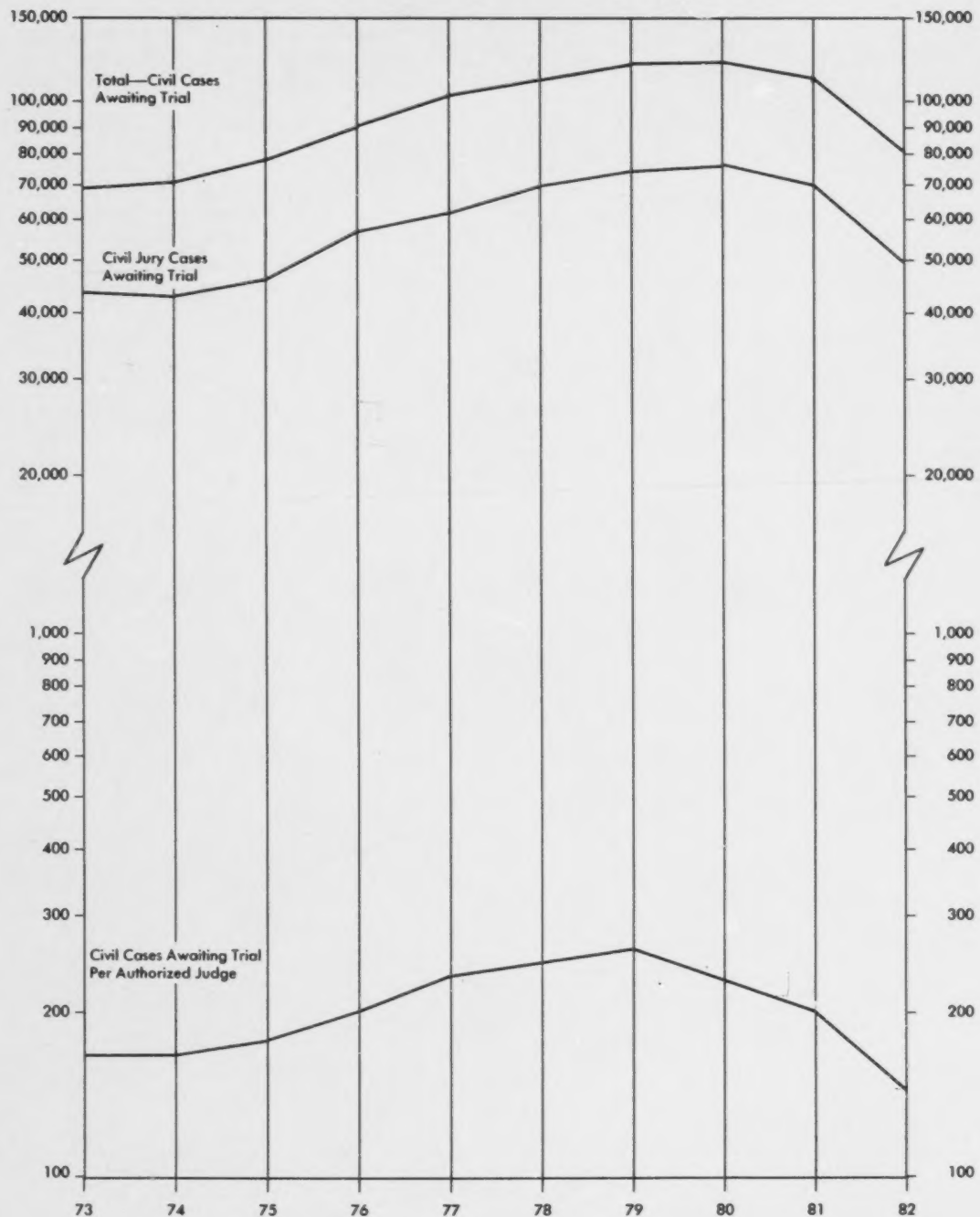


**TABLE XXIII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH
SIX OR MORE JUDGES*
NUMBER OF CIVIL JURY CASES AWAITING TRIAL
AS OF JUNE 30, 1982**

<i>Court</i>	<i>Total civil jury cases awaiting trial</i>	<i>Cases in which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1982</i>		<i>Percent of cases which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1981</i>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	
Alameda	2,533	402	15.9	14.2
Contra Costa	1,595	691	43.3	56.5
Fresno	698	74	10.6	16.2
Kern	544	53	9.7	17.0
Los Angeles	21,741	11,176	51.4	75.6
Marin	271	1	0.4	1.3
Monterey	160	0	0	0
Orange	7,045	1,333	18.9	17.2
Riverside	910	555	61.0	39.6
Sacramento	911	91	10.0	2.3
San Bernardino	1,098	499	45.4	45.6
San Diego	3,754	2,208	58.8	60.4
San Francisco	3,565	308	8.6	18.0
San Joaquin	915	872	95.3	86.8
San Mateo	489	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	254	17	6.7	13.7
Santa Clara	1,624	18	1.1	0.1
Sonoma	295	21	7.1	7.2
Stanislaus	334	0	0	0
Tulare	120	0	0	0
Ventura	605	201	33.2	41.2
Total	49,461	18,520	37.4	55.8
Total excluding Los Angeles	27,720	7,344	26.5	28.8

* As of June 30, 1982.

TABLE XXIV—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES^a—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL PER AUTHORIZED JUDGE^b AS OF JUNE 30, 1973 THROUGH 1982

Number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30

<i>Court</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Alameda	162	174	177	203	206	183	131	126	127	104
Contra Costa	192	196	214	208	198	219	244	193	174	192
Fresno	114 ^c	110	115	154	129	145	142	130	104	89
Kern	107	83	81	110	114	141	152	131	96	102
Los Angeles	241	231	229	258	323	371	416	368	329	178
Marin	168	119	147	183	184	181	201	127	76	106
Monterey	52	78	81	119	73	51	41	41	48	49
Orange	91	117	171	224	220	274	324	254	228	227
Riverside	100	115	134	138	150	189	151	117	122	111
Sacramento	137	156	171	171	159	128	134	117	75	57
San Bernardino	93	100	106	129	148	154	168	221	155	116
San Diego	118	140	159	196	203	203	192	189	197	175
San Francisco	240	224	215	209	191	179	159	226	173	159
San Joaquin	151	149	158	152	186	192	216	225	274	255
San Mateo	102	104	138	143	105	94	76	65	62	54
Santa Barbara	52	61	47	72	107	141	103	111	115	85
Santa Clara	66	56	58	83	96	129	94	109	63	82
Sonoma	162	231	219	273	247	262	231	106	88	91
Stanislaus	63	64	105	107	69	99	185	186	211	177
Tulare	54	44	71	110	150	71	71	44	51	40
Ventura	79	111	168	231	140	151	194	156	154	93
Average cases awaiting trial per authorized judge:										
Total for the above courts ..	^a 169	^a 170	^a 179	^a 203	^a 222	^a 244	^a 257	237	211	148
Total excluding Los Angeles	^a 124	^a 131	^a 147	^a 170	^a 166	^a 175	^a 172	161	142	130

^a As of June 30, 1982.

^b Note that comparisons relate to the total number of judges authorized as of June 30 of each fiscal year and are not adjusted to reflect the number actually available to dispose of civil backlog.

^c July 31, 1973.

^a Revised.

**TABLE XXV—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES °—
MEDIAN INTERVAL TO TRIAL FROM AT-ISSUE MEMO FOR CIVIL JURY CASES TRIED
IN JUNE, 1973 THROUGH 1982**

Median interval in months from at-issue memo to trial

<i>Court</i>	<i>June 73</i>	<i>June 74</i>	<i>June 75</i>	<i>June 76</i>	<i>June 77</i>	<i>June 78</i>	<i>June 79</i>	<i>June 80</i>	<i>June 81</i>	<i>June 82</i>
Alameda	13	11	13	22	24.5	24	18	13	21	12
Contra Costa	22	23	19	19	22	20	22	32	30	30
Fresno	^b 10.5	10.5	10.5	9	13.5	15	15	19	16.5	14
Kern	9	16	9.5	15	—	14	16	18	10	16
Los Angeles	25	24	20	21	24	31	32.5	35.5	40.5	41.5
Marin	24	11	17	16	20	26.5	15	15	4	6
Monterey	6	9	10	13	11	3.5	3.5	5	3.5	4
Orange	11	12	13	18	20	22	30	25	33	27
Riverside	14	10	16	18	21	27	23	23	29	35
Sacramento	10	11	13	17	15	12	11.5	11	11	10
San Bernardino	18	23	35	16	32	35	15	16	29	19
San Diego	15	16	17	21	21	31	24	30	40	26
San Francisco	32	25	20	20	20	23	22	22	18	20
San Joaquin	42	31	27	18	22	25	36	25.5	14.5	45.5
San Mateo	9	7	11	15	9	7	5	5	5.5	5.5
Santa Barbara	7	5	6	6	9	18	21	14	21	9
Santa Clara	5	4	4	6	6	6.5	7	11	4.5	8
Sonoma	14	18	18	—	23	27	42	27	16	15
Stanislaus	5	5	7	5	5	7	16	9	8	10
Tulare	21	21	—	15	16	12	8	7	10	9
Ventura	7	11	15.5	—	21	17	18	36.5	25	22

^a As of June 30, 1982.

^b For month of July 1973.

Table XXV displays the median elapsed time to trial in months, from the filing of the at-issue memorandum, as of June 30, 1973 through June 30, 1982, in the 21 metropolitan courts. The interval from the at-issue memorandum to trial measures the elapsed time from the point when attorneys first request a trial. Even though taken from the point when a trial is requested, this interval is not a fully reliable measure of court delay. Attorneys may file at-issue memoranda for tactical reasons in cases where an early trial is neither desired nor anticipated. The at-issue memorandum has a different meaning from court to court in terms of trial readiness. Because of this, attorneys may time their filings according to their knowledge of the time frame that a particular court follows in processing cases. For these reasons, the index cannot be considered an entirely valid measure of the delays arising from internal court conditions.

The median interval from at-issue memorandum to trial decreased in 10 metropolitan courts, increased in 8 and remained virtually unchanged in 3 between June 1981 and June 1982. The 10 superior courts which showed reductions in the interval between the at-issue memorandum and trial were: Alameda (−9 months), Fresno (−2.5 months), Or-

ange (−6 months), Sacramento (−1 month), San Bernardino (−10 months), San Diego (−14 months), Santa Barbara (−12 months), Sonoma (−1 month), Tulare (−1 month) and Ventura (−3 months). The superior courts which showed increases in the elapsed time were Kern (+6 months), Los Angeles (+1 month), Marin (+2 months), Riverside (+6 months), San Francisco (+2 months), San Joaquin (+31 months), Santa Clara (+3.5 months), Stanislaus (+2 months).

In June 1982, three of the 21 superior courts (Marin, Monterey and San Mateo) reported median intervals of six months or less from the time that an at-issue memorandum was filed to the start of jury trial. During the past 10 years, the June median interval was less than six months for the fifth consecutive year in the Monterey court, for the fourth consecutive year in the San Mateo court and for the second consecutive year in the Marin court. In six of the 21 courts (Alameda, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Stanislaus and Tulare) the median civil jury case reached trial between seven months and a year of the at-issue memorandum. The median interval exceeded 24 months in the following six superior courts: Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and San Joaquin.

6. CONDITION OF CRIMINAL CALENDARS—METROPOLITAN COURTS

Data for 1982 submitted by the metropolitan superior courts¹⁸ indicate a slight overall decrease in the number of criminal cases set for trial. The criminal cases set for trial decreased by two percent as the trial calendar on June 30 declined from about 9,000 cases set in 1981 to 8,800 cases set in 1982. The number of criminal cases set for trial during the past three years has changed very little, ranging between 8,800 and 9,000 cases. The 1981 total of 9,000 was the highest in the past ten years. If the trial calendar for the Los Angeles court is excluded, criminal cases set for trial decreased 12 percent, from 5,400 cases set in 1981 to 4,800 in 1982.

Criminal calendar conditions are discussed for the same 21 courts that were used to describe civil calendars. These larger courts together accounted for over 90 percent of the criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1982. Although the courts are described as a group, each court's calendar is unique and conditions differ from one court to another. The Los Angeles court is discussed separately because its size would tend to obscure trends in other courts.

Cases Calendared for Trial

Except for good cause, a superior court must dis-

miss a criminal case if the defendant has not been brought to trial within 60 days of the indictment or information, unless the defendant waives the right to trial within this time.¹⁹ Even though many defendants demand a trial and waive time, the 60-day requirement still tends to limit the time cases remain awaiting trial and, in contrast to civil calendars, to limit the number of cases in the inventory of criminal cases awaiting trial.

Table XXVI lists the number of criminal cases calendared for trial²⁰ as of June 30, 1973 through June 30, 1982 for the courts under consideration. It shows that 12 of the 21 courts had decreases from the previous year in criminal cases set for trial while seven of the courts showed increases and two showed no changes. The total for the 20 courts, exclusive of Los Angeles, showed a much larger net decline than the total for the 21 courts including Los Angeles. For these 20 courts the criminal cases awaiting trial were down by over 600 cases or 12 percent. Criminal cases filed during the year in the same 20 courts, however, remained relatively stable. Compared to the level 12 months earlier, criminal filings in 1981-82 were down by only 300 cases.

TABLE XXVI—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES^a
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES CALENDARIED FOR TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1973 THROUGH 1982

Criminal cases awaiting trial as of June 30

Court	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Alameda.....	375	194	463	663	462	539	581	530	755	549
Contra Costa.....	202	94	124	114	93	202	212	321	183	93
Fresno.....	56	79	80	137	106	161	123	146	169	146
Kern.....	73	73	65	83	94	141	148	184	167	281
Los Angeles.....	3,840	3,287	3,632	3,539	4,182	3,545	3,009	3,719	3,547	4,029
Marin.....	41	51	47	69	64	62	26	52	52	52
Monterey.....	100	91	102	95	72	94	70	54	61	90
Orange.....	202	211	246	229	274	336	365	423	393	360
Riverside.....	122	132	112	107	176	242	221	223	212	158
Sacramento.....	113	126	180	194	182	272	194	251	283	325
San Bernardino.....	402	299	163	154	165	217	278	343	301	409
San Diego.....	349	613	261	407	392	479	657	928	331	379
San Francisco.....	136	119	115	116	191	234	205	260	348	192
San Joaquin.....	77	69	103	108	131	165	148	192	235	209
San Mateo.....	138	150	114	146	104	125	105	108	282	192
Santa Barbara.....	42	34	27	45	47	92	97	113	124	98
Santa Clara.....	185	215	323	501	443	628	689	555	1,105	856
Sonoma.....	27	40	69	81	125	82	97	49	101	116
Stanislaus.....	118	75	100	58	104	115	106	136	129	126
Tulare.....	61	54	77	105	58	66	60	62	118	84
Ventura.....	46	66	73	83	122	74	124	153	98	90
Total.....	6,705	6,072	6,476	7,034	7,587	7,871	7,515	8,802	8,994	8,834
Total excluding Los Angeles.....	2,865	2,785	2,844	3,495	3,405	4,326	4,506	5,083	5,447	4,805

^a As of June 30, 1982.

¹⁸ Superior Courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

¹⁹ Pen. Code, § 1382(2)

²⁰ Since the great majority of trial demands are for a jury trial, the figures in Table XXVI represent jury trial calendars for all practical purposes.

As with civil trial inventories, criminal inventories overstate the number of cases that will actually reach trial. Many criminal cases that are calendared for trial are disposed of without trial. Cases against many such defendants will ultimately be disposed of by pleas of guilty. In 1981-82, pleas of guilty (including certification on pleas of guilty from lower courts) accounted for 78 percent, or 25,800 of the 33,000 total cases disposed of in the 20 superior courts excluding Los Angeles.

**TABLE XXVII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES*
CRIMINAL FILINGS AND NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN**
Fiscal Year 1981-82

Court	Criminal		Percent of juries sworn to total filings
	Filings	Juries sworn	
Alameda	3,099	164	5.3
Contra Costa	1,014	228	22.5
Fresno	1,341	207	15.4
Kern	1,678	141	8.4
Los Angeles	24,070	1,212	5.0
Marin	299	63	21.1
Monterey	1,205	97	8.0
Orange	2,414	293	12.1
Riverside	1,575	145	9.2
Sacramento	2,615	243	9.3
San Bernardino	2,699	221	8.2
San Diego	5,230	349	6.7
San Francisco	2,795	231	8.3
San Joaquin	1,064	90	8.5
San Mateo	1,248	97	7.8
Santa Barbara	663	62	9.4
Santa Clara	4,633	198	4.3
Sonoma	652	89	13.7
Stanislaus	888	130	14.6
Tulare	696	133	19.1
Ventura	969	90	9.3
Total	60,847	4,483	7.4
Total Excluding Los Angeles	36,777	3,271	8.9

* As of June 30, 1982.

Relatively few criminal cases are actually disposed of by trial.²¹ In 1981-82 there were almost 3,300 juries sworn in the trial of criminal cases in the 20 metropolitan courts, exclusive of the Los Angeles court. A jury was sworn on the average for every 10 criminal dispositions and for every 11 criminal filing in those courts (see Table XXVII and Appendix Table 22). A comparison of the number of initial trial demands with the number of juries actually sworn indicates that courts generally set about five cases for trial for each trial that resulted, and conversely, that guilty pleas are subsequently entered in the other four cases that were set for trial.

In 1981-82, 3 of the 21 metropolitan courts showed a ratio of five or fewer juries sworn per 100 criminal

Many of the guilty pleas occur after a defendant first pleads not guilty and demands a jury trial. Although precise figures are not available, it is known that a substantial proportion of these plea changes have occurred as a result of negotiations between the prosecution and defense. Very little empirical data are available regarding the effects of the various types of plea negotiation on the condition of criminal trial calendars.

TABLE XXVIII—CALIFORNIA COUNTIES WITH SIX OR MORE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES*—FELONY FILINGS IN LOWER COURTS AND FELONY FILINGS IN SUPERIOR COURTS
Fiscal Year 1981-82

Court	Felony filings		Approximate percent disposed of by municipal and justice courts
	Municipal and justice courts	Superior courts	
Alameda	7,350	3,099	57.8
Contra Costa	2,792	1,014	63.7
Fresno	4,313	1,341	68.9
Kern	3,730	1,678	55.0
Los Angeles	37,441	24,070	35.7
Marin	937	299	68.1
Monterey	2,152	1,205	44.0
Orange	4,380	2,414	44.9
Riverside	3,755	1,575	58.1
Sacramento	5,514	2,615	52.6
San Bernardino	5,586	2,699	51.7
San Diego	9,622	5,230	45.6
San Francisco	7,708	2,795	63.7
San Joaquin	2,536	1,064	58.0
San Mateo	2,528	1,248	50.6
Santa Barbara	1,193	663	44.4
Santa Clara	8,234	4,633	43.7
Sonoma	1,700	652	61.6
Stanislaus	2,524	888	64.8
Tulare	1,859	696	62.6
Ventura	1,267	969	23.5
Total	117,121	60,847	48.0
Total Excluding Los Angeles	79,680	36,777	53.8

* As of June 30, 1982.

filings and seven showed a ratio of six to eight juries sworn per 100 filings. There were only two courts which showed a ratio of over 20 juries sworn per 100 criminal cases filed. Compared to 1980-81, the ratio of juries sworn to filings in 1981-82 increased in 17 courts. Most of the changes were small except in the Tulare court where the ratio increased from 15 to 19 juries sworn per 100 criminal cases filed.

Many offenses charged as felonies in the municipal and justice courts are disposed of in those courts either by dismissal or by sentencing as misdemeanors under the provisions of Section 17(b) of the Penal Code. Table XXVIII shows the difference in felony filings in the municipal and justice courts and the superior courts in the 21 metropolitan counties.

²¹ Unless otherwise indicated, "trial" excludes cases disposed of on the transcript of the preliminary hearing.

In 1981-82, municipal and justice courts in the 20 metropolitan counties, exclusive of those courts in Los Angeles County, disposed of about 54 percent of the felony filings. In other years, municipal and justice courts in the 20 metropolitan counties have been disposing of about 50-55 percent of the felony cases filed. The proportion disposed of by the municipal and justice courts in the 20 larger courts ranged from a low of 24 percent in Ventura to a high of 69 percent in Fresno. It should be noted that in some cases the defendants were held to answer in the lower court, but the prosecuting officer did not file an information in the superior court.

Only a small proportion of the felony cases filed in superior courts were disposed of with a misdemeanor sentence (see Table XXVIII-A). Only four percent were convicted of misdemeanor crimes in the 20 metropolitan courts excluding the Los Angeles court. In only one court, Tulare, the percentage convicted of misdemeanor crimes reached as high as 10 percent.

Elapsed Time to Trial

Except for good cause, or unless a defendant waives the right to a speedy trial, criminal cases must be brought to trial within 60 days of filing of the indictment or information in the superior court. Generally, when the time to trial exceeds this statutory limit, the defendant has sought or agreed to the extended trial setting. The majority of defendants initially plead not guilty at arraignment. After this, many may demand a jury trial and waive their right to a speedy trial.

In 1981-82 the 20 metropolitan courts, exclusive of Los Angeles, reported that jury trials began more than 60 days after the filing of an indictment or information in almost 1,700 cases, or 51 percent, of the 3,300 cases in which juries were sworn (see Table XXIX). The total number of cases starting trial more than 60 days after an indictment or information in the 20 courts exclusive of Los Angeles was about the same as the preceding year, but the overall proportion of those cases continued to decline. The proportion dropped from 61 percent recorded in 1979-80 to 56 percent in 1980-81 and to 51 percent in 1981-82. Since the publication of these figures in 1973-74, the overall proportion has ranged from 51 percent to 61 percent.

The proportion of criminal juries that were sworn more than 60 days from filing ranged from a low (excluding Tulare and Orange which reported no such cases) of eight percent in Contra Costa to a high of 91 percent in Alameda. Of the 20 metropolitan courts exclusive of Los Angeles, 16 reported that half or more of their criminal jury cases were tried after 60 or more days from filing. In six courts, 75 percent or more of the criminal jury cases tried exceeded the 60-day limit.

Los Angeles Superior Court

The Los Angeles Superior Court has been considered separately in discussing criminal proceedings, since inclusion of its criminal filings, presently 36 percent of the state total, would tend to obscure trends in other courts.

Felony filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court have continued to drop virtually every year since 1971-72, but in 1979-80 the trend was reversed and criminal filings increased by 14 percent over the preceding year. In 1980-81, those filings increased by 11 percent and in 1981-82, by 12 percent. In contrast, criminal filings in the 20 other metropolitan courts in 1981-82 remained about the same as in 1980-81.

The number of criminal cases calendared for trial in the Los Angeles court fluctuated between 3,000 and 4,000 cases during the past decade. In 1981-82 over 4,000 criminal cases were calendared for trial. This volume was 14 percent more than in 1980-81. Criminal cases set for trial in the 20 other metropolitan courts, in contrast, decreased at the rate of 12 percent.

In the Los Angeles Superior Court, the ratio of pleas of guilty to total dispositions was similar to that of the 20 other metropolitan superior courts in the state. In 1981-82, there were 21,900 criminal dispositions of which 17,900 involved guilty pleas, a ratio of 82 percent. During this same period, the ratio of guilty pleas to total criminal dispositions for the 20 other metropolitan superior courts was 78 percent.

In 1981-82, the Los Angeles municipal and justice courts disposed of 36 percent of their felony filings. This proportion was the lowest among the 21 courts with six or more judges, except for Ventura (see Table XXVIII). Even though a low proportion of felony filings was disposed of by municipal and justice courts in Los Angeles county, the proportion disposed of as misdemeanors in the superior courts was not unusually high. In 1981-82, the Los Angeles Superior Court disposed of five percent of its total felony filings as misdemeanors under section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions. The 1981-82 percentage was the same as the preceding year and compares to the four percent average for the 20 other metropolitan courts in 1981-82. Table XXVIII-A sets forth the percentages of felony and misdemeanor convictions in the superior courts under section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions.

The Los Angeles Superior Court had a slightly higher percentage of juries sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information than the 20 other larger superior courts. In the Los Angeles court, about 57 percent of the total juries were sworn for trials starting more than 60 days after filing, but in the 20 other metropolitan courts about 51 percent of the total juries were sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information (see Table XXIX).

**TABLE XXVIII-A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES^a
FELONY CONVICTIONS AND MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS UNDER SECTION 17b OF THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

Fiscal Year 1981-82

<i>Court</i>	<i>Total defendants convicted</i>	<i>Felony convictions</i>	<i>Misde- meanor convictions</i>	<i>Percent misdemeanor convictions</i>
Alameda	2,104	2,067	37	1.8
Contra Costa	488	487	1	0.2
Fresno	800	797	3	0.4
Kern	1,229	1,208	21	1.7
Los Angeles	17,896	16,923	973	5.4
Marin	200	200	0	0
Monterey	834	758	76	9.1
Orange	1,885	1,857	28	1.5
Riverside	829	799	30	3.6
Sacramento	1,845	1,724	121	6.6
San Bernardino	1,783	1,780	3	0.2
San Diego	4,257	3,991	266	6.2
San Francisco	2,061	1,986	75	3.6
San Joaquin	396	396	0	0
San Mateo	813	800	13	1.6
Santa Barbara	390	386	4	1.0
Santa Clara	4,204	4,002	202	4.8
Sonoma	338	336	2	0.6
Stanislaus	344	337	7	2.0
Tulare	478	429	49	10.3
Ventura	537	525	12	2.2
Total	43,711	41,788	1,923	4.4
Total excluding Los Angeles	25,815	24,865	950	3.7

^a As of June 30, 1982.

**TABLE XXIX—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES^a
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL JURIES SWORN MORE THAN 60 DAYS FROM INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION**

Fiscal Year 1981-82

<i>Court</i>	<i>Total criminal juries sworn</i>	<i>Juries sworn more than 60 days from indictment or information</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>
Alameda	164	149	90.9
Contra Costa	228	18	7.9
Fresno	207	126	60.9
Kern	141	100	70.9
Los Angeles	1,212	686	56.6
Marin	63	43	68.3
Monterey	97	43	44.3
Orange	293	0	0
Riverside	145	85	58.6
Sacramento	243	133	54.7
San Bernardino	221	177	80.1
San Diego	349	212	60.7
San Francisco	231	37	16.0
San Joaquin	90	75	83.3
San Mateo	97	73	75.3
Santa Barbara	62	47	75.8
Santa Clara	198	166	83.8
Sonoma	89	53	59.6
Stanislaus	130	71	54.6
Tulare	133	0	0
Ventura	90	46	51.1
Total	4,483	2,340	52.2
Total excluding Los Angeles	3,271	1,654	50.6

^a As of June 30, 1982.

D. Lower Courts

1. FILINGS

Total Filings

The historical 10-year trend data presented in this section, and summarized in Table XXX, has been combined for the municipal and justice courts and presented as lower court information.²² This permits a clear view of the effects of changes in legislation or the reporting of filings and dispositions without the complication of adjusting data for justice courts that have become municipal courts.

During fiscal year 1981-82, there were 17.5 million total filings for the 179 lower courts (84 municipal courts and 95 justice courts). This number did not change from that recorded for the 1980-81 fiscal year. The 17.5 million filings in 1980-81 was the first decrease in filings to occur since the start of the 10-year period in 1972-73. Prior to 1980-81, total filings had risen 41 percent, overall, from 12.8 million to 18.1 million.

The reduction in total filings can be attributed to the substantial decrease of 11 percent in parking filings that occurred in 1980-81. That decrease also was the first for parking filings since 1972-73.

Filings by Type of Proceeding

Felony filings registered a four percent increase in 1981-82 from 128,854 cases to 134,194 cases. This followed increases of 9 and 11 percent for the prior two years, respectively. In 1981-82, 40 of the 84 municipal courts had decreases in felony filings, totaling 4,980, and the remaining 44 courts had increases totaling 10,024. In 1980-81, of the 84 municipal courts, 14 courts had decreases totaling 1,051 and 70 courts had increases totaling 13,752.

Thirteen of the 40 courts with decreases in felony filings dropped by 15 percent or more, accounting for 3,125 or 63 percent of the total statewide reduction. Santa Maria Municipal Court had the largest decrease with a 35 percent reduction. Other municipal courts with substantial decreases were: Eureka and Orange County Harbor, each with 33 percent; North Orange County and Lodi, 32 percent; West Orange County, 27 percent; Newhall, 26 percent, and San Luis Obispo County, 25 percent.

In 1981-82, other nontraffic²³ filings continued

their gradual rise, by increasing three percent to 728,476. This increase, as seen in Table XXXI, includes a four percent rise in Group A misdemeanors,²⁴ plus a substantial increase of 33 percent in infractions. Also included in other nontraffic filings is a nine percent decrease in Group B misdemeanors. The decrease in Group B filings comes after a seven percent increase in 1980-81; while the increases in the Group A and infractions filings comes after comparable increases in 1980-81.

Selected traffic²⁵ cases have fluctuated over the past 10 fiscal years. In 1981-82, selected traffic filings rose two percent.

The statutory provision (Vehicle Code, Section 23152), effective January 1982, provides for more stringent laws governing alcohol-related driving offenses. In the 10-year period, total filings increased 20 percent, overall, from 286,000 cases to 342,500 cases. Other traffic²⁶ filings rose eight percent from 5.6 million in 1980-81 to 6 million. This increase includes a significant increase of 32 percent in Group D misdemeanors as well as a six percent increase in traffic infractions (Table XXXI), as opposed to a 13 and 7 percent increase, respectively, during 1980-81. In the Group D misdemeanor category, Los Angeles Municipal Court had the largest overall increase, of about five times in total filings, from 21,000 cases in 1980-81 to 101,000 cases in 1981-82. The increase in Group D filings in Los Angeles is the result of a change in law enforcement agencies' charging policies and practices.

Illegal parking filings declined for the second consecutive year with a five percent reduction, from 9.6 million to 9.1 million. This trend began during 1980-81, when cities and counties began assuming responsibility for processing uncontested parking citations.

Small claims filings rose six percent to 598,200 in 1981-82, after increasing three percent in 1980-81. The six percent increase coincides with the increase in the jurisdiction of small claims courts from \$750 to \$1,500, effective January 1982. Since 1976-77, when the maximum recovery limit was raised to \$750 from \$500 (effective January 1, 1977), small claims filings have steadily increased by an overall rate of 40 percent.

²² Legislation giving the justice courts the same jurisdiction as municipal courts became effective January 1, 1977. The 1977-78 fiscal year was the first full year the change was in effect.

²³ Groups A and B nontraffic misdemeanors and nontraffic infractions.

²⁴ Group A misdemeanors include Penal Code violations and other state statutes, excluding Fish & Game and Intoxication.

²⁵ Group C Vehicle Code misdemeanors, 20002 (hit and run property damage), 23152 (misdemeanor drunk driving and driving under the influence of drugs), 23104 (reckless driving with injury) and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code 17(b)(4).

²⁶ Group D traffic misdemeanors (all traffic misdemeanors offenses except those specified in Group C) and traffic infractions.

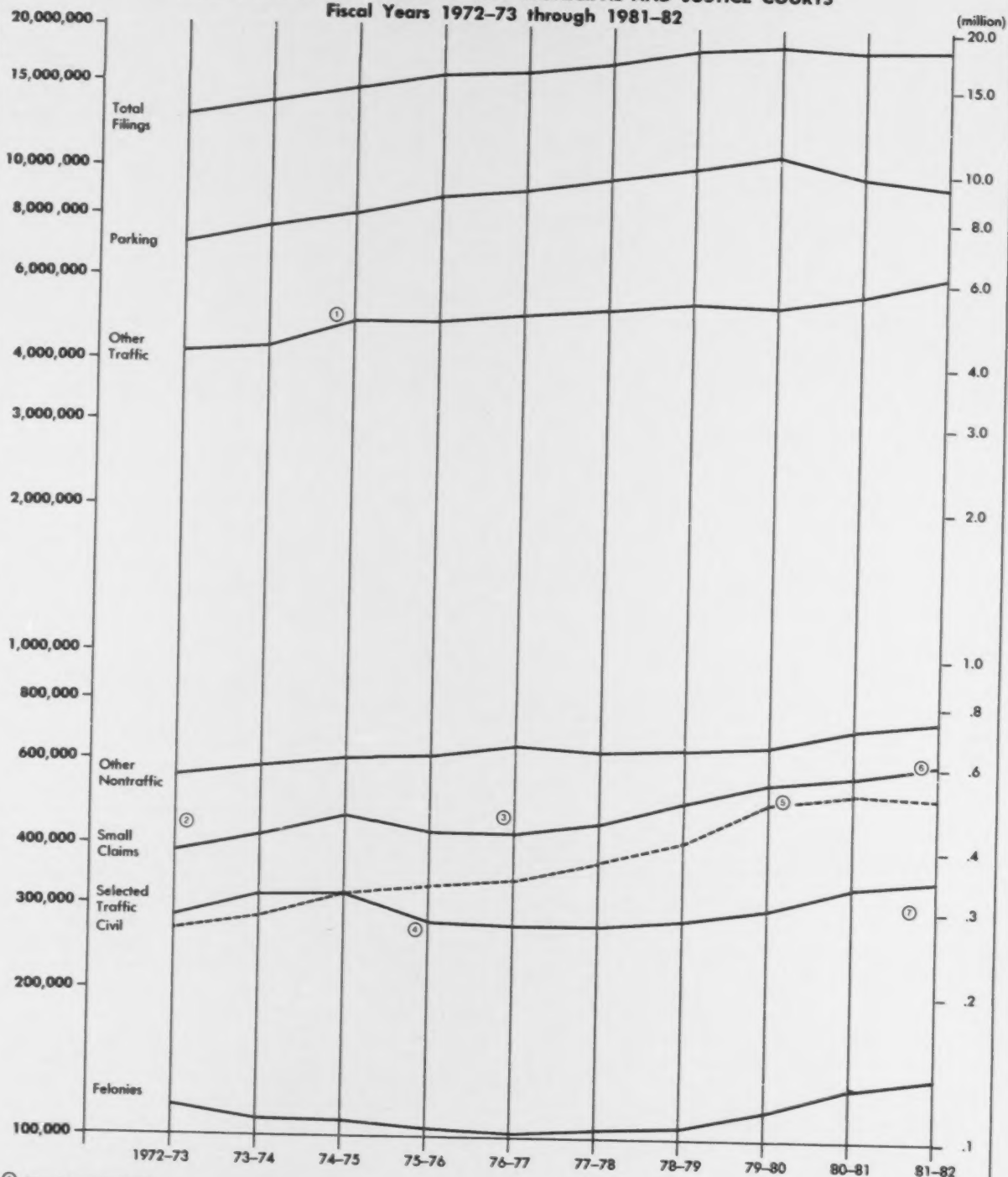
**TABLE XXX—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT
FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Fiscal year	Criminal						Civil	
	Total	Parking	Selected traffic	Other traffic	Felonies	Other nontraffic	Small claims	Other
	NUMBER							
1972-73	12,805,785	6,992,298	286,638	4,180,759	117,867	562,721	393,771	271,731
1973-74	13,423,274	7,464,542	317,128	4,247,104	109,333	578,141	419,478	287,548
1974-75	14,648,152	8,005,885	321,724	4,620,006	109,076	610,255	462,716	318,490
1975-76	15,239,115	8,674,737	280,173	4,797,587	105,421	615,275	434,672	331,250
1976-77	15,793,811	8,958,187	276,111	5,037,922	102,849	647,354	427,224	344,164
1977-78	16,545,405	9,568,843	275,441	5,135,669	105,465	631,316	453,727	374,944
1978-79	17,415,830	10,183,814	284,363	5,289,615	106,061	642,625	496,999	412,353
1979-80	18,074,479	10,770,203	302,687	5,189,937	115,849	652,152	544,161	499,490
1980-81	^a 17,477,828	9,637,632	334,464	^a 5,588,364	^a 128,854	^a 705,232	^a 561,908	^a 521,374
1981-82	17,479,364	9,145,306	342,544	6,022,859	134,194	728,476	598,165	507,820
PERCENT *								
1972-73	100	55	2	33	1	4	3	2
1973-74	100	56	2	32	1	4	3	2
1974-75	100	55	2	33	1	4	3	2
1975-76	100	57	2	31	1	4	3	2
1976-77	100	57	2	32	1	4	3	2
1977-78	100	58	2	31	1	4	3	2
1978-79	100	58	2	30	1	4	3	2
1979-80	100	60	2	29	1	4	3	3
1980-81	100	55	2	32	1	4	3	3
1981-82	100	52	2	34	1	4	3	3
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR								
1972-73	- < 1	3	12	-7	-9	2	13	4
1973-74	5	7	11	2	-7	3	7	6
1974-75	9	7	1	13	- < 1	6	10	11
1975-76	4	8	-13	- < 1	-3	1	-6	4
1976-77	4	3	1	5	-2	5	-2	4
1977-78	5	7	-1	2	2	-2	6	9
1978-79	5	6	3	3	1	2	10	10
1979-80	4	6	6	-2	9	1	9	21
1980-81	-3	-11	10	8	11	8	3	4
1981-82	< 1	-5	2	8	4	3	6	-3

* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Revised.

FIGURE 12—LOWER COURT FILINGS—MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82



- ① 55 mph speed limit 1974.
 ② Small claims limit raised from \$300 to \$500 during fiscal year 1971-72.
 ③ Small claims limit raised to \$750 January 1977.
 ④ Excludes reckless driving and driving with suspended license—beginning July 1975.
 ⑤ Civil jurisdiction limit increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000 July 1, 1979.
 ⑥ Small claims limit raised to \$1,500 January 1982.
 ⑦ Stringent laws governing alcohol-related driving offenses enacted January 1982.

Source: Table XXX

**TABLE XXXI—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

Type of Proceeding	Number		Percent distribution*		Percent change from prior year	
	Filings	Dispositions	Filings	Dispositions	Filings	Dispositions
Total all proceedings.....	17,479,364	15,055,576	100	100	<1	1
Felonies	134,194	89,515	1	1	4	1
Felonies reduced to misdemeanors.....	-	20,388	-	<1	-	5
Nontraffic						
Group A Misdemeanors	435,904	380,696	2	3	4	2
Group B Misdemeanors	195,769	179,371	1	1	-9	-4
Infractions	96,803	72,023	1	<1	33	29
Traffic						
Group C Misdemeanors	342,544	269,485	2	2	2	3
Group D Misdemeanors	416,441	328,606	2	2	32	11
Infractions	5,606,418	5,029,600	32	33	6	8
Parking	9,145,306	7,847,576	52	52	-5	-4
Small claims.....	598,165	442,155	3	3	6	7
Other Civil.....	507,820	396,161	3	3	-3	6

* Components may not add to total due to rounding.

In 1981-82, other civil filings declined for the first time during the 10-year period by decreasing 3 percent to 507,820. Sixty-four percent, or 54 of the 84 municipal courts had decreases in civil filings. This compares to 1980-81, when the majority of courts (61 of the 84 courts) had increases in civil filings.

In 1981-82, 7 of the 54 municipal courts with decreases in civil filings had reductions of more than 10 percent. Alameda, Santa Barbara-Goleta and Imperial County Municipal Courts each had a decrease of 16 percent; Livermore-Pleasanton and Napa County Municipal Courts had a 12 percent reduction; Eureka and Glendale Municipal Courts had an 11 percent decline.

Corresponding to the decrease in other civil filings, these same 7 courts had a significant increase in small claims filings during 1981-82 over 1980-81. With the rise in the jurisdiction of small claims court to \$1,500 in 1981-82, it appears that those courts picked up some of the cases previously classified as civil filings.

Estimated Impact of Civil Jurisdiction Change in the Municipal and Superior Courts

On July 1, 1979, the limit on civil cases filed in the lower courts increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000. This was partially responsible for the 21 percent increase in civil filings in the lower courts during 1979-80 (see Table XXX). To determine the continuing effects of

the jurisdictional change on the municipal and superior courts, Figure 12A displays the monthly civil filings in these courts²⁷ from July 1977 through June 1982. The broken lines are trend lines for both municipal and superior courts using the civil filings for the 1977-78 and 1978-79 fiscal years, the years prior to the jurisdictional change. The purpose of the trend lines is to estimate the changes in civil filings as if no jurisdictional change had taken place. Table XXXI-A summarizes the data plotted in Figure 12A.

The trend lines assume a growth rate equal to that of 1977-78 and 1978-79. This assumption appears to be somewhat valid for the 1979-80 fiscal year (see Table XXXI-A). In 1979-80, the average number of civil filings per month for the municipal courts was 40,149. It is estimated from the trend line that the average filings per month in 1979-80 for the municipal courts would have been 36,405 without the jurisdictional change. Therefore, the jurisdictional change is estimated to have accounted for a 10 percent increase in the municipal courts' average filings and that this increase was shifted over from the superior courts; that is, civil cases not filed in superior courts were filed in municipal courts. The jurisdictional change is estimated to have effected a 19 percent decrease in the average filings for the superior courts during 1979-80. The estimated decrease (39,744 cases) in superior court civil filings is approximately equal to the estimated increase (44,928 cases) in municipal court civil filings.

²⁷ Superior court civil filings limited to the combined filings of other civil complaints and of personal injury, death, and property damage.

TABLE XXXI-A—ESTIMATED IMPACT OF JURISDICTIONAL INCREASE* IN CIVIL LIMIT FOR LOWER COURTS ON THE MUNICIPAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS

<i>Average filings per month</i>	<i>Municipal Courts</i>			<i>Superior Courts**</i>		
	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Actual	40,149	42,090	40,936	14,381	14,574	15,407
Expected (if no jurisdictional change).....	36,405	39,592	42,779	17,693	19,285	20,877
Difference (Actual less Expected)	3,744	2,498	-1,843	-3,312	-4,711	-5,470
Percent Difference from expected	10%	6%	-4%	-19%	-24%	-26%
Estimated Annual Impact (difference times 12)	44,928	29,976	-22,116	-39,744	-56,532	-65,640

* On July 1, 1979, the jurisdictional limit for civil cases in lower courts was increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

** Estimated impact on superior court civil filings limited to combined filings for other civil complaints and personal injury, death and property damage.

Since the jurisdictional change, the average monthly civil filings dropped for the first time, from 42,090 in 1980-81 to 40,936 in 1981-82 (see Table XXXI-A). In 1981-82, small claims average monthly filings rose from 46,826 to 49,847. The increase in the limit of small claims cases from \$750 to \$1,500 in January 1982 may be partially responsible for this change.

Figures 12B and 12C display municipal court civil cases ready to be tried at the end of each month from July 1977 through June 1982 (cases set for future trial and cases, with memorandum-to-set, filed but no trial date assigned). Because of its great size, the Los Angeles Municipal Court's data is displayed separately.

Since the jurisdictional change in July 1979, the civil cases ready for court trial (Figure 12B) at the end of each month in the state, less Los Angeles Municipal Court, has climbed steadily to about 13,500 cases pending by the end of June 1982. This is double the cases pending at the month end prior to the jurisdictional change. The state experienced an abrupt increase in cases ready for court trial in February 1982 before settling to the 13,500 cases by fiscal year end.

Since the jurisdictional change, Los Angeles Municipal Court experienced an abrupt increase of about six times in cases ready for court trial, from 2,000 cases to 12,000 cases pending per month by the

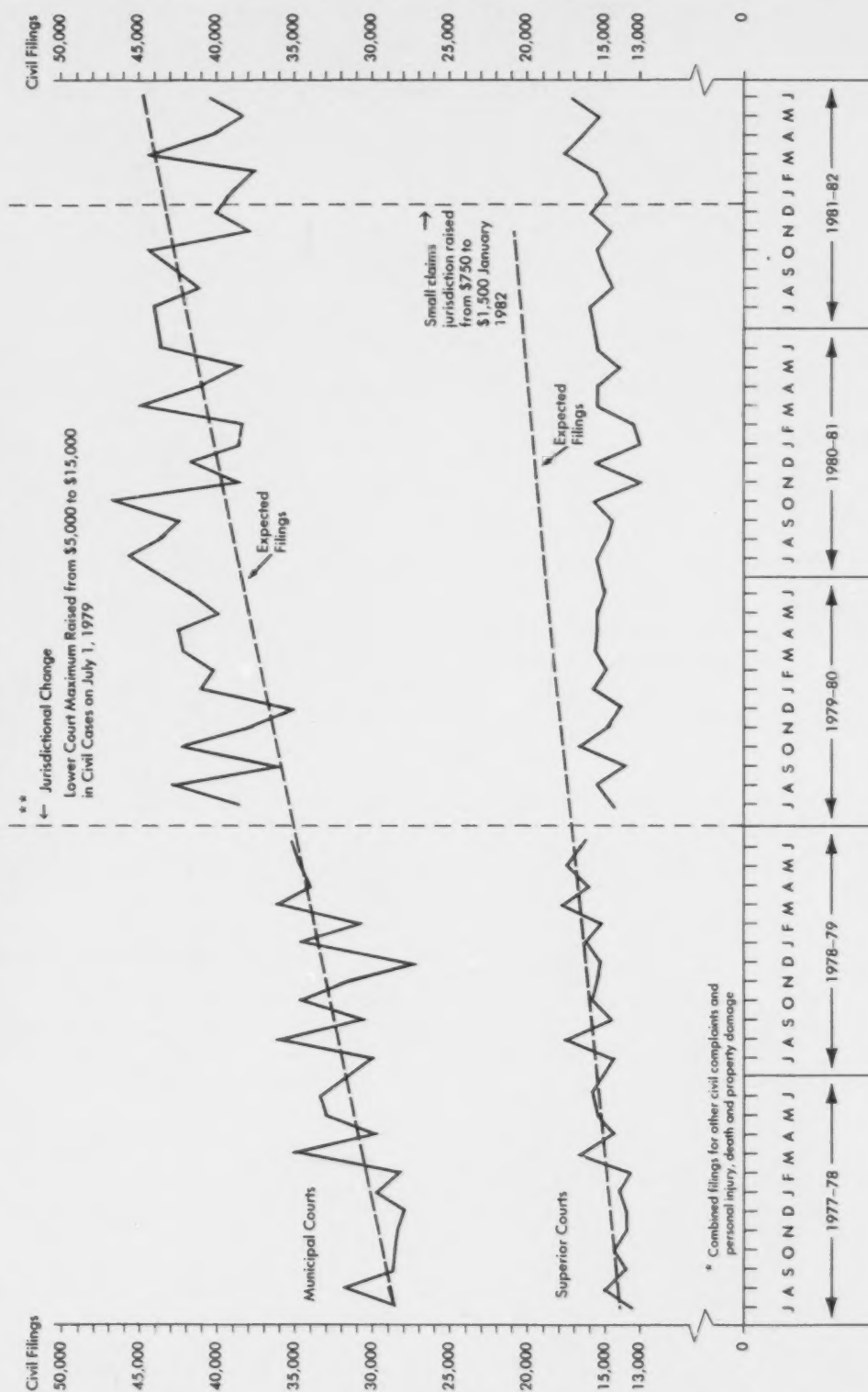
1981-82 fiscal year end. The court peaked with 16,000 cases pending in April 1981.

Figure 12C shows an increase of about two and a half times in civil cases ready for jury trial in the state, less Los Angeles Municipal Court, from 1,500 cases pending per month in July 1979 to 3,900 cases by the end of June 1982. In the Los Angeles Municipal Court, cases ready for jury trial increased from 1,000 to about 5,400, rapidly overtaking the cases ready for jury trial in the remainder of the state during the 1980-81 fiscal year.

The average number of civil cases pending per month, statewide, for court trials in 1981-82 was 25,200, a 12 percent increase over that for 1980-81. Of this percentage gain, Los Angeles Municipal Court increased 8 percent and the remainder of the state increased 16 percent. For jury trials, the average number of pending civil cases rose 28 percent statewide, from 6,900 in 1980-81 to 8,800 in 1981-82. Los Angeles Municipal Court increased 40 percent and the remainder of the state rose 13 percent.

In addition to the rise in civil cases pending, the average number of civil filings per month declined 3 percent in 1981-82, from 42,090 to 40,936 (Table XXXI-A). Although many of these pending cases do not go to trial, these figures do represent an increase in the case workload.

**FIGURE 12A—MUNICIPAL AND SELECTED * SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL FILINGS BEFORE AND AFTER LOWER COURT JURISDICTIONAL CHANGE **
By Month, July 1977 through June 1982**



Source: Table XXX1 A

FIGURE 12B—MUNICIPAL COURTS
 Civil Cases Ready for Court Trial as of the
 Last Day of Each Month July 1977 through June 1982

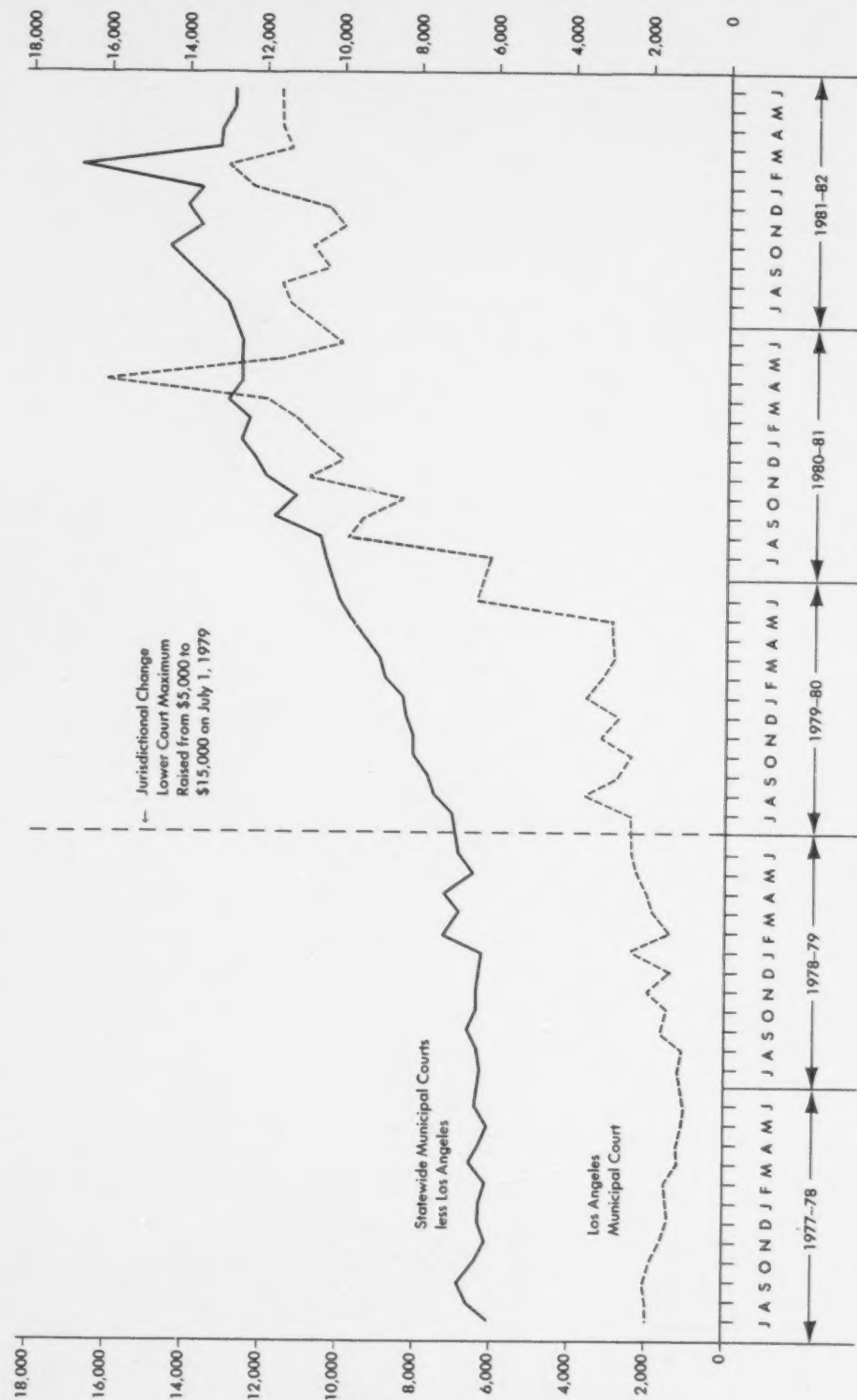
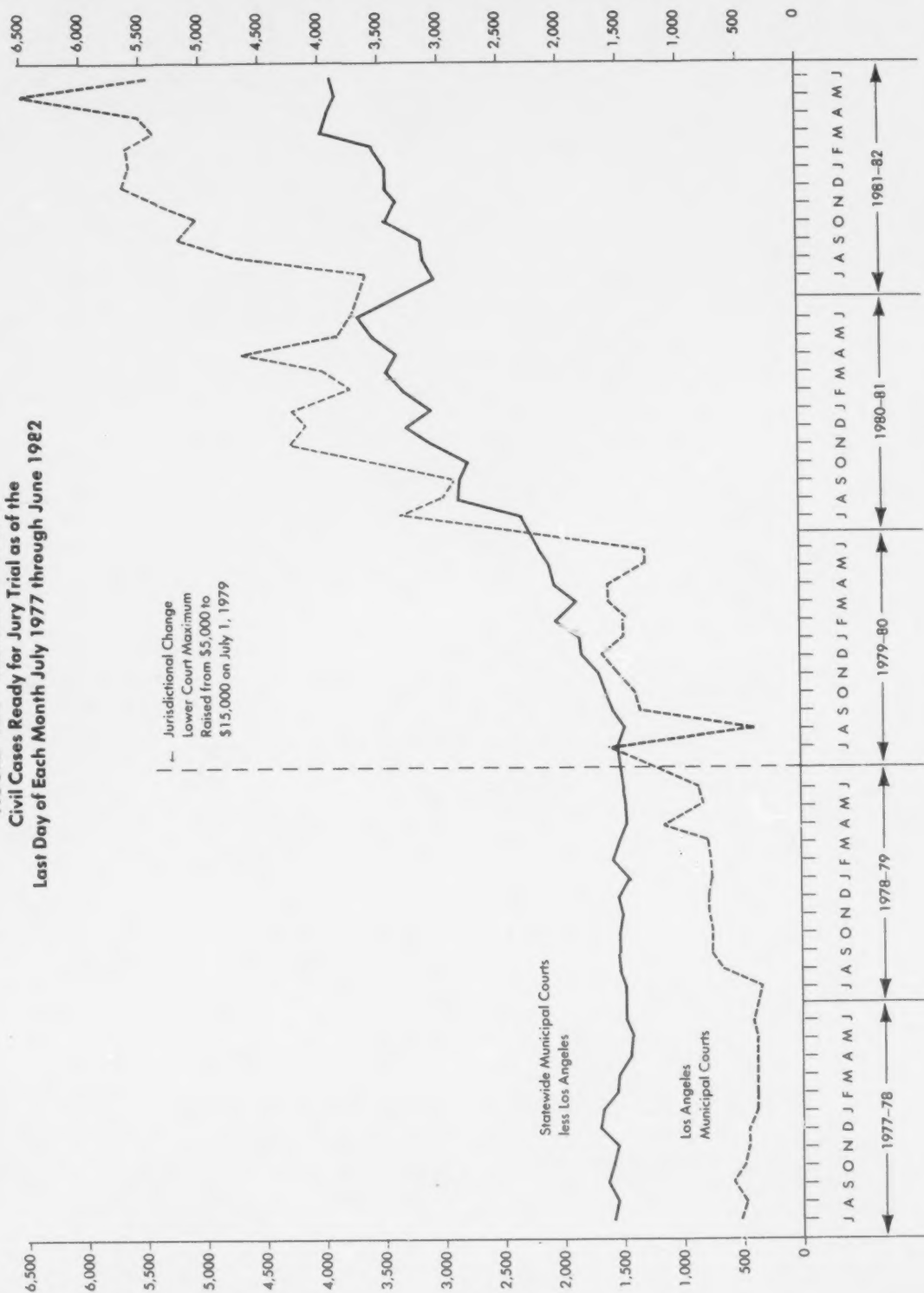


FIGURE 12C—MUNICIPAL COURTS
Civil Cases Ready for Jury Trial as of the
Last Day of Each Month July 1977 through June 1982



2. DISPOSITIONS

The lower courts disposed of 15 million cases during 1981-82, an increase of 1 percent over the previous year (see Table XXXI). Fifty-two percent, or 7.8 million dispositions, were parking violations, a four percent decline over 1980-81, while the remaining 7.2 million were either nonparking criminal or civil cases.

There is a continued substantial increase in non-traffic infractions. In 1980-81, nontraffic infractions rose 30 percent from 43,000 to 56,000 dispositions and in 1981-82 they rose 29 percent to 72,000 dispositions. Generally, with the other types of nonparking dispositions, there were increases during 1981-82, ranging from 1 percent for felony dispositions to 11 percent for Group D misdemeanors. The only nonparking proceeding to register a decrease in total dispositions during 1981-82 was nontraffic Group B misdemeanors, with a reduction of four percent.

Table XXXII and Figure 13 show nonparking dispositions by type of dispositions for the lower courts during the past 10 years.

Total nonparking dispositions rose seven percent in 1981-82, the second consecutive large increase during the 10-year period. Prior to these two years, the last substantial increase (10 percent) occurred in 1974-75. Bail forfeitures, accounting for 41 percent of

all nonparking dispositions, rose three percent to a total of 3 million dispositions, a level comparable to that during the five-year period of 1974-75 through 1978-79. Twenty-four percent, or 1.8 million nonparking dispositions, were dismissals and transfers. Traffic infractions accounted for 1.3 million dismissals and transfers and include dismissals for correction of faulty equipment and improper registration as well as for completion of traffic school for first time offenders.

Dismissal and transfer cases increased 17 percent over 1980-81, the second largest jump in ten years. Twenty-two percent of the total nonparking dispositions were convictions or dispositions bound over after guilty pleas for a total of 1.6 million dispositions. All other dispositions before trial increased slightly (2 percent) to a total of 193,500 dispositions, the smallest increase since 1973-74.

All other dispositions before trial consisted of "summary judgments" and "all other judgment" categories. These two categories of dispositions were affected by the rise in the lower courts' civil jurisdiction limit from \$5,000 to \$15,000 on July 1, 1979. This was reflected in the 18 percent jump in all other dispositions before trial that occurred during 1979-80.

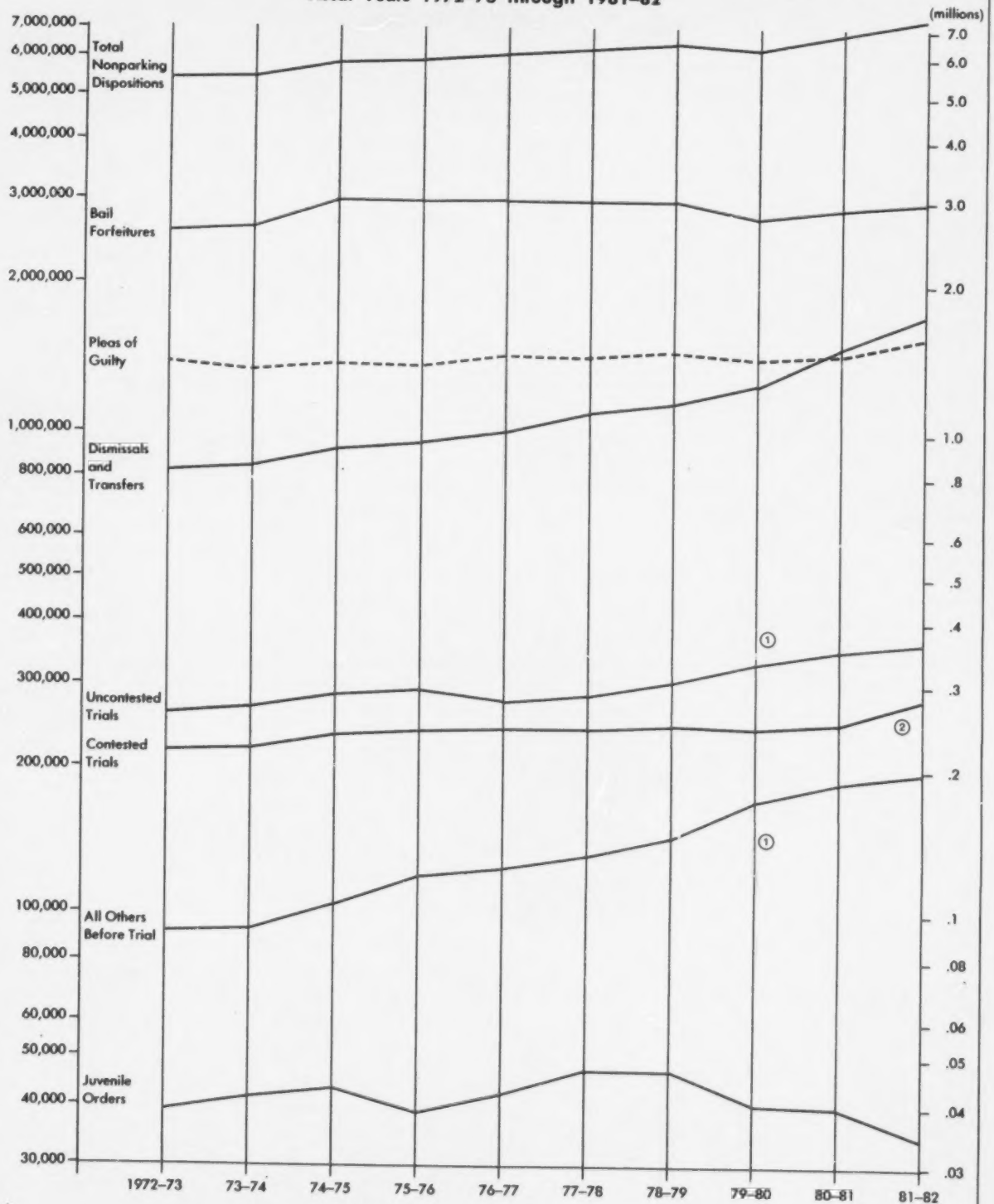
**TABLE XXXII—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Fiscal year	Before trial					After trial		
	Total	Bail forfeitures	Dismissals and transfers	Convicted or bound over after guilty plea	All others	Uncontested	Contested	Juvenile orders
NUMBER								
1972-73.....	5,390,600	2,582,650	819,665	1,388,403	90,646	255,493	214,818	38,925
1973-74.....	5,376,450	2,611,264	830,796	1,325,754	91,195	262,256	214,435	40,750
1974-75.....	5,905,337	2,972,444	910,824	1,357,196	104,751	284,766	232,533	42,823
1975-76.....	5,963,102	2,960,753	945,952	1,371,091	120,288	289,665	236,910	38,443
1976-77.....	6,150,091	3,023,114	989,964	1,451,688	125,226	274,224	242,079	43,796
1977-78.....	6,215,574	2,985,621	1,101,687	1,421,046	133,093	284,296	241,887	47,944
1978-79.....	6,392,554	3,028,047	1,168,718	1,451,403	145,567	303,873	247,264	47,682
1979-80.....	6,208,898	2,777,894	1,232,724	1,403,728	172,128	336,490	245,914	40,020
1980-81.....	6,726,010 ^a	2,905,751	1,501,623 ^a	1,488,112	189,358 ^a	352,254 ^a	248,944 ^a	39,968 ^a
1981-82.....	7,208,000	2,986,393	1,756,616	1,588,505	193,563	367,260	280,835	34,828
PERCENT *								
1972-73.....	100	48	15	26	2	5	4	1
1973-74.....	100	49	15	25	2	5	4	1
1974-75.....	100	50	15	23	2	5	4	1
1975-76.....	100	50	16	23	2	5	4	1
1976-77.....	100	49	16	24	2	4	4	1
1977-78.....	100	48	18	23	2	5	4	1
1978-79.....	100	47	18	23	2	5	4	1
1979-80.....	100	45	20	23	3	5	4	1
1980-81.....	100	43	22	22	3	5	4	1
1981-82.....	100	41	24	22	3	5	4	<1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR								
1972-73.....	-3	-8	2	1	-5	9	1	-1
1973-74.....	<1	1	1	-5	1	3	<1	5
1974-75.....	10	14	10	2	15	9	8	5
1975-76.....	1	<1	4	1	15	2	2	-10
1976-77.....	3	2	5	6	4	-5	2	14
1977-78.....	1	-1	11	-2	6	4	<1	9
1978-79.....	3	1	6	2	9	7	2	-1
1979-80.....	-3	-8	5	-3	18	11	-1	-16
1980-81.....	8	5	22	6	10	5 ^a	1	<1
1981-82.....	7	3	17	7	2	4	13	-13

* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Revised.

FIGURE 13—LOWER COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS—MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82



Source: Table XXXII

**TABLE XXXIII—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
NUMBER OF COURTS AND JUDGES
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Fiscal year	Municipal courts				Justice courts		
	Number of courts	Authorized judgeships	Judicial positions	Judicial position equivalents*	Number of courts	Attorney judges Number	Percentage
1972-73	76	380	414	416	221	79	36
1973-74	77	384	428	438	214	82	38
1974-75	80	406	459	454	199	84	42
1975-76	84	425	482	475	175	79	45
1976-77	89	447	511	511	111	109	98
1977-78	90	455	527	534	107	105	98
1978-79	89	465	539	545	102	102	100
1979-80	83	472	544	555	100	101	100
1980-81	84	487	567	564	94	94	100
1981-82	84	496	578	586	95	95	100

* Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

Since 1976-77, uncontested trials continued their steady rise with a four percent increase in 1981-82 to 367,000 dispositions. Contested trials rose significantly (13 percent), from 249,000 in 1980-81 to 281,000 in 1981-82. This was the largest increase since 1974-75 when contested trials rose eight percent. The only decrease to occur in all types of dispositions for 1981-82 was the 13 percent decline in juvenile orders. Of the total reduction, San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court accounted for 60 percent of the decline and West Kern Municipal accounted for another 20 percent. The superior courts determine the method of processing juvenile orders and in some counties those orders are processed in municipal and justice courts.

Table XXXIII shows the number of lower courts and the number of judges in those courts over the last

10 years. In the 10-year period, there has been a 40 percent decline in the number of lower courts from 297 to 179. The decline is due to the consolidation of justice courts, the assimilation of justice courts into municipal courts, and the consolidation of municipal courts. Over the 10-year period, the number of authorized judicial positions in the lower courts has risen six percent from 635 to 673. During the same period, nonparking filings and dispositions increased respectively about seven and six times faster than judicial positions. Table XXXIII also shows that all justice court judges are attorneys. In the four and a half years after the Gordon decision (*Gordon v. Justice Court* (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323) the percent of attorney judges rose from 42 percent to 100 percent in 1978-79.

**TABLE XXXIV—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
DISPOSITIONS PER 100 FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Fiscal Year	CRIMINAL					CIVIL	
	Felony prelimi- naries	Non- traffic	TRAFFIC			Small claims	Other
			Selected	Other	Parking		
1972-73	71	97	90	95	90	78	75
1973-74	69	92	90	93	88	76	74
1974-75	71	92	89	91	85	73	73
1975-76	85	92	81	94	86	77	75
1976-77	86	93	82	92	87	75	76
1977-78	87	92	81	91	85	75	75
1978-79	86	91	83	91	78	75	71
1979-80	83	89	80	88	73	73	68
1980-81	84	87	78	89	85	73	72
1981-82	82	87	79	89	86	74	78

Table XXXIV shows the dispositions per 100 filings for certain categories of cases for the past 10 fiscal years. This measure, dispositions per 100 filings, is an approximation of the percentage of cases filed that reached a judicial disposition. For example, small claims had 74 dispositions per 100 filings. Therefore, the remaining 26 per 100 filings, or one-fourth of the cases filed, were not resolved through the judicial process for one reason or another.

Generally, the number of dispositions per 100 filings was stable over the 10-year period. Exceptions can be found in the following categories of cases: felony preliminaries, selected traffic, parking, and other civil.

Dispositions per 100 filings for felony preliminary cases increased sharply during 1975-76 from 71 to 85. Since then the dispositions per 100 filings ratio has remained rather stable. A possible reason for the change is that district attorneys adopted uniform "crime charging" standards throughout the state at about the time of the change. With the uniform screening of cases, a higher proportion of cases filed as felonies received a judicial disposition.

Dispositions per 100 filings for selected traffic (Group C) violations declined from 89 in 1974-75 to 81 dispositions per 100 filings in 1975-76. Since then they have fallen slightly to 79 dispositions per 100 filings. The decrease in 1975-76 coincides with the shift that occurred in July 1975 when Vehicle Code Section 23103, reckless driving without injury, moved from the Group C category to the (other traffic) Group D category.

Parking dispositions per 100 filings declined substantially from 85 in 1977-78 to 78 in 1978-79 and then to 73 in 1979-80. It was suggested that the decline to 78 dispositions per 100 filings in 1978-79 was due to a delay in reporting dispositions that were processed through the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).

In 1979-80, it became apparent that some courts were not reporting parking dispositions handled by the DMV. This would account for the continued decline in dispositions per 100 filings to 73. As expected, when this reporting problem was corrected, parking dispositions per 100 filings returned to 85 in 1980-81 and to 86 in 1981-82, an apparently normal ratio when compared to the ratios before 1978-79.

Dispositions per 100 filings for civil cases in 1980-81 rose to 72, after falling the prior year from 71 to 68. Due to the change in civil jurisdiction in July 1979 from \$5,000 to \$15,000, the number of lower courts civil filings increased by 21 percent in 1979-80. It is this increase in the civil case workload that probably resulted in the decline in the dispositions to filings ratio during 1979-80. The following year, the ratio returned to the level recorded just prior to the jurisdictional change.

In 1981-82, the ratio of dispositions per 100 filings for civil cases jumped to 78. During that year, civil filings decreased three percent; while the number of civil dispositions increased six percent. This shift seems to have caused the rise in the dispositions per filings ratio for 1981-82.

Table XXXV shows the number and types of dispositions per judicial position equivalent in the municipal courts over the last 10 fiscal years. Justice courts were omitted because many of the small justice courts have less than a full workload and their inclusion would distort the figures. Dispositions per judicial position equivalent increased slightly for all types of nonparking disposition matters, but decreased significantly for parking dispositions, from 14,400 to 13,300 dispositions per judicial position equivalent. A combination of an increase in the judicial position equivalent and a decrease in total parking dispositions for municipal courts explains the change in the disposition to filing ratio for parking in 1981-82.

**TABLE XXXV—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITION MATTERS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT^a
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

Fiscal year	Illegal parking	Nonparking				Uncontested trials ^b	Contested trials	Juries sworn
		Total nonparking	Before trial	After trial				
1972-73	14,472	11,038	9,981	1,058	552	460	29	
1973-74	14,315	10,514	9,490	1,023	536	437	28	
1974-75	14,467	11,133	10,060	1,073	562	456	23	
1975-76	15,214	10,995	9,942	1,052	554	445	21	
1976-77	14,841	10,928	9,939	989	496	427	19	
1977-78	14,949	10,766	9,774	992	500	417	18	
1978-79	14,462	10,849	9,834	1,015	523	417	17	
1979-80	14,038	10,400	9,364	1,036	568	406	16	
1980-81	14,377	^a 11,123	10,058	^a 1,065	^a 593	^a 411	15	
1981-82	13,274	11,408	10,322	1,087	593	445	14	

^a Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

^b Excludes juvenile orders.

^c Revised.

Dispositions by Type of Proceeding

The methods of disposition for felony cases in the lower courts are depicted in Figure 14. Only 16 percent of the felony cases were disposed of by guilty pleas, while 97 percent of the felonies, reduced under Penal Code 17(b)(5), and 98 percent of the felonies, reduced under other statutory provisions, were disposed of by pleas of guilty.

Sixty percent of the felony dispositions occurred either after uncontested or contested hearings. For felonies reduced to misdemeanors, through 17(b)(5) Penal Code only three percent occurred after hearings and for the other felonies reduced to misdemeanors, two percent of the dispositions occurred after hearings.

The percentage distributions for nontraffic misdemeanor and infraction dispositions are shown in Figure 15. The percentages of cases disposed of by bail forfeitures and pleas of guilty vary significantly among the three categories with bail forfeitures varying inversely to pleas of guilty.

Dispositions are shown in Figure 16 for the four traffic categories. The ratio of pleas of guilty to bail forfeitures declines as the offenses are ranked from most serious to least serious. A statutory provision (Vehicle Code, § 13103) requires a forfeiture of bail to be considered equivalent to a plea of guilty for most purposes. The only significant difference in the effects of these two methods of dispositions is the judicial time involved in the plea of guilty.

Only two percent of the illegal parking dispositions occurred after trial. This two percent amounts to

164,000 dispositions. San Francisco, with 28 percent of the total parking dispositions during 1981-82, accounted for 155,000 or 95 percent of the parking dispositions after trial.

The methods of dispositions for small claims and other civil matters are shown in Figure 17. In small claims, 32 percent of the dispositions occurred after contested trials, while in other civil matters only six percent were disposed of in this manner. Forty-four percent of small claims dispositions occurred after uncontested trials, as opposed to 20 percent for other civil dispositions. The percent of dismissals before trial is approximately the same (25 percent) in both small claims and civil matters.

Conviction Rates in Criminal Trials

The number of convictions after uncontested and contested trials²⁸ by court or by jury, according to type of proceeding as well as the conviction rates, are presented in Table XXXVI. A graphic representation that compares the conviction rates is shown in Figure 18.

The conviction rates for uncontested nontraffic and traffic misdemeanors were lower than contested cases of the same offenses. Likewise, the conviction rates for uncontested traffic infractions were lower than contested traffic infractions. The opposite was true for nontraffic infraction and parking trials: uncontested trials produced a higher conviction rate than contested trials. For the felony cases reduced to misdemeanors, the conviction rates for the uncontested were generally the same as the conviction rates for the contested.

**TABLE XXXVI—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
CONVICTIONS AND CONVICTION RATES FOR CRIMINAL TRIALS IN
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

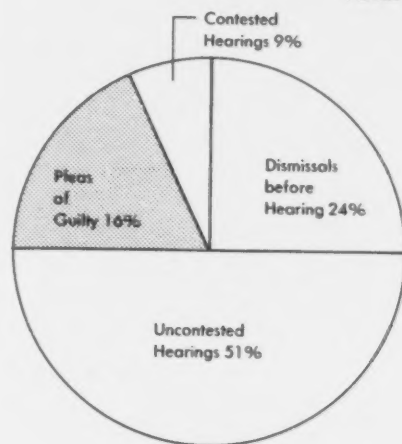
Type of proceeding	Conviction Rates ^a				Number of Convictions			
	Uncontested trial		Contested trial		Uncontested trial		Contested trial	
	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury
Felonies	92	-	92	-	41,824	-	7,480	-
Felonies reduced by 17(b)(5) PC.....	70	^b	73	^b	216	4	85	15
Other reduced felonies	73	^b	68	^b	35	1	26	11
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	47	57	67	65	741	159	2,293	2,288
Group B misdemeanors	56	^b	69	60	349	12	1,133	143
Infractions	66	-	54	-	1,261	-	435	-
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	69	77	77	78	369	168	1,160	2,491
Group D misdemeanors	52	67	73	75	857	88	2,708	240
Infractions	48	-	69	-	16,886	-	59,787	-
Parking	99	-	65	-	157,255	-	3,267	-

^a Number of cases convicted or bound over divided by the number of cases tried (excludes Juvenile Orders) times 100.

^b Conviction rate not calculated when total cases are fewer than 25.

²⁸ A trial is considered uncontested if evidence is entered by only one side. A trial is considered contested when evidence is entered by both sides.

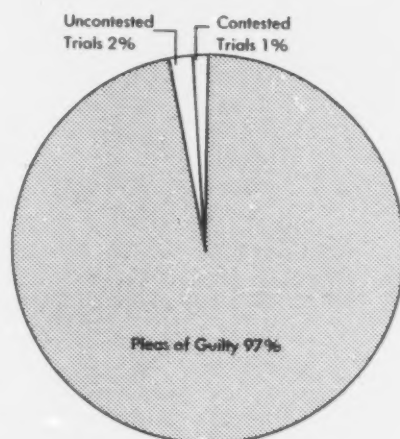
FIGURE 14—FELONY DISPOSITIONS IN LOWER COURTS*
Fiscal Year 1981-82



FELONIES

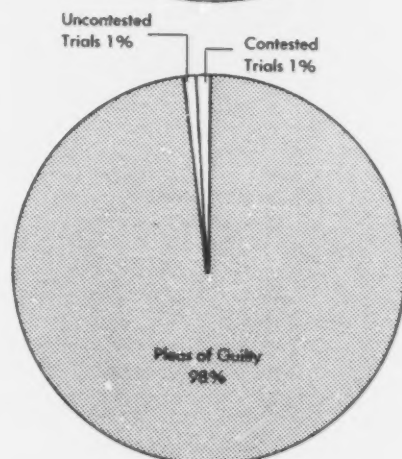
n = 89,515

Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors



FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS through 17(b)(5) P.C.

n = 15,414

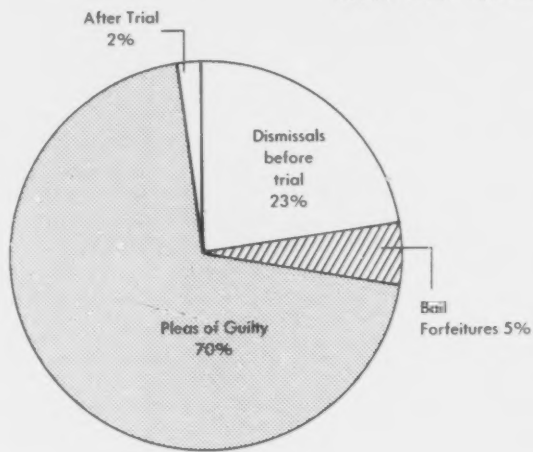


OTHER FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS

n = 4,974

* Percentage may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

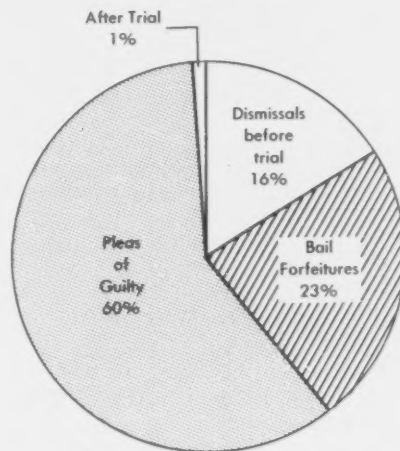
FIGURE 15—NONTRAFFIC CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS IN LOWER COURTS *
Fiscal Year 1981-82



**GROUP A
MISDEMEANORS**

n = 380,696

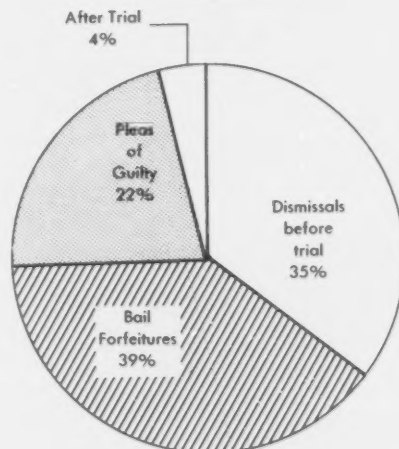
Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game
Examples:
Battery 242 PC
Disturbing Peace 415 PC
Disorderly Conduct 647 PC
Joy Ride 499b PC
Trespass 602 PC



**GROUP B
MISDEMEANORS**

n = 179,371

Nontraffic misdemeanor violations of city and county ordinances and intoxication and Fish and Game violations



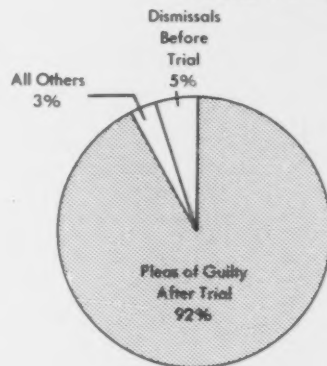
**NONTRAFFIC
INFRACTIONS**

n = 72,023

Violations of city and county ordinances specified as infractions

* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

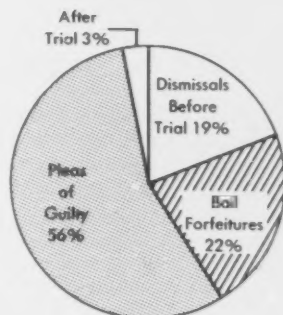
FIGURE 16—TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS IN LOWER COURTS *
Fiscal Year 1981-82



GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS

n = 269,485

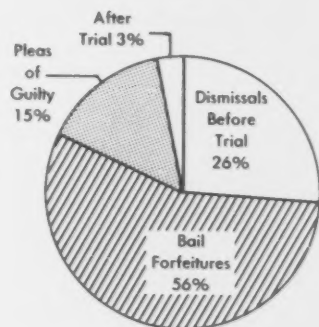
Hit and Run
Drunk Driving
Reckless Driving—Injury
Driving Under Influence of Drugs



GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS

n = 328,606

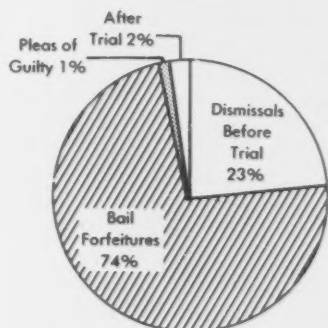
Examples:
Speed contests
Driving without valid licenses
Violation of truck weight limit
Reckless driving without injury



TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

n = 5,029,600

Examples:
Speeding
Improper operation
Faulty equipment
Improper registration

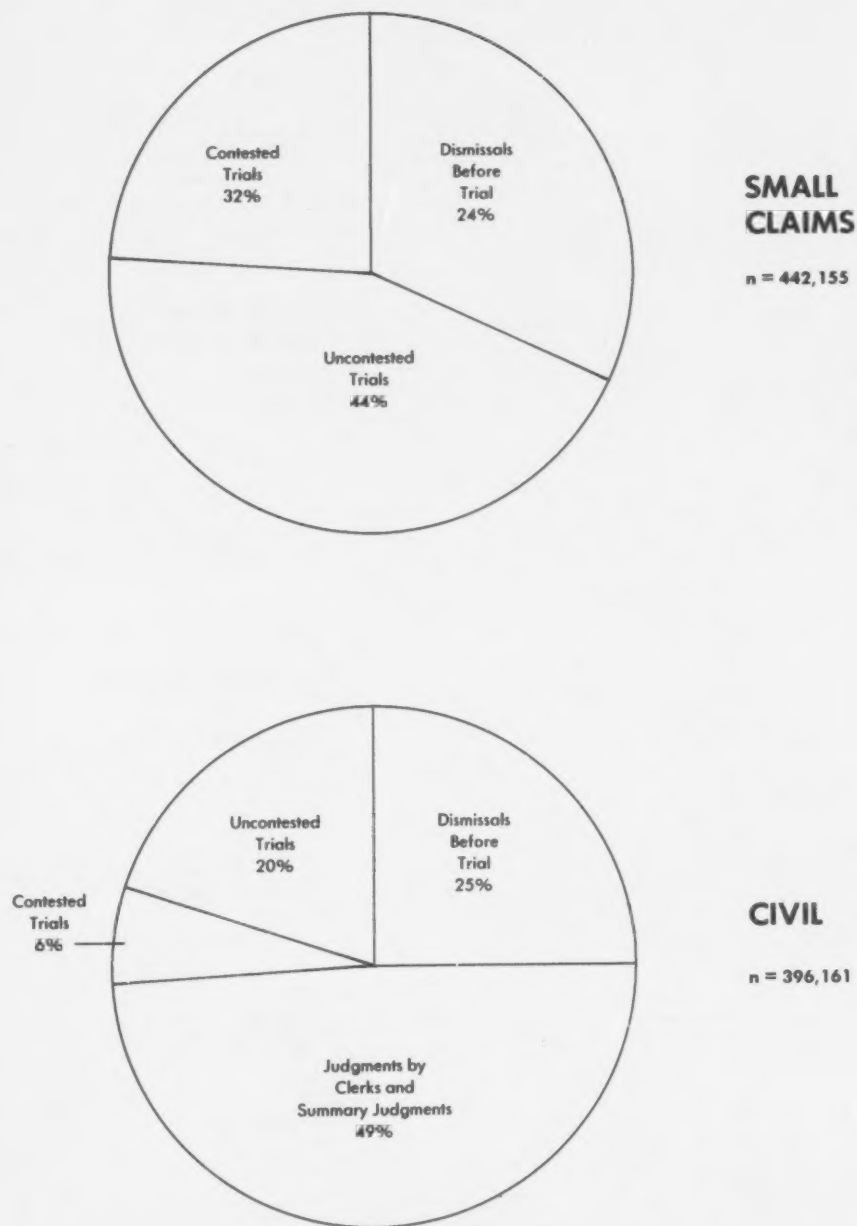


ILLEGAL PARKING

n = 7,847,576

* Percentage may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

FIGURE 17—CIVIL DISPOSITIONS IN LOWER COURTS *
Fiscal Year 1981-82



* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 18—CONVICTION RATES IN LOWER COURT CRIMINAL TRIALS
Fiscal Years 1981–82

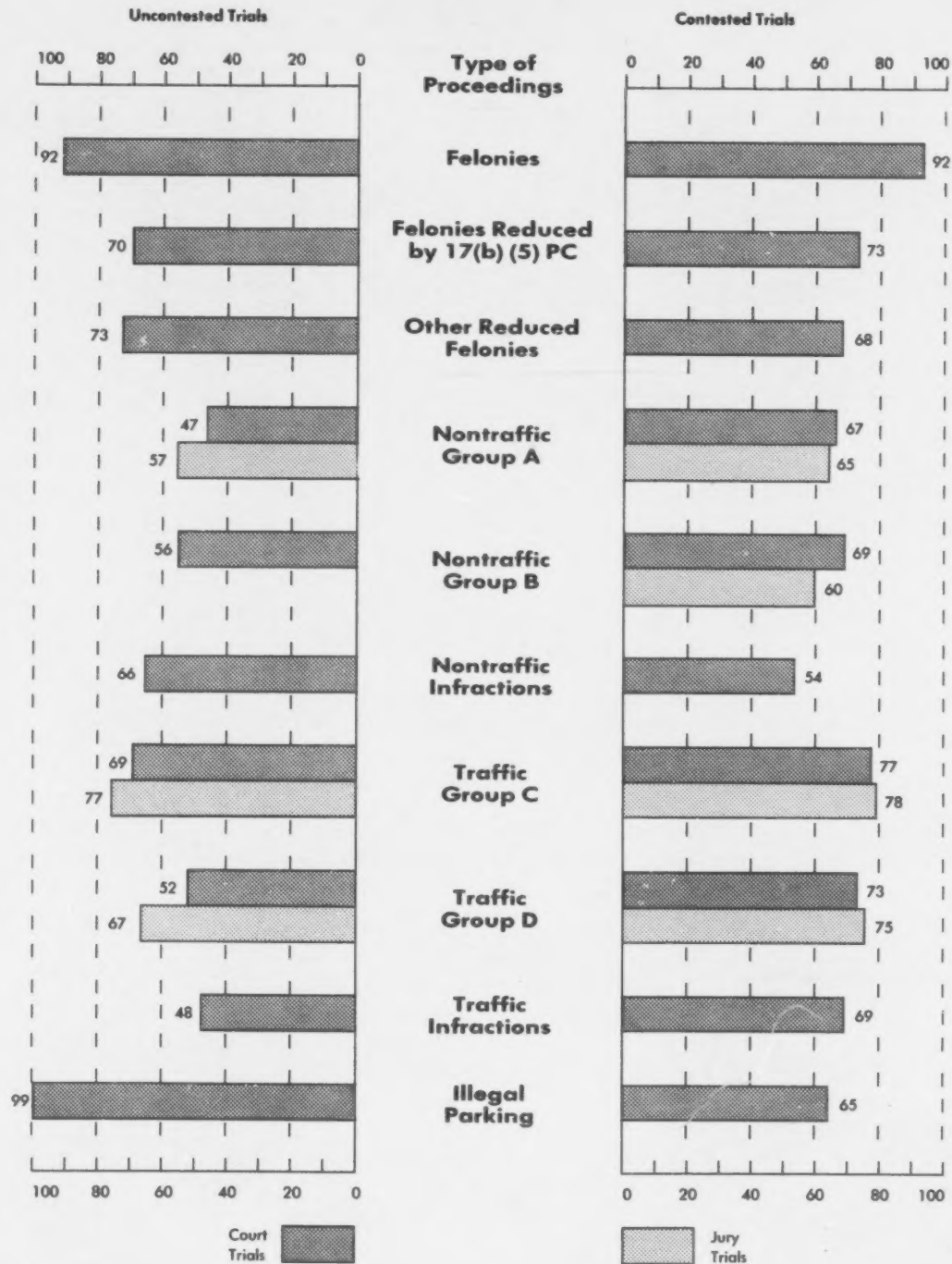
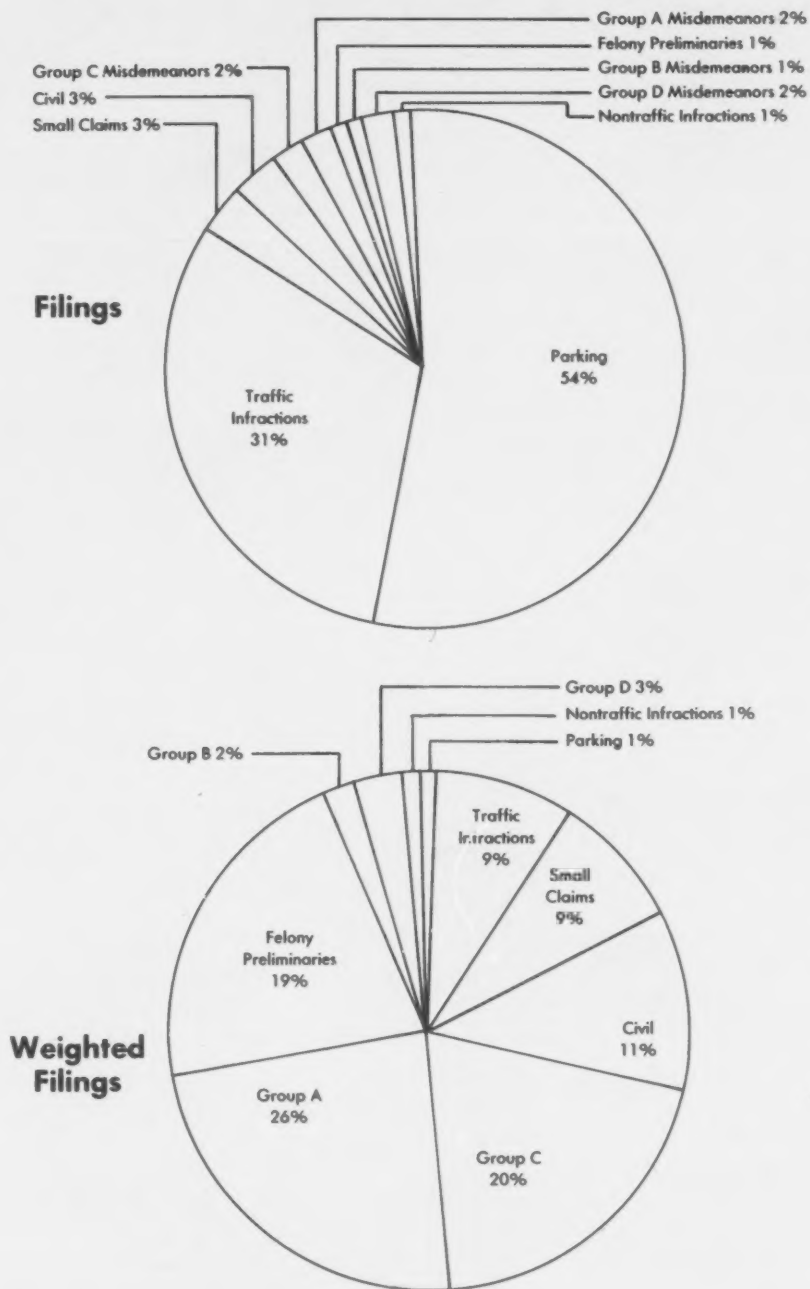


FIGURE 19—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF FILINGS AND WEIGHTED FILINGS FOR MUNICIPAL COURTS

Fiscal Year 1981-82



* Components may not total 100% due to rounding.

Weighted Filings

In 1976, a weighted caseload system was developed for estimating the need for additional judges in the municipal courts. Weights were established for seven categories of cases. Later a weight was also established for parking. The weights represent the average number of judicial minutes required to dispose of a filing. A judge year value, representing the average number of minutes per judge available within a year for case-related work, is used in conjunction with the weights to determine the number of judges needed to dispose of a given caseload.

The weight for each category of cases is multiplied by the number of filings in that category. The total weighted filings for all categories of cases are then divided by the judge year value to obtain the required number of judges.

In 1971 and 1973, a consultant firm conducted a six-week survey in 22 and 21 municipal courts, respectively, to determine the case weights. In 1975, the number of categories of cases was expanded to

10, and in 1977, a 56-court two-month survey was conducted by the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts. The survey was conducted to determine new weights for the 10 categories of cases. The courts that participated in the 1977 survey accounted for 73 percent of the nonparking filings in the fiscal year 1977-78.

In 1978, the Judicial Council approved the weights and the judge year values, derived from the survey, for use in judgeship needs studies for municipal courts. These weights and judge year values are shown in Table XXXVII. Two sets of weights have been approved for use, one set for the Los Angeles Municipal Court and the second for all other municipal courts in the state. In Table XXXVII, filings for the fiscal year 1981-82 have been multiplied by the appropriate weight for each category to obtain weighted filings. The weighted filings for each category is divided by a judge year value to estimate the number of judges needed to dispose of the filings in that category.

**TABLE XXXVII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
WEIGHTED FILINGS^a AND REQUIRED JUDICIAL POSITIONS^b
BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

Type of Proceeding	State Total			State less Los Angeles			Los Angeles Court	
	Weighted filings	Required judicial positions	Weight	Weighted filings	Required judicial positions	Weight	Weighted filings	Required judicial positions
Total ^c	49,806,855	679	-	42,076,398	580	-	7,730,457	99
Felony preliminary	9,511,216	129	73	7,853,486	108	97	1,657,730	21
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	12,747,863	174	31	11,166,727	154	34	1,581,136	20
Group B misdemeanors	1,033,206	14	6	966,606	13	9	66,600	1
Nontraffic infractions	362,104	5	4	353,528	5	4	8,576	<1
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	9,899,753	135	31	8,540,903	118	30	1,358,850	17
Group D misdemeanors	1,726,482	23	4	1,119,756	15	6	606,726	8
Traffic infractions	4,535,268	63	0.9	4,104,840	57	0.7	430,428	6
Parking	271,863	4	0.03	213,832	3	0.03	58,031	1
Civil								
Small claims	4,406,322	60	8	3,845,720	53	7	560,602	7
Other civil	5,312,778	72	10	3,911,000	54	14	1,401,778	18

^a Weight times filings, an estimate of judicial minutes of case-related time to dispose of filings.

^b An estimate of the number of judicial positions needed to dispose of a given amount of filings. Required judicial positions are calculated by dividing weighted filings by an appropriate judge-year value. Judge-year values vary by size of court as follows:

1-2 (Judges)	71,500
3-10 (Judges)	72,000
11 and over	78,000

A judge-year value of 78,000 was used for Los Angeles and a (weighted) average judge-year value of 72,600 for the rest of the courts.

^c Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Under the weighted caseload system, an estimated 679 judicial positions would have been needed to dispose of the 16.8 million municipal court filings in 1981-82. Sixty-five percent of the required judicial positions would have been needed for three categories of cases: felony preliminary hearings, 129 judicial positions; nontraffic Group A misdemeanors, 174 judicial positions; and Group C misdemeanors, 135 judicial positions. Civil matters would require 132 judicial positions. Traffic infractions would need 63 judicial positions, while the remaining 4 categories of cases (Groups B and D misdemeanors, nontraffic infractions and parking) would require 46 judicial positions.

Figure 19 compares the percent distribution of filings by type of case with the judicial time (weighted

filings) needed to dispose of each type of case. For example, illegal parking had 54 percent of total municipal court filings but required only one percent of judicial time. In fact, parking and traffic infractions together represented 85 percent of total filings but required only 10 percent of judicial time. The proceedings other than parking and traffic infractions required the remaining 90 percent of total judicial time, while none of them exceeded three percent of the total filings. Group A and Group C misdemeanors represented four percent of total filings but required 46 percent of all municipal courts' judicial time. Felony complaints, however, were the most time-consuming type of case, since they comprised only one percent of total filings but required 19 percent of the available judicial time.

E. Judicial Assignments and Assistance

1. SUMMARY—NUMBER OF DAYS OF ASSIGNED ASSISTANCE

The California Constitution directs the Chief Justice to seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges, and it authorizes her to assign judges to assist in courts other than their own.²⁹

At the request of presiding judges of both trial and appellate courts, the Chief Justice issues assignments for reasons such as vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications and calendar congestion. The following table

reflects the days of assistance provided during fiscal years 1972-73 through 1981-82.

Compared to the total days of assigned assistance in 1980-81, the days of assistance in 1981-82 increased nine percent to 20,355. The percent of days given by retired judges also increased in 1981-82 in comparison to the previous fiscal year.

**TABLE XXXVIII—CALIFORNIA COURTS
TOTAL DAYS OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS TO COURTS OF
APPEAL, SUPERIOR COURTS, MUNICIPAL COURTS, AND JUSTICE COURTS*,
AND DAYS GIVEN BY RETIRED JUDGES
Fiscal Years 1972-73 through 1981-82**

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Total days of assistance</i>	<i>Days given by retired judges</i>	<i>Percentage of total given by retired judges</i>
1972-73.....	11,085	5,141	46
1973-74.....	15,550	5,684	37
1974-75.....	18,707	7,387	40
1975-76.....	19,924	8,602	43
1976-77.....	17,404	8,350	48
1977-78.....	19,110	7,521	39
1978-79.....	18,104	6,077	34
1979-80.....	18,808	5,366	29
1980-81.....	18,680	5,319	28
1981-82.....	20,355	6,104	30

* Information not available prior to January 1, 1973.

2. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED PARTICULAR COURTS BY ASSIGNED JUDGES

Courts of Appeal

In 1981-82, 3,490 days of assigned assistance were received by the Courts of Appeal. This is an increase of 20 percent over the number of days of assistance received in the prior fiscal year. The assistance provided in 1981-82 came from superior court judges (52 percent), municipal court judges (32 percent) and retired judges (15 percent).

Superior Courts

In 1981-82, 8,569 days of assigned assistance were received by the superior courts, up seven percent from the level of the previous fiscal year. The assistance provided in 1981-82 came from retired judges (48 percent), municipal court judges (27 percent), other superior court judges (21 percent) and justice court judges (4 percent).

²⁹ Cal. Const., art. VI, sec. 6.

Municipal Courts

The municipal courts received 5,901 days of assigned assistance in 1981-82, a slight increase over the total for the previous fiscal year. The assistance provided in 1981-82, came from justice court judges (73 percent), retired judges (22 percent), other municipal court judges (4 percent) and superior court judges (1 percent).

Justice Courts

Justice courts received 2,395 days of assistance in 1981-82, an increase of 25 percent over the level of the previous fiscal year. The assistance provided in 1981-82 came from other justice court judges (88

percent), retired judges (7 percent), superior court judges (3 percent) and municipal court judges (3 percent).

Days of Assistance Received and Rendered by Courts through Assignments

Tables XL and XLI display days of assistance received and rendered by the superior courts and the municipal courts, respectively, for fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82 on a court-by-court basis. The last column under each fiscal year indicates net days of assistance. A minus term indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than received.

**TABLE XXXIX—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY JUDGES THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS,
BY TYPE OF COURT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82.**

	Percent distribution * of assistance received by:									
	Total All Courts		Courts of Appeal		Superior Courts		Municipal Courts		Justice Courts	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Assistance given by:										
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Retired judges	30	28	15	6	48	47	22	23	7	3
Court of Appeal justices	<1	<1	1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0
Superior Court judges	18	23	52	79	21	23	1	2	3	3
Municipal Court judges	18	15	32	15	27	27	4	3	3	2
Justice Court judges	33	33	0	0	4	2	73	73	88	92
Total Days	20,355	18,680	3,490	2,914	8,569	8,020	5,901	5,827	2,395	1,919
Percent change		+9		+20		+7		+1		+25

* Components may not add to total due to rounding.

3. ASSISTANCE BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

Some superior and municipal courts received assistance in fiscal year 1981-82 in addition to that assigned by the Chief Justice. This assistance, as shown in the following Tables XLII and XLIII, was provided by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges. Such assistance should be considered when analyzing workload or productivity of these courts.

Superior Courts

In 1981-82, 25,798 days of assistance by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges were received by the superior courts. This represents an increase of six percent over the previous fiscal year. Commissioners provided 56 percent of the assistance (41 percent while acting as commissioners and the remainder while acting as temporary

judges). Referees gave 35 percent of the assistance and lawyers acting as temporary judges provided 9 percent.

Table XLII lists for each court the days of assistance by commissioners, referees and lawyers acting as temporary judges. Four courts received two-thirds of all the assistance: Los Angeles (49 percent), and San Francisco, Orange and San Diego (18 percent, combined). In almost all cases, commissioners perform functions which otherwise would require a judge. In some courts they hear matters by stipulation and sign orders as temporary judges, while in other courts they do not sign orders but prepare them for a judge's signature. The assistance provided to superior courts by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges amounted to the equivalent of 119 full-time judges in 1981-82.

Municipal Courts

The municipal courts received a total of 27,311 days of assistance from commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges in 1981-82. Table XLIII lists these days of assistance for individual municipal courts.

Commissioners provided 67 percent of the assistance. Lawyers acting as temporary judges gave another 25 percent, and referees provided 8 percent of the assistance.

The large metropolitan courts made the greatest use of this type of assistance. The Los Angeles Municipal Court alone utilized 6,527 days of assistance (24 percent) of the statewide total. The Santa Clara County and Compton Municipal Courts each received more than 1,000 days. Twenty-one courts utilized two-third of the total amount of assistance, each receiving 400 or more days.

The 1981-82 total of 27,311 days of assistance is an increase of 16 percent over the amount for the previous fiscal year and represents the equivalent of 126 additional full-time municipal courts judges.

FIGURE 20—ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND GIVEN THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

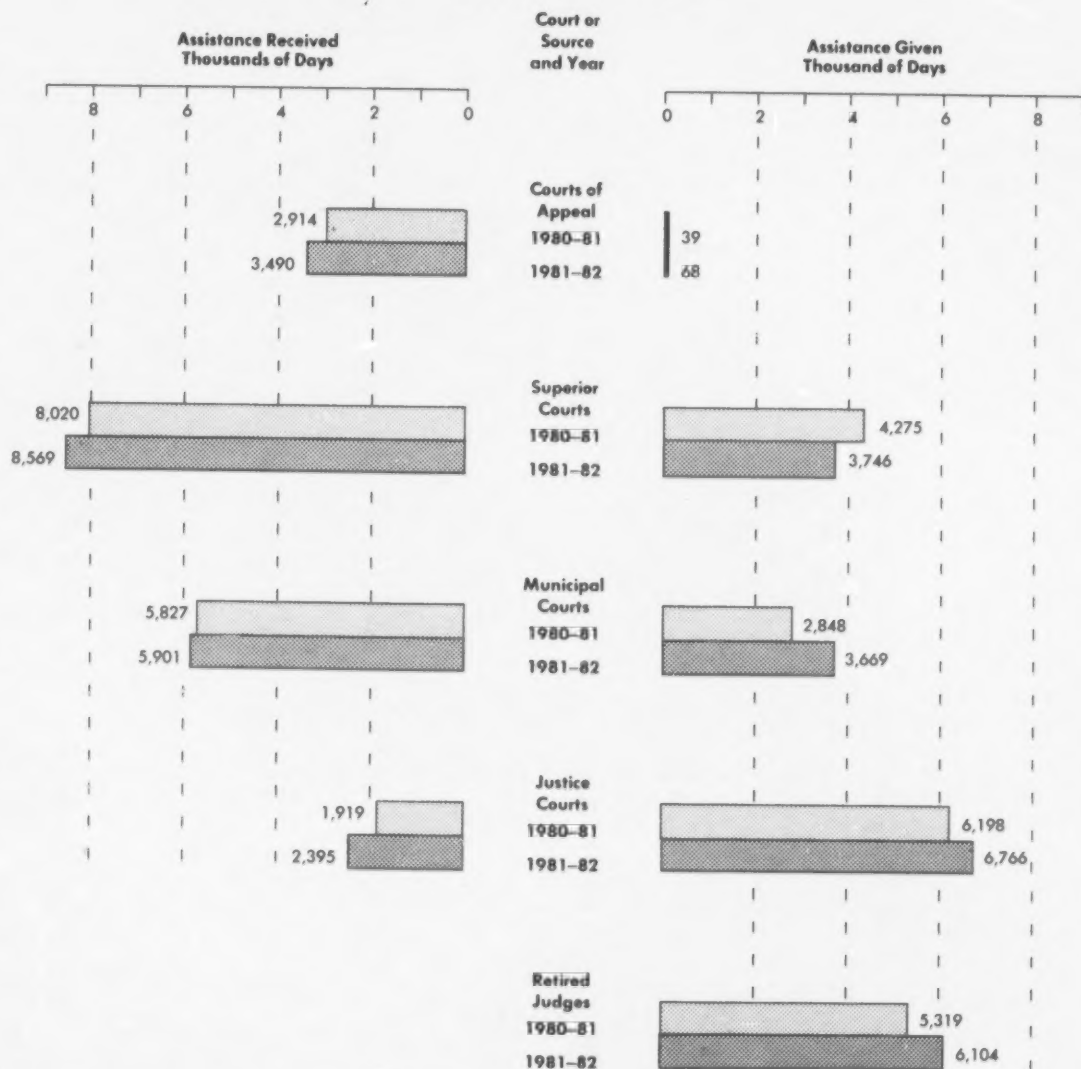


**TABLE XL—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	1981-82					1980-81				
	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (Or Rendered) ^a	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a
					as a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c					as a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c
State Total	6,766	8,569	3,746.5	4,822.5	3.1	6,310	8,019.5	4,275.5	3,744	2.5
Alameda	370	304	158	146	2	343	294	219.5	74.5	1
Alpine	3	1.5	109	-107.5	-42.8	36	10.5	149	-138.5	-55.4
Amador	2	37.5	28.5	9	3.6	122	42.5	34	8.5	3.4
Butte	71	46.5	12.5	34	4.5	65	65	27.5	37.5	5
Calaveras	15	58.5	59	-0.5	-0.2	5	53.5	44.5	9	3.6
Colusa	42	51	48.5	2.5	1	6	25	70	-45	-18
Contra Costa	134	224	99	125	3.8	2	10	21	-11	-0.3
Del Norte	35	29	11	18	7.2	29	50	59	-9	3.6
El Dorado	49	109	48.5	60.5	8	5	102	72.5	29.5	3.9
Fresno	164	139	73	66	2.1	264	213	29	184	6.1
Glenn	84	48.5	66	-17.5	-7	51	48	72	-24	-9.6
Humboldt	143	140	1	139	18.5	159	51.5	54	-2.5	-0.3
Imperial	189	193	-	193	30.8	254	228	-	228	42.5
Inyo	227	193	22	171	127.6	14	44	37	7	2.8
Kern	41	68.5	46.5	22	0.9	25	86	35	51	2.6
Kings	38	25.5	9	16.5	3.3	144	147	24	123	32.9
Lake	111	98	28.5	69.5	27.7	183	148	20.5	127.5	51
Lassen	6	55	30	25	10	56	135	60	75	30
Los Angeles	1,104	748	761.5	-13.5	-0.1	711	498	1,060.5	-562.5	-1.2
Madera	49	42	4.5	37.5	7.5	67	79.5	60.5	19	3.8
Marin	198	157	3	154	10.2	135	147	5	142	9.6
Mariposa	6	24.5	20	4.5	1.8	7	18	51.5	-33.5	-13.4
Mendocino	22	26	21	5	1	12	44.5	58	-13.5	-2.7
Merced	5	20	18	2	0.3	3	11.5	17.5	-6	-0.8
Modoc	-	13	70	-57	-22.7	4	17	66.5	-49.5	-19.8
Mono	70	39	-	39	15.5	5	22	4	18	7.2
Monterey	64	75	12.5	62.5	3.9	118	119	23	96	5.7
Napa	58	92.5	5	87.5	17.4	99	111.5	8	103.5	20.7
Nevada	8	55	25	29	5.8	22	136	86.5	49.5	9.9
Orange	411	421	80	341	3	383	354	90	264	2.5
Placer	176	115	50.5	64.5	6.9	84	66	99.5	-33.5	-3.4
Plumas	30	52	54.5	-2.5	-1	23	79	74	5	2
Riverside	107	146.5	205	-58.5	-1.4	137	51	68	-17	-0.4
Sacramento	199	237	151.5	85.5	1.3	121	227	67.5	159.5	2.7
San Benito	2	3	10.5	-7.5	-3	4	6	8	-2	-0.8
San Bernardino	136	146	51	95	1.8	151	171	84	87	1.7
San Diego	261	2,119.5 ^d	262	1,857.5	18.1	212	1,787 ^d	246	1,541	15.5
San Francisco	364	285	-	285	4.3	269	305	63	242	3.7
San Joaquin	100	76	74	2	0.1	171	100.5	92	8.5	0.5
San Luis Obispo	100	101	146	-45	-4.5	32	50	55	-5	-0.5

TABLE XL—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	1981-82					1980-81				
	Net Days Received (Or Rendered) ^a					Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a				
	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	as a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	as a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c
San Mateo.....	103	122	94	28	0.8	153	169	1	168	4.9
Santa Barbara	375	313.5	1.5	312	18.9	387	280	-	280	16.8
Santa Clara.....	149	101	122	-21	-0.3	346	174	46	128	1.6
Santa Cruz	133	101	-	101	10.1	102	80	-	80	8
Shasta.....	34	95	79.5	15.5	2.1	21	71	63	8	1.1
Sierra.....	7	27	130	-103	-41	14	32	136	-104	-41.6
Siskiyou.....	19	53	7.5	45.5	18.1	30	81.5	16.5	65	26
Solano	65	146	50.5	95.5	7.6	7	72	65	7	0.6
Sonoma.....	72	91	19	72	4.8	127	134	67.5	66.5	4.4
Stanislaus	100	53	104.5	-51.5	-3.5	84	68	77.5	-9.5	-0.6
Sutter.....	40	70	20.5	49.5	9.9	41	87.5	51.5	36	7.2
Tehama.....	90	122	39.5	82.5	32.9	67	105	66.5	38.5	15.4
Trinity.....	1	27	32	-5	-2	8	30	39	-9	-3.6
Tulare	-	22	47.5	-25.5	-1.7	15	81.5	137.5	-56	-3.7
Tuolumne.....	85	94	23.5	70.5	28.1	32	57	18.5	38.5	15.4
Ventura.....	284	213	13	200	7.2	319	266.5	1	265.5	9.9
Yolo	15	78	53.5	24.5	3.3	23	31.5	17.5	14	1.9
Yuba.....	-	25	32	-7	-1.4	1	45.5	55	-9.5	-1.9

^a Minus sign (-) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chief Justice under section 6 of article VI of the state Constitution. Each day worked in excess of three hours was reported as a full day, while three hours or less were reported as a half day.

^b Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

^c Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

^d The size of this figure is attributable to the reporting rule cited above in footnote (a) and to the extensive assistance provided by this county's municipal court judges pursuant to blanket assignments.

**TABLE XLI—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS °
Fiscal Years 1981-82 and 1980-81**

County and judicial district	1981-82					1980-81				
	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a
					As a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c					As a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c
State Total	6,887	5,901.2	3,669.5	2231.7	1.9	6,544	5,827.5	2,848	2,979.5	2.6
Alameda										
Alameda	8	32	-	32	12.7	12	13	-	13	5.2
Berkeley-Albany	108	103	47	56	6.4	5	-	19	-19	-1.9
Fremont-Newark-Union City	28	22	-	22	2.9	61	52	-	52	6.9
Livermore-Pleasanton	10	84	-	84	21.8	48	48	37	11	2.2
Oakland-Piedmont- Emeryville	327	203	193	10	0.3	216	175.5	1	174.5	5.5
San Leandro-Hayward	-	-	5	-5	-0.3	5	-	8	-8	-0.5
Butte										
Chico	49	104	5	99	39.4	55	132	2	130	52
Contra Costa										
Bay	172	168	-	168	15.5	73	70	-	70	5.6
Delta	9	1	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Diablo	134	102	-	102	11.5	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut Creek-Danville	27	21	10	11	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno										
Consolidated Fresno	207	231	176.5	54.5	2.8	141	156.5	58	98.5	5.2
Humboldt										
Eureka	5	54	82.5	-28.5	-5.7	16	181	6	175	44.2
Imperial										
Imperial County	114	-	23	-23	-2.8	188	143	133	10	1.1
Kern										
East Kern	32	28	30.5	-2.5	-0.5	1	24	44	-20	-4
West Kern	11	6	37.5	-31.5	-2.1	20	17	37.5	-20.5	-1.5
Los Angeles										
Alhambra	147	120	1	119	19.8	142	119	-	119	-19.1
Antelope	13	16	-	16	3.2	19	30	8	22	4.5
Beverly Hills	107	79	52	27	3.6	28	28	-	28	3.7
Burbank	-	3.5	-	3.5	0.7	-	3	20.5	-17.5	-3.5
Citrus	277	146	-	146	11.3	15	15.5	17	-1.5	-0.1
Compton	221	178	-	178	14.2	69	-	21	-21	-1.5
Culver	28	8	-	8	1.6	19	14	-	14	2.8
Downey	144	28	-	28	2.8	168	87	-	87	9.3
East Los Angeles	51	24	-	24	2.4	184	164	-	164	18.8
Glendale	102	67	-	67	15.6	115	105.5	-	105.5	25.7
Inglewood	30	15	-	15	1	48	14	-	14	1
Long Beach	151	147	42	105	6.6	63	58	43	15	0.9
Los Angeles	483	297	445.5	-148.5	-0.8	1,094	546	188.5	357.5	2.3
Los Cerritos	27	17	-	17	2.3	52	54	-	54	7.9
Malibu	75	59	10	49	19.5	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XLI—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS ^a

Fiscal Years 1981-82 and 1980-81

1981-82						1980-81				
County and judicial district	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a
					As a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c					As a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c
Los Angeles (cont.)										
Newhall.....	8	2	-	2	0.4	6	5	1	4	0.8
Pasadena.....	196	89	1.5	87.5	10	51	40	43	-3	-0.3
Pomona.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	0.7
Rio Hondo.....	77	59	-	59	5.9	68	65	6	59	6
Santa Anita.....	21	24	3	21	8.4	20	16.5	1.5	15	6
Santa Monica.....	27	3	10	-7	-0.9	37	37	115	-78	-10.4
South Bay.....	4	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15	1.1
Southeast.....	15	9	-	9	0.7	43	38	-	38	3
Whittier.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin										
Central.....	33	2	4	-2	-0.2	26	24	5	19	1.9
Merced										
Merced County.....	10	6	-	6	0.8	36	36.5	1	35.5	4.7
Monterey										
Monterey County.....	142	191	2.5	188.5	11.5	92	133	18	115	6.6
Napa										
Napa County.....	30	30	40	-20	-4	188	58.5	34	24.5	4.9
Orange										
Central Orange County....	-	-	26	-26	-0.8	1	-	2	-2	0.1
North Orange County.....	135	92	-	92	3.4	106	91	-	91	3.5
Orange County Harbor....	3	-	8	-8	-0.5	15	-	1	-1	-0.1
South Orange County.....	194	143.5	23	120.5	14.1	77	56	-	56	7.5
West Orange County.....	137	89	41	48	2	149	124	-	124	5.2
Riverside										
Corona.....	-	-	1	-1	-0.2	8	7	-	7	1.4
Desert.....	161	65	36.5	28.5	2.3	233	135	16	119	9.8
Mt. San Jacinto.....	37	29	-	29	5.8	29	-	-	-	-
Riverside.....	106	80	44	36	2.9	81	80	14	66	5.7
Three Lakes.....	65	41	-	41	16.3	57	51	-	51	20.4
Sacramento										
Sacramento.....	322	329	27	302	9.1	318	300	3	297	8.9
San Bernardino										
San Bernardino County....	272	463	17	446	10.3	348	369.5	26	343.5	7.7
San Diego										
El Cajon.....	-	-	588 ^d	-588	-33.5	-	-	571 ^d	-571	-33
North County.....	143	135	320 ^d	-185	-9.2	125	115	229.5 ^d	-114.5	-6.1
San Diego.....	224	166	227 ^d	-61	-1.1	278	214	360 ^d	-146	-2.9
South Bay.....	10	-	555.5 ^d	-555.5	-43.1	10	-	448 ^d	-448	-35.8
San Francisco										
San Francisco.....	260	204	181	23	0.5	208	196	10	186	4.3
San Joaquin										
Lodi.....	36	24.5	5	19.5	7.8	36	28	10.5	17.5	7
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon- Tracy.....	10	10	1	9	1.8	31	29.5	4	25.5	5.1
Stockton.....	5	5	1	4	0.3	21	20	2.5	17.5	1.4

TABLE XLI—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS^a
Fiscal Years 1981-82 and 1980-81

County and judicial district	1981-82					1980-81				
	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a	Days Assigned ^b	Days Received	Days Rendered	Number	Net Days Received (or Rendered) ^a
					As a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c					As a Percent of Net Judge Days ^c
San Luis Obispo										
San Luis Obispo County.....	127	92	3.5	88.5	8.8	13	13	14	-1	0.1
San Mateo										
Northern.....	40	13	5	8	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Southern.....	75	52	-	52	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara										
Lompoc.....	-	25	17	8	3.2	1	19	29.5	-10.5	-4.2
Santa Barbara-Goleta.....	66	71	4	67	8.9	88	85	3	82	10.9
Santa Maria.....	10	4	9	-5	-1	1	5.5	38.5	-33	-6.6
Santa Clara										
Santa Clara County.....	61	50	21	29	.5	297	277	-	277	5.4
Santa Cruz										
Santa Cruz County.....	47	46	5	41	4.1	88	86	5	81	8.1
Shasta										
Redding.....	57	280	1.5	278.5	111	17	267	3	264	105.6
Solano										
Northern Solano.....	94	57	57	-	-	95	74.5	65	9.5	1.3
Vallejo-Benicia.....	39	36	-	36	7.2	40	41	-	41	8.2
Sonoma										
Sonoma County.....	37	28	8	20	1.6	90	51	7.5	43.5	3.5
Stanislaus										
Stanislaus County.....	201	151	86	65	4.1	29	21	28	-7	-0.4
Sutter										
Sutter County.....	26	15.5	5	10.5	4.2	12	11.5	11.5	-	-
Tulare										
Porterville.....	11	53	3	50	19.9	10	63.5	11	52.5	21
Tulare-Pixley.....	25	46	9	37	14.7	36	76	10.5	65.5	26.2
Visalia.....	13	47.5	2	45.5	9.1	36	85	18	67	13.4
Ventura										
Ventura County.....	146	155	69	86	3.6	98	94	21.5	72.5	2.9
Yolo										
Yolo County.....	18	20.7	3	17.7	2.4	17	8	1.5	6.5	0.9
Yuba										
Yuba county.....	14	14	38	-24	-4.8	1	10	15	-5	-2

^a Minus sign (-) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chief Justice under section 6 of article VI of the state Constitution. Each day worked in excess of three hours was reported as a full day, while three hours or less were reported as a half day.

^b Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

^c Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

^d The size of these figures is attributable to the reporting rule cited above in footnote (a) and to the extensive use of municipal court—superior court blanket assignments in San Diego County.

**TABLE XLII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS °
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS,
REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1981-1982**

<i>County and judicial district</i>	<i>Total days</i>	<i>Commissioners</i>		<i>Referees</i>	<i>Lawyers as temporary judges</i>
		<i>As temporary judges</i>	<i>As commissioners</i>		
State Total	25,798	3,813.5	10,658.5	9,076.5	2,249.5
Alameda	502	-	-	502	-
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	685	685	-	-	-
Del Norte	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	477	-	-	421	56
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	84	84	-	-	-
Inyo	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	468	200	13	235	20
Kings	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	12,723	17.5	7,754.5	4,707.5	243.5
Madera	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	240	-	221	-	19
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	3	-	-	-	3
Napa	11.5	3	-	-	8.5
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	1,547.5	-	1,287.5	-	260
Placer	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	718	631	23	33	31
Sacramento	481	3	-	478	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	839	279	474	-	86
San Diego	1,362.5	-	-	815	547.5
San Francisco	1,723	993	702	-	28
San Joaquin	234	4	-	230	-
San Luis Obispo	151.5	110	-	-	41.5
San Mateo	428.5	79	183.5	161	5
Santa Barbara	722	259	-	230	233
Santa Clara	716	-	-	249	467
Santa Cruz	114	-	-	114	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XLII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS^a—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS,
REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1981-1982

<i>County and judicial district</i>	<i>Total days</i>	<i>Commissioners</i>		<i>Referees</i>	<i>Lawyers as temporary judges</i>
		<i>As temporary judges</i>	<i>As commissioners</i>		
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	1	1	-	-	-
Solano	86	-	-	54	32
Sonoma	269.5	5	-	241	23.5
Stanislaus.....	249	-	-	249	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	209	-	-	209	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	605	460	-	-	145
Yolo	148	-	-	148	-
Yuba	-	-	-	-	-

^a Excludes jury commissioners.

**TABLE XLIII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND
TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1981-1982**

County and judicial district	Total days	Commissioners		Referees ^b	Lawyers as temporary judges
		As temporary judges	As commissioners ^a		
State Total.....	27,310.5	9,489.5	8,786	2,089.5	6,945.5
Alameda					
Alameda.....	1	-	-	-	1
Berkeley-Albany	80	-	-	7	73
Fremont-Newark-Union City	424	-	240	-	184
Livermore-Pleasanton	62.5	15	10.5	9.5	27.5
Oakland-Piedmont-Emerlyville	402	-	225.5	20	156.5
San Leandro-Hayward	34.5	-	-	-	34.5
Butte					
Chico	28.5	-	-	-	28.5
Contra Costa					
Bay	85	-	-	-	85
Delta.....	16	-	-	-	16
Mt. Diablo.....	102	-	42	-	60
Walnut Creek-Danville	53	-	21	-	32
Fresno					
Consolidated Fresno.....	321.5	10	221.5	-	90
Humboldt					
Eureka	21	-	-	-	21
Imperial					
Imperial County	112	-	-	111	1
Kern					
East Kern	2	2	-	-	-
West Kern.....	499	-	243	248	8
Los Angeles					
Alhambra.....	293	179.5	57.5	-	56
Antelope	-	-	-	-	-
Beverly Hills.....	457	20	200	-	237
Burbank.....	250	126	124	-	-
Citrus	445	363	82	-	-
Compton	1,173	858	-	-	315
Culver	148.5	34	114.5	-	-
Downey	288	238	-	-	50
East Los Angeles.....	509.5	444.5	-	-	65
Glendale	321	141	110	-	70
Inglewood	347	48	172	-	127
Long Beach	741	219.5	219.5	-	302
Los Angeles	6,526.5	4,351	c	-	2,175.5
Los Cerritos	254	226	-	-	28
Malibu	290	172	62	-	56
Newhall	50.5	-	-	-	50.5

TABLE XLIII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND
TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1981-1982

<i>County and judicial district</i>	<i>Total days</i>	<i>Commissioners</i>		<i>Referees^b</i>	<i>Lawyers as temporary judges</i>
		<i>As temporary judges</i>	<i>As commissioners^a</i>		
Los Angeles (cont.)					
Pasadena	356.5	164	87	-	105.5
Pomona	463	-	455	-	8
Rio Hondo.....	414	304	74	-	36
Santa Anita	237	111.5	99	-	26.5
 Santa Monica	302	-	199	-	103
South Bay	164	-	146	-	18
Southeast	695	447	-	-	248
Whittier	246	147	93	-	6
 Marin					
Central	95	-	-	-	95
 Merced					
Merced County	439	.5	38	368.5	32
 Monterey					
Monterey County	345.5	37.5	192	-	116
 Napa					
Napa County	17	-	-	-	17
 Orange					
Central Orange County.....	21	-	-	-	21
North Orange County	254.5	-	211	-	43.5
Orange County Harbor	598.5	56	432.5	-	110
South Orange County	327.5	22	199	20	86.5
West Orange County	491	-	466	-	25
 Riverside					
Corona	8	-	-	-	8
Desert	135	24	-	-	111
Mt. San Jacinto.....	197	-	-	168.5	28.5
Riverside	280	-	227	-	53
Three Lakes	50	-	-	47	3
 Sacramento					
Sacramento	555.5	-	422	-	133.5
 San Bernardino					
San Bernardino County.....	589	95	251.5	129.5	113
 San Diego					
El Cajon.....	96	-	-	-	96
North County	282.5	4.5	237.5	-	40.5
San Diego	649.5	-	406.5	-	243
South Bay	248	-	248	-	-
 San Francisco					
San Francisco	502	-	-	502	-
 San Joaquin					
Lodi	239	131.5	107.5	-	-
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	6	-	-	-	6
Stockton	246	2.5	243.5	-	-

TABLE XLIII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND
TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1981-1982

<i>County and judicial district</i>	<i>Total days</i>	<i>Commissioners</i>		<i>Referees^b</i>	<i>Lawyers as temporary judges</i>
		<i>As temporary judges</i>	<i>As commissioners^a</i>		
San Luis Obispo					
San Luis Obispo County	71	-	-	71	-
San Mateo					
Northern	244	45.5	196.5	-	2
Southern	468.5	105	347.5	-	16
Santa Barbara					
Lompoc	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara-Goleta	250	-	228	22	-
Santa Maria	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara					
Santa Clara County	1,079.5	278.5	581	-	220
Santa Cruz					
Santa Cruz County	250	44	104	102	-
Shasta					
Redding	20	-	-	-	20
Solano					
Northern Solano	326.5	-	225	-	101.5
Vallejo-Benicia	2.5	1	-	-	1.5
Sonoma					
Sonoma County	358	-	124	114	120
Stanislaus					
Stanislaus County	31	9	-	-	22
Sutter					
Sutter County	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare					
Porterville	54	-	-	44	10
Tulare-Pixley	2	2	-	-	-
Visalia	81.5	10	-	63.5	8
Ventura					
Ventura County	128	-	-	-	128
Yolo					
Yolo County	56	-	-	42	14
Yuba					
Yuba County	-	-	-	-	-

^a Includes traffic commissioners and excludes jury commissioners.

^b Includes days of assistance given by traffic referees.

^c Included with assistance by commissioners as temporary judges.

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TABLE 1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

<i>Type of filing</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total filings	4,056	3,864
Appeals:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	43	27
Original proceedings:		
Civil	204	195
Criminal	471	463
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	0	0
Petitions for hearing of cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal:	3,338	3,179 *
Appeals:		
Civil	921	925 *
Criminal	1,148	1,132 *
Original proceedings:		
Civil	678	657 *
Criminal	591	465 *

* Petition for hearing statistics for 1980-81 are based on the record of those disposed of during the fiscal year. A separate count of filings had not been maintained by the Clerk's office because of the short time between filing and action upon a petition (see rule 28(a),(e), Calif. Rules of Court). A separate count of petitions filed, however, was available for fiscal year 1981-82.

TABLE 2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total business transacted	7,735	7,208
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	43	64
Criminal	34	22
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	6	14
Criminal	0	0
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	46	28
Without opinion	514	523
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: ^a		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	40	264
Hearings:		
Granted	280	267
Denied	3,086	2,912
Rehearings:		
Granted	0	0
Denied	57	62
Orders: ^b		
Transfers and retransfers	426	171
Alternative writs or orders to show cause	53	40
Miscellaneous	3,132	2,821
Executive clemency applications ^c	18	20

^a Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

^c Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

**TABLE 3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL FILINGS AND TRANSFERS
FROM SUPREME COURT**

Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

	<i>Total All Courts of Appeal</i>		<i>First District</i>		<i>Second District</i>		<i>Third District</i>		<i>Fourth District</i>		<i>Fifth District</i>	
	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total filings and transfers from Supreme Court.....	15,050	15,446	4,142	4,643	5,074	5,070	1,653	1,551	2,853	2,857	1,328	1,325
Appeals:												
Civil.....	4,152	4,466	1,203	1,374	1,113	1,152	607	579	922	981	307	380
Criminal.....	4,808	4,730	1,125	1,105	1,723	1,841	542	477	866	813	552	494
Original proceedings:												
Civil.....	4,492	4,520	1,213	1,443	1,709	1,518	387	369	856	854	327	336
Criminal.....	1,247	1,256	368	378	412	442	116	118	209	203	142	115
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate	351	474	233	343	117	117	1	8	0	6	0	0

**TABLE 4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

<i>Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal</i>	<i>Totals</i>		<i>Appeals</i>		<i>Original proceedings</i>		<i>Motions^a</i>		<i>Hearings</i>		<i>Rehearings</i>		<i>Orders^b</i>		<i>Executive clemency applications^c</i>	
	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total, Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	38,841	36,598	10,675	10,097	5,790	6,286	1,579	1,664	3,366	3,179	1,603	1,549	15,810	13,803	18	20
Supreme Court	7,735	7,208	83	100	560	551	40	264	3,366	3,179	57	62	3,611	3,032	18	20
Courts of Appeal, total	31,106	29,390	10,592	9,997	5,230	5,735	1,539	1,400	-	-	1,546	1,487	12,199	10,771	-	-
First District	9,308	9,176	2,813	2,280	1,529	1,694	698	573	-	-	423	375	3,845	4,254	-	-
Second District	10,963	10,128	3,295	3,591	1,711	2,035	63	136	-	-	526	520	5,368	3,846	-	-
Third District	3,970	3,568	1,191	1,102	512	517	499	444	-	-	204	177	1,564	1,328	-	-
Fourth District	5,001	4,765	2,348	2,079	1,004	1,052	32	29	-	-	309	323	1,308	1,282	-	-
Fifth District	1,864	1,753	945	945	474	437	247	218	-	-	84	92	114	61	-	-

^a Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

^c Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

**TABLE 5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total business transacted	31,106	29,390
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	3,190	2,721
Criminal	4,093	3,912
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	2,512	2,481
Criminal	797	883
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	514	533
Without opinion	4,716	5,202
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: ^a		
By written opinion	5	6
Without opinion	1,534	1,394
Rehearings:		
Granted	142	151
Denied	1,404	1,336
Orders (miscellaneous) ^b	12,199	10,771

^a Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE 6—FIRST APPELLATE (SAN FRANCISCO) DISTRICT
(Four Divisions—16 Judges)

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

	<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total business transacted		9,308	9,176
Appeals:			
By written opinion:			
Civil		812	538
Criminal		987	865
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):			
Civil		787	699
Criminal		227	178
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):			
By written opinion		169	188
Without opinion		1,360	1,506
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: *			
By written opinion		0	0
Without opinion		698	573
Rehearings:			
Granted		51	56
Denied		372	319
Orders (miscellaneous) ^b		3,845	4,254

* Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 7—SECOND APPELLATE (LOS ANGELES) DISTRICT
(Five Divisions—20 Judges)**

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total business transacted	10,963	10,128
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	987	915
Criminal	1,529	1,545
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	533	708
Criminal	246	423
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	117	137
Without opinion	1,594	1,898
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: ^a		
By written opinion	0	1
Without opinion	63	135
Rehearings:		
Granted	30	46
Denied	496	474
Orders (miscellaneous) ^b	5,368	3,846

^a Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE 8—THIRD APPELLATE (SACRAMENTO) DISTRICT
(One Division—7 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

	<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total business transacted		3,970	3,568
Appeals:			
By written opinion:			
Civil		371	355
Criminal		459	366
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):			
Civil		281	321
Criminal		80	60
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):			
By written opinion		86	76
Without opinion		426	441
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: *			
By written opinion		4	5
Without opinion		495	439
Rehearings:			
Granted		47	29
Denied		157	148
Orders (miscellaneous) ^b		1,564	1,328

* Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 9—FOURTH APPELLATE (SAN DIEGO AND SAN BERNARDINO) DISTRICT
(Two Divisions—10 Judges)**

**BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

	<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total business transacted		5,001	4,765
Appeals:			
By written opinion:			
Civil		782	731
Criminal		711	674
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):			
Civil		680	509
Criminal		175	165
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):			
By written opinion		77	81
Without opinion		927	971
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: ^a			
By written opinion		1	0
Without opinion		31	29
Rehearings:			
Granted		12	12
Denied		297	311
Orders (miscellaneous) ^b		1,308	1,282

^a Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE 10—FIFTH APPELLATE (FRESNO) DISTRICT
(One Division—6 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Total business transacted	1,864	1,753
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	238	182
Criminal	407	462
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	231	244
Criminal	69	57
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	65	51
Without opinion	409	386
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: ^a		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	247	218
Rehearings:		
Granted	2	8
Denied	82	84
Orders (miscellaneous) ^b	114	61

^a Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

^b Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF ALL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Number of Judgeships ^a		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters 1981-82	Uncontested matters 1980-81	Contested matters 1981-82	Contested matters 1980-81
State total.....	628	628	738,363	^a 735,219	587,963	^a 591,685	254,250	^a 241,907	268,173	^a 284,807	65,440	^a 64,971
Alameda.....	31	31	34,443	33,826	29,266	31,185	9,926	13,899	15,385	14,636	3,987	2,650
Alpine.....	1	1	64	54	44	52	40	46	2	5	2	1
Amador.....	1	1	640	617	422	363	94	55	240	259	88	49
Butte.....	3	3	4,397	4,784	3,433	3,484	1,713	1,380	1,441	1,778	279	326
Calaveras.....	1	1	888	813	428	540	224	326	144	152	60	62
Colusa.....	1	1	298	310	155	224	69	88	77	120	9	16
Contra Costa.....	14	14	19,634	20,102	14,434	16,161	4,010	4,920	8,972	9,475	1,452	1,766
Del Norte.....	1	1	796	716	530	549	218	258	255	232	57	59
El Dorado.....	3	3	3,148	3,038	2,579	2,267	949	766	1,360	1,262	270	239
Fresno.....	13	13	17,221	16,343	13,329	14,030	3,891	4,112	7,774	8,399	1,664	1,519
Glenn.....	1	1	633	590	414	503	118	164	253	292	43	47
Humboldt.....	3	3	3,707	3,783	1,414	^a 2,340	281	608	842	^a 1,234	291	498
Imperial.....	3	3	2,620	2,603	1,884	2,063	944	900	807	1,026	133	157
Inyo.....	1	1	655	816	655	612	199	181	163	312	293	119
Kern.....	10	10	12,914	12,971	12,457	12,326	3,774	3,396	6,982	7,319	1,701	1,611
Kings.....	2	2	2,664	^a 2,236	2,403	^a 1,787	818	465	1,251	^a 1,098	334	224
Lake.....	1	1	1,413	1,524	1,244	1,134	595	524	498	493	151	117
Lassen.....	1	1	659	634	577	578	190	163	301	326	86	89
Los Angeles.....	206	206	222,545	^a 217,729	184,328	^a 175,468	98,035	87,406	68,116	^a 70,606	18,177	17,456
Madera.....	2	2	2,398	2,555	1,840	1,869	677	412	904	1,113	259	344
Marin.....	6	6	6,654	6,946	4,923	5,505	1,813	2,132	2,559	2,759	551	614
Mariposa.....	1	1	312	320	258	243	145	132	100	101	13	10
Mendocino.....	2	2	2,289	2,574	1,887	2,007	725	651	950	1,159	212	197
Merced.....	3	3	4,495	4,532	3,103	3,131	1,512	1,539	1,373	1,383	218	209
Modoc.....	1	1	322	342	323	313	110	120	159	171	54	22
Mono.....	1	1	358	363	224	^a 273	189	^a 175	18	50	17	48
Monterey.....	7	7	10,765	10,202	9,322	9,688	3,200	3,941	5,319	4,919	803	828
Napa.....	2	2	2,988	3,045	2,300	2,502	657	754	1,114	1,137	529	611
Nevada.....	2	2	1,836	1,551	1,668	1,296	759	546	636	550	273	200
Orange.....	46	46	55,278	58,259	44,042	48,267	16,730	17,929	23,420	26,842	3,892	3,496
Placer.....	4	4	4,013	3,931	2,917	3,832	1,200	1,040	1,149	1,903	568	889
Plumas.....	1	1	683	576	569	512	99	98	340	331	130	83
Riverside.....	17	17	22,203	21,671	18,712	18,444	8,919	7,716	7,985	8,382	1,808	2,346
Sacramento.....	27	27	27,846	27,669	22,618	22,713	8,496	8,040	12,399	12,637	1,723	2,036
San Benito.....	1	1	821	733	634	572	306	185	176	264	152	123
San Bernardino.....	21	21	31,647	30,891	22,315	21,753	8,919	8,267	11,122	11,149	2,274	2,337
San Diego.....	41	41	50,094	52,211	39,380	39,427	15,597	13,872	17,644	20,349	6,139	5,206
San Francisco.....	27	27	26,893	26,061	23,191	^a 20,576	12,135	^a 9,610	8,096	7,939	2,960	3,027
San Joaquin.....	8	8	11,244	11,969	9,715	9,651	3,722	4,075	4,581	4,364	1,412	1,212
San Luis Obispo.....	4	4	4,405	4,762	3,305	3,943	1,043	1,210	1,859	2,361	403	372
San Mateo.....	14	14	16,642	16,324	11,415	12,354	4,705	4,747	5,721	6,516	989	^a 1,091
Santa Barbara.....	7	7	9,635	9,961	7,189	^a 7,247	3,199	^a 2,619	3,025	3,738	965	890
Santa Clara.....	33	33	38,238	40,703	30,073	32,754	13,776	12,534	14,559	18,045	1,738	2,175
Santa Cruz.....	4	4	6,017	5,765	4,669	4,657	1,778	1,646	2,354	2,421	537	590
Shasta.....	3	3	4,581	4,490	3,555	3,600	1,258	1,316	1,676	1,811	621	473
Sierra.....	1	1	91	82	70	63	23	4	43	26	4	33
Siskiyou.....	1	1	1,329	1,332	943	1,017	356	406	515	515	72	96
Solano.....	5	5	8,069	8,222	6,015	5,633	2,211	1,766	3,076	3,264	728	603
Sonoma.....	6	6	9,617	8,886	6,594	6,825	2,792	2,305	3,087	3,677	705	844
Stanislaus.....	6	6	9,462	9,787	7,447	8,396	2,183	2,981	3,789	2,861	1,475	2,554
Sutter.....	2	2	1,671	1,739	844	1,009	336	417	418	480	90	112
Tehama.....	1	1	1,317	1,336	990	939	342	381	557	479	91	79
Trinity.....	1	1	415	363	295	332	129	155	100	124	66	53
Tulare.....	6	6	7,462	7,390	5,360	5,060	1,988	1,927	2,830	2,705	542	428
Tuolumne.....	1	1	1,229	1,369	928	1,062	346	352	496	558	84	92
Ventura.....	11	11	20,229	17,803	13,895	14,312	3,734	4,592	7,232	6,522	2,929	3,198
Yolo.....	3	3	3,435	3,325	2,926	2,912	1,442	1,235	1,264	1,438	220	299
Yuba.....	2	2	2,039	1,770	1,421	1,389	611	483	663	740	147	146

^a Number of authorized judgeships at end of the fiscal year. See Table 25A for total judicial positions.

^b Revised.

**TABLE 12—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	64,965	64,779	60,562	61,878 ^a	3,941	3,680	52,999	53,676	3,632	4,522 ^a
Alameda	3,779	3,846	4,169	3,682	192	297	3,243	3,328	734	57
Alpine	5	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	88	91	71	52	0	0	69	52	2	0
Butte	437	470	401	381	0	0	400	378	1	3
Calaveras	73	80	41	52	23	46	17	6	1	0
Colusa	64	58	19	29	0	1	19	28	0	0
Contra Costa	1,809	1,604	1,701	1,795	147	191	1,527	1,567	27	37
Del Norte	87	72	75	43	24	9	51	32	0	2
El Dorado	247	249	295	187	12	11	281	171	2	5
Fresno	1,398	1,413	2,737	2,504	31	27	2,640	2,387	66	90
Glenn	102	69	51	89	1	3	50	85	0	1
Humboldt	451	468	361	277	24	15	310	213	27	49
Imperial	176	217	200	161	100	25	99	134	1	2
Inyo	42	65	79	51	1	0	7	41	71	10
Kern	927	868	1,141	757	0	0	1,107	748	34	9
Kings	181	166	158	131	9	4	146	124	3	3
Lake	144	162	127	143	0	1	121	142	6	0
Lassen	80	66	55	65	0	3	54	60	1	2
Los Angeles	18,728	18,363	16,541	15,837	1,631	1,567	14,233	13,672	677	598
Madera	161	188	173	165	84	6	85	157	4	2
Marin	831	857	861	997	0	2	859	991	2	4
Mariposa	37	37	29	27	28	22	1	5	0	0
Mendocino	284	326	315	292	54	58	255	234	6	0
Merced	359	315	328	282	0	0	321	277	7	5
Modoc	37	52	61	69	1	3	54	66	6	0
Mono	32	14	50	31	49	31	1	0	0	0
Monterey	845	882	839	918	8	26	830	887	1	5
Napa	366	406	304	283	0	2	292	277	12	4
Nevada	181	151	163	155	33	22	117	133	13	0
Orange	3,444	3,268	2,878	2,617	26	37	2,838	2,543	14	37
Placer	307	265	331	1,054	18	1	225	594	88	459
Plumas	93	72	75	62	0	2	70	56	5	4
Riverside	1,747	1,855	1,868	1,952	169	65	1,657	1,824	42	63
Sacramento	1,903	1,840	1,694	2,071	59	30	1,602	1,937	33	104
San Benito	78	79	40	46	3	2	17	31	20	13
San Bernardino	2,672	2,813	2,242	2,376	446	534	1,723	1,792	73	50
San Diego	4,809	4,920	4,097	4,503	59	13	3,424	3,373	614	1,117
San Francisco	3,623	3,441	3,766	3,608	0	0	3,053	2,898	713	710
San Joaquin	1,236	1,227	1,222	1,234	279	214	916	977	27	43
San Luis Obispo	437	487	341	728	4	8	324	717	13	3
San Mateo	2,158	2,097	1,581	1,912	70	75	1,477	1,814	34	23
Santa Barbara	984	927	712	750	23	5	671	742	18	3
Santa Clara	3,039	3,165	2,801	3,334	100	1	2,680	3,327	21	6
Santa Cruz	691	691	716	678	2	0	668	626	46	52
Shasta	451	414	297	287	1	1	284	274	12	12
Sierra	11	16	7	16	0	0	7	12	0	4
Siskiyou	179	209	156	154	9	22	145	130	2	2
Solano	674	651	441	410	29	18	396	379	16	13
Sonoma	1,133	1,108	836	1,013	12	48	814	914	10	51
Stanislaus	731	905	766	1,789	24	98	717	864	25	827
Sutter	146	183	39	52	3	2	36	49	0	1
Tehama	179	151	120	104	2	0	115	103	3	1
Trinity	46	34	8	22	2	6	4	15	2	1
Tulare	667	665	633	359	47	25	569	331	17	3
Tuolumne	114	100	96	91	3	2	90	89	3	0
Ventura	978	937	997	717	37	22	896	676	64	19
Yolo	364	397	346	361	58	76	276	272	12	13
Yuba	120	103	108	123	1	1	106	122	1	0

^a Revised

**TABLE 13—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
FAMILY LAW FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1980-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
State total	167,902	177,255	141,073	^a 149,680	24,568	^a 15,538	102,972	^a 121,896	13,533	^a 12,244
Alameda	7,794	8,184	7,255	7,642	907	1,569	5,657	5,601	691	472
Alpine	5	6	7	15	7	14	0	0	0	1
Amador	154	177	130	121	1	1	96	92	33	28
Butte	1,061	1,140	776	890	332	69	393	747	51	74
Calaveras	170	167	100	119	24	31	59	69	17	19
Colusa	84	107	55	81	5	2	50	77	0	2
Contra Costa	4,859	4,985	3,550	3,736	288	138	3,001	3,323	261	275
Del Norte	170	163	143	148	17	8	123	127	3	13
El Dorado	780	769	653	633	44	15	574	593	35	25
Fresno	3,726	4,136	2,235	3,043	89	248	2,107	2,743	39	52
Glenn	142	149	110	124	8	15	93	93	9	16
Humboldt	887	976	264	^a 643	39	53	155	^a 529	70	61
Imperial	481	489	408	386	36	17	355	362	17	7
Inyo	171	185	143	113	8	9	12	80	123	24
Kern	3,473	3,594	2,749	2,977	131	119	2,409	2,639	209	219
Kings	530	498	405	491	98	20	278	399	29	72
Lake	368	314	270	228	13	13	233	196	24	19
Lassen	176	198	179	197	19	11	144	163	16	23
Los Angeles	45,676	48,991	41,905	41,840	6,784	3,542	31,702	35,639	3,354	2,724
Madera	380	453	350	348	116	28	188	266	46	54
Marin	1,578	1,690	1,280	1,311	163	156	1,003	1,055	114	100
Mariposa	100	75	71	57	6	6	64	48	1	3
Mendocino	518	604	392	502	68	27	290	448	34	27
Merced	878	948	600	686	105	52	469	602	26	32
Modoc	69	73	72	54	5	4	48	43	19	7
Mono	99	96	75	70	69	43	5	15	1	12
Monterey	2,370	2,286	1,810	2,861	88	1075	1,635	1,694	87	92
Napa	712	721	545	589	27	29	455	486	63	74
Nevada	441	401	464	346	198	146	219	171	47	29
Orange	14,419	15,407	13,927	15,251	3,484	3,184	9,355	11,089	1,088	978
Placer	921	942	668	840	102	54	342	636	224	150
Plumas	157	146	171	140	17	8	142	119	12	13
Riverside	5,090	4,960	4,126	4,341	1,237	542	2,653	3,541	236	258
Sacramento	6,988	7,213	5,662	5,902	290	297	5,054	5,194	318	411
San Benito	158	171	127	187	10	8	44	109	73	70
San Bernardino	7,541	8,005	5,514	6,286	519	460	4,104	4,683	891	1,143
San Diego	13,472	13,822	12,225	11,787	2,746	1,223	7,038	9,296	2,441	1,268
San Francisco	3,945	4,214	3,988	^a 3,615	1,006	344	2,662	2,998	320	273
San Joaquin	2,789	2,926	2,582	2,023	293	137	2,049	1,649	240	237
San Luis Obispo	1,073	1,247	794	932	16	32	724	840	54	60
San Mateo	3,674	3,950	2,488	2,834	483	346	1,957	2,369	48	119
Santa Barbara	2,130	2,263	1,756	^a 1,793	753	^a 182	899	1,534	104	^a 77
Santa Clara	9,782	10,766	6,607	8,353	1,367	117	4,963	7,851	277	385
Santa Cruz	1,404	1,437	860	1,139	25	59	764	993	71	87
Shasta	1,159	1,278	1,030	1,159	69	54	636	861	325	244
Sierra	24	10	10	10	2	0	8	7	0	3
Siskiyou	304	327	250	266	15	11	225	245	10	10
Solano	2,122	2,197	1,989	1,904	394	75	1,315	1,635	280	194
Sonoma	2,279	2,465	1,462	1,861	878	287	475	1,457	109	117
Stanislaus	2,229	2,392	1,722	1,988	70	156	1,074	831	578	1,001
Sutter	442	415	318	337	76	58	200	235	42	44
Tehama	266	325	280	214	18	12	244	183	18	19
Trinity	79	81	80	64	9	5	42	51	29	8
Tulare	1,591	1,885	1,076	1,293	73	63	967	1,189	36	41
Tuolumne	306	368	250	275	37	37	211	236	2	2
Ventura	4,502	4,165	3,161	3,393	751	205	2,188	2,796	222	392
Yolo	712	800	583	706	56	64	499	608	28	34
Yuba	492	503	436	471	77	58	321	363	38	50

^a Revised

**TABLE 14—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
							1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	50,180	50,723	47,425	^a 47,319	45,549	^a 45,617	1,021	861	855	841
Alameda	1,735	1,775	1,725	2,550	1,650	2,501	37	10	38	39
Alpine	2	8	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Amador	11	19	15	9	10	8	3	1	2	0
Butte	168	156	125	148	117	141	3	2	5	5
Calaveras	35	25	13	18	12	17	0	1	1	0
Colusa	13	15	9	11	9	10	0	0	0	1
Contra Costa	1,077	1,149	834	781	762	724	58	44	14	13
Del Norte	15	24	15	25	15	24	0	0	0	1
El Dorado	160	166	125	125	118	118	2	2	5	5
Fresno	904	975	757	720	725	687	2	1	30	32
Glenn	10	9	13	11	12	9	0	1	1	1
Humboldt	86	90	5	78	0	63	0	9	5	6
Imperial	83	95	66	58	61	55	3	0	2	3
Inyo	17	11	14	10	13	10	0	0	1	0
Kern	567	556	436	453	420	438	8	6	8	9
Kings	83	89	63	52	57	50	1	0	5	2
Lake	45	49	28	35	22	29	5	3	1	3
Lassen	24	18	26	23	25	22	0	0	1	1
Los Angeles	22,968	22,704	24,792	23,829	24,452	23,428	113	190	227	211
Madera	58	83	63	52	60	50	0	0	3	2
Marin	391	413	224	334	214	324	2	1	8	9
Mariposa	11	22	15	17	15	17	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	61	71	64	61	60	56	1	1	3	4
Merced	184	206	125	152	120	135	0	7	5	10
Modoc	4	14	16	10	13	10	0	0	3	0
Mono	13	11	2	3	1	3	0	0	1	0
Monterey	362	312	252	339	232	320	9	9	11	10
Napa	168	180	145	127	139	122	2	1	4	4
Nevada	76	56	54	28	54	27	0	0	0	1
Orange	4,672	4,706	3,977	3,819	3,603	3,752	313	20	61	47
Placer	156	180	139	112	137	101	0	4	2	7
Plumas	20	16	13	10	13	10	0	0	0	0
Riverside	1,115	1,049	952	967	795	932	149	21	8	14
Sacramento	1,693	1,765	1,403	1,505	1,335	1,422	42	37	26	46
San Benito	23	18	9	10	9	10	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	1,198	1,317	897	854	832	816	14	10	51	28
San Diego	1,982	2,065	2,023	1,770	1,863	1,466	81	240	79	64
San Francisco	2,426	2,360	2,044	^a 2,004	1,959	^a 1,898	24	44	61	62
San Joaquin	414	486	432	378	396	341	7	19	29	18
San Luis Obispo	170	191	126	140	121	120	3	10	2	10
San Mateo	1,123	1,189	596	859	571	848	10	3	15	8
Santa Barbara	386	355	277	^a 273	273	^a 262	0	3	4	8
Santa Clara	2,706	2,823	2,225	2,120	2,149	2,014	19	54	57	52
Santa Cruz	231	214	170	181	143	155	22	18	5	8
Shasta	144	155	92	53	85	38	0	1	7	14
Sierra	1	6	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	35	53	34	43	29	39	2	0	3	4
Solano	296	239	280	223	265	199	4	15	11	9
Sonoma	503	498	400	458	356	383	35	50	9	25
Stanislaus	413	464	391	360	355	543	18	2	18	15
Sutter	98	105	41	46	40	45	0	0	1	1
Tehama	44	37	25	36	24	34	1	0	0	2
Trinity	15	10	8	11	8	10	0	0	0	1
Tulare	136	86	111	120	107	106	0	4	4	10
Tuolumne	46	65	71	46	47	41	20	2	4	3
Ventura	616	784	489	672	477	659	4	9	8	4
Yolo	111	122	97	116	92	112	3	1	2	3
Yuba	76	63	74	73	70	62	1	5	3	6

^a Revised

**TABLE 15—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total.....	30,315	30,247	24,361	^a 23,276	22,222	^a 21,464	966	742	1,153	1,070
Alameda.....	1,130	1,201	1,747	1,855	1,523	1,705	157	91	67	59
Alpine.....	8	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Amador.....	5	20	4	3	1	3	0	0	3	0
Butte.....	120	131	86	67	81	67	3	0	2	0
Calaveras.....	12	10	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	3
Colusa.....	11	6	3	7	3	7	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa.....	659	646	576	499	524	462	42	12	10	15
Del Norte.....	7	12	12	31	11	27	0	3	1	1
El Dorado.....	111	116	62	70	56	63	2	0	4	7
Fresno.....	402	401	444	535	429	513	0	3	15	19
Glenn.....	14	11	8	9	8	9	0	0	0	0
Humboldt.....	82	139	7	73	1	56	0	9	6	8
Imperial.....	49	71	51	50	45	46	2	0	4	4
Inyo.....	12	15	12	14	11	11	0	0	1	3
Kern.....	357	293	177	181	163	166	6	2	8	13
Kings.....	41	32	35	15	31	14	1	0	3	1
Lake.....	39	29	19	15	16	15	0	0	3	0
Lassen.....	16	8	12	12	11	9	0	0	1	3
Los Angeles.....	12,520	12,947	9,638	9,185	9,068	8,607	181	239	389	339
Madera.....	51	56	24	5	21	1	1	0	2	4
Marin.....	256	272	225	285	211	264	0	1	14	20
Mariposa.....	9	7	6	7	4	7	0	0	2	0
Mendocino.....	48	66	41	23	33	22	1	0	7	1
Merced.....	88	125	79	113	74	103	2	5	3	5
Modoc.....	7	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Mono.....	21	19	5	3	2	3	2	0	1	0
Monterey.....	212	171	153	174	134	154	5	7	14	13
Napa.....	87	41	34	28	32	22	0	0	2	6
Nevada.....	54	41	49	23	41	23	2	0	6	0
Orange.....	3,625	3,220	1,910	1,743	1,638	1,641	208	36	64	66
Placer.....	100	104	107	97	104	87	1	3	2	7
Plumas.....	26	15	23	10	5	9	1	0	17	1
Riverside.....	717	689	591	485	460	462	113	10	18	13
Sacramento.....	1,403	1,345	1,024	1,076	943	1,001	44	37	37	38
San Benito.....	8	6	2	6	2	6	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino.....	689	965	770	788	671	705	23	23	76	60
San Diego.....	1,123	924	1,285	878	1,123	706	54	99	108	73
San Francisco.....	2,160	1,987	1,629	1,314	1,519	1,208	31	27	79	79
San Joaquin.....	321	413	226	360	198	331	5	9	23	20
San Luis Obispo.....	127	108	64	64	53	57	6	5	5	2
San Mateo.....	694	573	286	444	256	391	8	13	22	40
Santa Barbara.....	246	279	139	^a 145	127	^a 123	0	3	12	14
Santa Clara.....	1,081	1,062	1,103	845	1,049	779	15	23	39	43
Santa Cruz.....	169	100	121	112	106	96	11	7	4	9
Shasta.....	110	125	106	174	97	163	1	2	8	9
Sierra.....	0	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Siskiyou.....	25	30	31	35	26	27	1	2	4	6
Solano.....	159	129	193	121	182	114	3	1	8	6
Sonoma.....	141	199	293	343	243	286	31	26	19	31
Stanislaus.....	182	201	228	210	191	193	18	5	19	12
Sutter.....	66	51	16	17	15	16	0	0	1	1
Tehama.....	17	15	12	16	10	15	1	1	1	0
Trinity.....	12	7	8	4	8	4	0	0	0	0
Tulare.....	86	157	189	154	179	145	2	4	8	5
Tuolumne.....	30	25	23	10	22	10	0	0	1	0
Ventura.....	420	502	389	453	382	420	2	30	5	3
Yolo.....	78	57	44	61	43	57	0	2	1	2
Yuba.....	72	62	34	28	30	22	0	2	4	4

^a Revised

13-76963

**TABLE 16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
EMINENT DOMAIN FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**

Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
State total	1,498	1,719	812	^R 1,111	521	^R 806	163	133	128	170
Alameda	27	53	26	38	17	33	3	0	6	5
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	0	0
Butte	5	3	9	8	7	5	2	1	0	2
Calaveras	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	38	21	6	9	5	7	0	0	1	2
Del Norte	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	8	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
Fresno	103	79	33	46	8	38	0	2	25	6
Glenn	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	12	20	5	3	0	3	1	0	4	0
Imperial	2	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	1
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	0	39	3	6	2	6	0	0	1	0
Kings	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lassen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	271	244	258	410	231	391	7	1	20	18
Madera	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Marin	0	0	3	8	3	1	0	6	0	1
Mariposa	0	1	13	7	13	7	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	34	5	11	7	9	7	0	0	2	0
Merced	1	0	0	11	0	10	0	0	0	1
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	10	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey	17	65	28	14	24	5	0	7	4	2
Napa	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Nevada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	38	291	45	^R 63	20	^R 33	17	28	8	2
Placer	1	3	6	9	3	3	0	0	3	6
Plumas	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Riverside	103	66	84	117	45	111	39	3	0	3
Sacramento	14	20	7	11	3	4	1	4	3	3
San Benito	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	391	219	86	71	50	31	24	25	12	15
San Diego	154	224	81	81	17	24	47	45	17	12
San Francisco	6	1	0	^R 3	0	^R 3	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin	13	14	13	5	5	4	8	0	0	1
San Luis Obispo	5	17	25	7	13	5	4	2	8	0
San Mateo	26	54	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Santa Barbara	0	38	8	^R 3	6	^R 2	2	1	0	0
Santa Clara	63	147	14	10	10	3	0	4	4	3
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	1
Shasta	12	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	1	2	5	4	4	1	0	0	1	3
Sonoma	62	33	9	33	5	30	0	0	4	3
Stanislaus	1	9	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Sutter	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Tehama	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne	6	0	1	11	1	10	0	0	0	1
Ventura	65	15	3	4	2	2	1	1	0	1
Yolo	1	1	1	77	0	3	0	0	1	74
Yuba	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

^R Revised.

**TABLE 17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL COMPLAINTS, FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
State total	104,384	93,916	60,309	^R 58,707	44,237	^R 42,496	10,665	10,678	5,407	^R 5,533
Alameda	5,483	4,739	3,159	3,867	1,688	3,155	942	437	529	275
Alpine	23	21	15	20	14	20	0	0	1	0
Amador	200	160	84	80	24	15	30	53	30	12
Butte	772	877	468	417	383	381	70	26	15	10
Calaveras	257	198	111	93	79	65	13	15	19	13
Colusa	52	42	16	23	16	19	0	3	0	1
Contra Costa	2,043	1,797	967	1,207	590	752	309	322	68	133
Del Norte	101	120	64	77	53	60	3	6	8	11
El Dorado	547	439	325	286	212	173	55	40	58	73
Fresno	4,067	2,664	922	1,941	734	1,076	79	754	109	111
Glenn	50	55	17	58	11	32	4	22	2	4
Humboldt	311	226	80	59	23	8	22	35	35	16
Imperial	209	175	134	114	116	109	2	4	16	1
Inyo	147	153	95	116	65	65	3	30	27	21
Kern	1,430	1,674	958	1,315	766	778	94	470	98	67
Kings	518	192	445	95	213	39	218	53	14	3
Lake	304	392	271	227	210	163	33	24	28	40
Lassen	112	104	90	83	56	48	17	13	17	22
Los Angeles	28,631	24,811	18,112	16,300	14,946	13,295	2,100	1,888	1,066	1,117
Madera	150	136	69	87	51	40	4	8	14	39
Marin	1,236	1,047	633	670	465	506	104	85	64	79
Mariposa	56	71	36	48	27	37	4	6	5	5
Mendocino	493	361	300	204	133	86	127	73	40	45
Merced	316	244	130	134	115	108	3	9	12	17
Modoc	43	38	40	30	29	20	3	7	8	3
Mono	104	122	38	76	32	58	0	7	6	11
Monterey	948	1,973	1,361	1,635	632	695	639	849	90	91
Napa	426	296	143	173	117	140	7	19	19	14
Nevada	481	450	285	211	211	154	34	33	40	24
Orange	10,803	10,466	5,880	^R 6,125	3,948	^R 3,609	1,672	2,308	260	208
Placer	668	527	304	258	200	146	63	23	41	89
Plumas	112	94	93	106	27	35	7	23	59	48
Riverside	4,771	4,572	3,666	3,000	3,183	2,640	363	217	120	143
Sacramento	3,132	2,963	1,683	1,718	1,549	1,351	163	189	171	178
San Benito	53	64	8	13	8	12	0	1	0	0
San Bernardino	2,724	1,899	1,324	977	904	703	195	119	225	155
San Diego	8,381	7,984	4,362	4,090	3,267	2,992	495	601	600	497
San Francisco	4,625	4,094	3,166	^R 2,214	2,652	^R 1,568	110	204	407	442
San Joaquin	845	642	549	529	309	285	152	150	88	94
San Luis Obispo	927	1,102	467	560	218	289	200	203	49	68
San Mateo	2,301	2,314	1,092	1,441	749	1,138	214	161	129	142
Santa Barbara	980	820	582	515	504	368	28	65	50	^R 82
Santa Clara	5,174	4,747	2,801	2,508	1,984	1,669	570	263	247	576
Santa Cruz	686	691	297	468	203	346	31	46	63	76
Shasta	775	509	353	282	245	193	32	36	76	53
Sierra	30	8	13	5	9	0	2	0	2	5
Siskiyou	198	161	85	98	52	59	17	13	16	26
Solano	1,548	1,574	355	482	187	390	120	55	48	37
Sonoma	1,392	1,087	752	536	393	374	283	60	76	102
Stanislaus	1,338	1,231	1,294	1,180	511	792	700	330	83	58
Sutter	145	142	50	86	39	71	8	7	3	8
Tehama	276	280	118	76	62	45	47	23	9	8
Trinity	46	39	40	42	21	19	6	8	13	15
Tulare	747	656	334	305	192	168	116	118	26	19
Tuolumne	236	124	124	86	75	44	28	16	21	26
Ventura	1,625	1,106	738	1,072	586	931	91	63	61	78
Yolo	240	343	147	202	112	123	19	62	16	17
Yuba	96	100	61	87	37	39	14	23	10	25

^R Revised

**TABLE 18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL PETITIONS, FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
State total	112,946	^a 113,917	66,752	^a 67,163	38,672	^a 39,540	25,997	^a 25,305	2,063	^a 2,318
Alameda	4,397	3,815	2,970	2,980	1,142	1,427	1,671	1,417	157	136
Alpine	3	2	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	51	35	5	8	0	0	5	7	0	1
Butte	946	949	819	647	668	533	140	96	11	18
Calaveras	135	139	35	80	26	73	3	5	6	2
Colusa	31	25	0	13	0	4	0	9	0	0
Contra Costa	3,166	3,580	1,648	2,252	967	1,697	622	493	59	62
Del Norte	156	131	24	69	24	69	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	637	693	470	350	240	175	195	163	35	12
Fresno	1,631	1,302	1,178	1,146	146	288	912	774	120	84
Glenn	149	105	49	49	6	18	37	26	6	5
Humboldt	1,098	947	45	509	18	233	13	107	14	169
Imperial	878	666	426	436	363	384	62	51	1	1
Inyo	43	108	26	80	2	39	0	8	24	33
Kern	1,198	875	1,557	1,440	547	435	980	948	30	57
Kings	512	^a 547	414	^a 425	229	125	138	^a 299	47	1
Lake	209	298	232	198	191	173	36	23	5	2
Lassen	68	83	46	45	24	16	18	26	4	3
Los Angeles	30,192	30,381	18,109	16,421	12,882	9,581	4,451	5,921	776	919
Madera	686	618	179	261	68	61	104	144	7	56
Marin	1,004	1,101	466	477	301	328	143	140	22	9
Mariposa	40	30	35	15	32	14	2	1	1	0
Mendocino	319	526	217	377	111	201	92	176	14	0
Merced	1,294	1,463	537	548	466	478	63	68	8	2
Modoc	82	90	48	77	41	59	6	16	1	2
Mono	31	8	15	21	14	18	1	2	0	1
Monterey	2,468	1,259	1,735	896	756	563	948	313	31	20
Napa	102	207	98	184	2	120	95	64	1	0
Nevada	246	120	136	42	89	28	34	12	13	2
Orange	5,255	5,496	2,866	^a 3,479	1,605	^a 2,237	1,235	1,228	26	14
Placer	750	600	225	206	189	188	13	13	23	7
Plumas	168	96	109	91	25	19	79	70	5	2
Riverside	2,778	2,341	1,992	1,788	1,510	1,236	457	509	25	43
Sacramento	4,732	4,599	3,188	2,914	1,153	1,239	1,926	1,598	109	77
San Benito	287	175	154	67	141	67	7	0	6	0
San Bernardino	9,005	8,974	5,492	5,056	2,788	2,743	2,649	2,273	55	40
San Diego	7,287	8,982	2,209	3,146	881	1,835	1,208	1,200	120	111
San Francisco	3,425	3,218	2,605	2,027	1,834	1,441	760	573	11	13
San Joaquin	2,009	2,279	1,554	1,911	1,166	1,510	348	358	40	43
San Luis Obispo	316	303	229	233	88	108	118	109	23	16
San Mateo	2,423	2,442	2,233	1,784	1,630	1,219	596	561	7	4
Santa Barbara	1,834	2,197	1,011	1,177	815	^a 822	181	344	15	^a 11
Santa Clara	5,767	7,416	3,653	4,860	1,498	2,895	2,106	1,911	47	54
Santa Cruz	1,229	1,085	953	766	589	430	347	327	17	9
Shasta	661	921	453	622	362	448	77	145	14	29
Sierra	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Siskiyou	344	351	179	236	115	151	64	84	0	1
Solano	680	980	337	477	109	222	217	241	11	14
Sonoma	1,890	1,334	804	542	175	106	623	407	6	29
Stanislaus	1,804	1,897	1,210	1,229	385	652	754	515	71	62
Sutter	461	496	141	216	66	115	72	82	3	19
Tehama	241	265	189	197	152	135	36	61	1	1
Trinity	132	83	77	70	52	56	20	10	5	4
Tulare	1,494	1,422	963	996	661	757	294	235	8	4
Tuolumne	203	406	120	196	73	117	42	69	5	10
Ventura	4,421	4,154	1,203	2,032	395	1,081	791	865	17	86
Yolo	1,013	801	856	668	737	535	109	126	10	7
Yuba	663	500	223	127	119	35	94	82	10	10

^a Revised

**TABLE 19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
MENTAL HEALTH FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	4,085	3,786	4,842	4,234	514	281	3,577	3,342	751	611
Alameda	59	29	202	193	49	1	100	130	53	62
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Butte	11	29	10	19	0	0	3	0	7	19
Calaveras	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Colusa	6	6	7	3	2	3	3	0	2	0
Contra Costa	59	90	59	85	13	10	33	63	13	12
Del Norte	1	7	2	8	0	0	0	7	2	1
El Dorado	11	5	12	5	7	4	5	1	0	0
Fresno	261	227	182	181	0	1	5	133	177	47
Glenn	7	4	8	5	1	0	6	4	1	1
Humboldt	28	6	16	12	1	0	10	1	5	11
Imperial	21	25	33	28	1	3	32	24	0	1
Inyo	4	13	5	14	0	1	3	12	2	1
Kern	312	257	375	396	0	2	280	305	95	89
Kings	39	35	39	34	1	1	37	31	1	2
Lake	4	11	4	11	0	0	3	10	1	1
Lassen	4	3	4	3	0	2	3	0	1	1
Los Angeles	431	422	316	276	37	56	260	205	19	15
Madera	21	48	30	48	0	4	25	17	5	27
Marin	19	28	15	21	0	1	7	0	8	20
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	20	16	10	11	5	1	4	10	1	0
Merced	23	12	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Modoc	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Mono	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey	146	139	80	107	18	32	46	59	16	16
Napa	4	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	3	3
Nevada	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Orange	87	154	136	184	0	0	126	172	10	12
Placer	32	72	103	154	0	0	98	145	5	9
Plumas	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Riverside	86	103	100	94	22	18	65	60	13	16
Sacramento	61	55	155	157	16	17	125	105	14	35
San Benito	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	230	226	163	182	1	2	155	178	7	2
San Diego	507	576	882	570	96	2	668	548	118	20
San Francisco	137	124	144	130	38	28	81	82	25	20
San Joaquin	35	55	40	49	8	3	17	40	15	6
San Luis Obispo	54	39	43	48	1	0	37	42	5	6
San Mateo	148	136	137	136	4	0	96	104	37	32
Santa Barbara	71	57	113	110	12	19	84	69	17	22
Santa Clara	178	167	229	229	15	1	212	200	2	28
Santa Cruz	25	29	27	20	2	1	10	8	15	11
Shasta	1	41	6	29	1	0	2	25	3	4
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	10	6	9	8	0	1	9	6	0	1
Solano	62	68	82	103	22	7	57	84	3	12
Sonoma	193	57	204	58	69	18	118	30	17	10
Stanislaus	68	42	9	52	1	2	4	43	4	7
Sutter	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tehama	9	3	9	3	4	2	4	1	1	0
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	53	60	34	31	3	1	30	25	1	5
Tuolumne	15	15	13	19	0	6	12	9	1	4
Ventura	471	226	711	341	60	24	645	308	6	9
Yolo	18	21	37	23	4	3	30	17	3	3
Yuba	35	29	36	31	0	4	23	22	13	5

Revised

**TABLE 20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	Total		Filings		Subsequent		Total		Dispositions		Dispositions after hearing			
	1981-82		Original		1981-82		1980-81		before hearing		Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	79,591	^a 81,241	49,821	^a 49,660	29,770	^a 31,581	76,251	^a 76,264	8,899	^a 9,258	55,921	55,032	11,431	11,974
Alameda	4,211	4,089	2,605	2,504	1,606	1,585	3,799	3,693	119	37	3,279	3,254	401	402
Alpine	14	3	12	3	2	0	9	6	8	2	1	4	0	0
Amador	48	44	34	25	14	19	40	48	1	0	34	43	5	5
Butte	426	444	278	252	148	192	409	427	13	11	348	375	48	41
Calaveras	62	37	51	33	11	4	60	64	6	8	45	48	9	8
Colusa	5	17	4	14	1	3	22	28	18	27	2	1	2	0
Contra Costa	3,519	3,855	1,886	2,152	1,633	1,703	3,211	3,483	2	9	2,913	3,189	296	285
Del Norte	123	76	62	51	61	25	96	69	8	5	68	53	20	11
El Dorado	304	273	158	162	146	111	301	319	47	22	205	266	49	31
Fresno	2,568	2,755	1,238	1,130	1,330	1,625	2,637	1,840	451	155	1,796	1,351	390	334
Glenn	49	59	45	54	4	5	51	57	9	0	41	54	1	3
Humboldt	320	374	172	215	148	159	190	244	36	34	153	175	1	35
Imperial	342	446	296	431	46	15	299	513	47	99	214	358	38	56
Inyo	115	115	97	113	18	2	145	106	27	0	118	104	0	2
Kern	2,136	2,161	1,324	1,143	812	1,018	2,616	2,423	242	157	1,615	1,635	759	631
Kings	312	272	191	136	121	136	452	205	21	29	336	129	95	47
Lake	89	72	55	48	34	24	93	85	6	2	55	80	32	3
Lassen	52	44	52	44	0	0	41	49	2	3	37	46	2	0
Los Angeles	21,672	^a 20,277	13,807	^a 12,505	7,865	^a 7,772	20,709	19,258	3,984	4,354	12,328	10,057	4,397	4,847
Madera	526	551	291	285	235	266	523	526	15	5	449	472	59	49
Marin	503	458	289	259	214	199	411	376	43	27	345	329	23	20
Mariposa	34	42	29	38	5	4	27	42	2	5	25	36	0	1
Mendocino	247	298	165	206	82	92	226	259	66	37	139	189	21	33
Merced	716	554	494	365	222	189	607	562	118	133	413	363	76	66
Modoc	30	33	27	28	3	5	28	38	2	13	26	23	0	2
Mono	14	30	14	20	0	10	11	^a 26	4	^a 3	7	21	0	2
Monterey	1,414	1,453	805	934	609	519	1,339	1,257	1	7	1,085	968	253	282
Napa	274	313	159	181	115	132	245	307	8	8	206	240	31	59
Nevada	96	144	84	113	14	31	213	210	67	54	101	122	45	34
Orange	6,672	8,780	4,707	5,618	1,965	3,162	6,968	9,180	123	337	6,397	8,391	448	452
Placer	645	708	410	480	235	228	591	629	209	205	367	413	15	11
Plumas	64	69	52	54	12	15	41	48	5	4	23	39	13	5
Riverside	2,332	2,452	1,633	1,699	699	753	2,430	2,513	63	153	1,691	1,458	676	902
Sacramento	3,229	3,463	1,861	1,918	1,368	1,545	3,289	3,338	438	330	2,673	2,803	178	205
San Benito	66	86	61	86	5	0	80	153	11	22	63	118	6	13
San Bernardino	2,405	2,192	1,797	1,638	608	554	2,051	1,877	238	192	1,687	1,523	126	162
San Diego	3,650	4,212	2,255	2,676	1,395	1,536	3,639	4,258	385	428	3,000	3,403	254	427
San Francisco	2,295	1,933	1,388	1,178	907	755	1,924	1,771	265	309	1,129	906	530	556
San Joaquin	1,277	1,728	708	983	569	745	1,345	1,478	165	306	888	951	292	221
San Luis Obispo	364	385	298	290	66	95	351	380	23	29	314	327	14	24
San Mateo	1,910	1,862	1,254	1,157	656	705	1,393	1,443	0	8	1,273	1,321	120	114
Santa Barbara	1,574	1,529	682	674	892	855	1,464	1,199	145	79	966	812	353	308
Santa Clara	3,827	3,793	2,446	2,413	1,381	1,380	3,881	4,451	532	745	3,145	3,525	204	181
Santa Cruz	813	703	607	530	206	173	695	558	100	47	444	352	151	159
Shasta	524	461	281	225	243	236	478	425	55	44	375	359	48	22
Sierra	10	6	10	6	0	0	15	6	3	0	12	1	0	5
Siskiyou	64	47	40	33	24	14	45	39	0	9	44	26	1	4
Solano	1,291	1,293	809	771	482	522	1,131	1,034	227	190	763	731	141	113
Sonoma	755	790	481	506	274	284	703	793	20	47	555	606	128	140
Stanislaus	1,210	1,287	740	761	470	526	731	540	102	90	394	225	235	225
Sutter	103	126	70	89	33	37	97	90	5	4	68	78	24	8
Tehama	147	127	97	84	50	43	124	127	0	8	102	95	22	24
Trinity	19	34	14	32	5	2	19	39	2	5	17	33	0	1
Tulare	1,425	1,324	858	804	567	520	1,020	986	158	221	696	613	166	152
Tuolumne	104	143	74	104	30	39	100	141	14	16	74	109	12	16
Ventura	2,172	1,931	1,175	1,108	997	823	2,393	1,742	178	103	2,038	1,462	177	177
Yolo	295	366	187	189	108	177	324	395	57	76	244	278	23	41
Yuba	126	122	102	110	24	12	119	111	3	5	95	89	21	17

^a Revised

**TABLE 20A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	601 W & I						602 W & I					
	Total		Original		Subsequent		Total		Original		Subsequent	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	1,105	1,706	851	1,384	254	322	78,486	^a 79,535	48,970	^a 48,276	29,516	^a 31,259
Alameda.....	21	26	21	26	0	0	4,190	4,063	2,584	2,478	1,606	1,585
Alpine.....	7	0	5	0	2	0	7	3	7	3	0	0
Amador.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	46	44	32	25	14	19
Butte.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	444	278	252	148	192
Calaveras.....	3	2	3	2	0	0	59	35	48	31	11	4
Colusa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	14	1	3
Contra Costa.....	11	12	11	11	0	1	3,508	3,843	1,875	2,141	1,633	1,702
Del Norte.....	12	8	10	8	2	0	111	68	52	43	59	25
El Dorado.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	273	158	162	146	111
Fresno.....	99	59	73	37	26	22	2,469	2,696	1,165	1,093	1,304	1,603
Glenn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	59	45	54	4	5
Humboldt.....	5	23	4	21	1	2	315	351	168	194	147	157
Imperial.....	0	3	0	3	0	0	342	443	296	428	46	15
Inyo.....	9	20	6	20	3	0	106	95	91	93	15	2
Kern.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	2,134	2,159	1,322	1,141	812	1,018
Kings.....	0	20	0	8	0	12	312	252	191	128	121	124
Lake.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	72	55	48	34	24
Lassen.....	3	2	3	2	0	0	49	42	49	42	0	0
Los Angeles.....	391	635	270	465	121	170	21,281	^a 19,642	13,537	^a 12,040	7,744	^a 7,602
Madera.....	4	5	4	5	0	0	522	546	287	280	235	266
Marin.....	9	7	8	6	1	1	434	451	281	253	213	198
Mariposa.....	12	6	11	6	1	0	22	36	18	32	4	4
Mendocino.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	298	165	255	82	92
Merced.....	10	25	10	24	0	1	706	529	484	341	222	188
Modoc.....	4	3	4	3	0	0	26	30	23	25	3	5
Mono.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	30	14	20	0	10
Monterey.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	1,414	1,452	805	933	609	519
Napa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	313	159	181	115	132
Nevada.....	12	4	5	4	7	0	86	140	79	109	7	31
Orange.....	3	9	3	7	0	2	6,669	8,771	4,704	5,611	1,965	3,160
Placer.....	0	12	0	7	0	5	645	696	410	473	235	223
Plumas.....	25	13	18	9	7	4	39	56	34	45	5	11
Riverside.....	14	19	14	19	0	0	2,318	2,433	1,619	1,680	699	753
Sacramento.....	58	92	51	88	7	4	3,171	3,371	1,810	1,830	1,361	1,541
San Benito.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	66	85	61	85	5	0
San Bernardino.....	25	43	25	43	0	0	2,380	2,149	1,772	1,595	608	554
San Diego.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650	4,212	2,255	2,676	1,395	1,536
San Francisco.....	130	119	87	102	43	17	2,165	1,814	1,301	1,076	864	738
San Joaquin.....	38	272	25	218	13	54	1,239	1,456	683	765	556	691
San Luis Obispo.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	363	385	297	290	66	95
San Mateo.....	0	4	0	2	0	2	1,910	1,858	1,254	1,135	656	703
Santa Barbara.....	10	13	9	8	1	5	1,564	1,516	673	666	891	850
Santa Clara.....	34	117	33	111	1	6	3,793	3,676	2,413	2,302	1,380	1,374
Santa Cruz.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	813	703	607	530	206	173
Shasta.....	13	17	12	16	1	1	511	444	269	209	242	235
Sierra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	10	6	0	0
Siskiyou.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	47	40	33	24	14
Solano.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	1,291	1,291	809	769	482	522
Sonoma.....	2	1	2	1	0	0	753	789	479	505	274	284
Stanislaus.....	6	6	5	6	1	0	1,204	1,281	735	755	469	526
Sutter.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	103	125	70	88	33	37
Tehama.....	18	5	9	5	9	0	129	122	88	79	41	43
Trinity.....	0	3	0	3	0	0	19	31	14	29	5	2
Tulare.....	98	67	91	55	7	12	1,327	1,257	767	749	560	508
Tuolumne.....	1	8	1	7	0	1	103	135	73	97	30	38
Ventura.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	2,171	1,930	1,174	1,107	997	823
Yolo.....	12	7	12	7	0	0	283	359	175	182	108	177
Yuba.....	0	11	0	11	0	0	126	111	102	99	24	12

^a Revised

**TABLE 21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total		Filings		Subsequent		Total		Dispositions		Dispositions after hearing			
	1981-82		Original		1980-81		dispositions		before hearing		Uncontested		Contested	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	23,045	22,679	21,843	21,163	1,202	1,516	18,352	17,061	3,052	2,505	12,353	11,891	2,947	2,565
Alameda.....	767	1,048	767	1,048	0	0	321	394	11	9	275	353	35	32
Alpine.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Amador.....	7	7	7	5	0	2	2	7	0	0	1	7	1	0
Butte.....	151	148	129	132	22	16	106	143	18	9	66	121	22	13
Calaveras.....	20	17	18	17	2	0	3	14	0	7	2	7	1	0
Colusa.....	9	12	9	10	0	2	10	9	7	7	3	2	0	0
Contra Costa.....	677	615	595	549	82	66	502	478	3	3	448	433	51	42
Del Norte.....	31	34	14	19	17	15	12	10	3	7	8	3	1	0
El Dorado.....	39	26	35	19	4	7	39	25	3	2	33	22	3	1
Fresno.....	423	547	312	418	111	129	482	382	174	57	159	168	149	157
Glenn.....	23	15	23	15	0	0	25	13	1	0	19	5	5	8
Humboldt.....	123	135	113	124	10	11	70	98	18	27	49	58	3	13
Imperial.....	84	90	77	83	7	7	68	119	20	9	35	90	13	20
Inyo.....	13	54	8	54	5	0	25	36	7	0	18	36	0	0
Kern.....	554	968	554	661	0	307	738	842	50	93	466	549	222	200
Kings.....	106	123	88	96	18	27	101	81	3	14	79	57	19	10
Lake.....	20	21	20	19	0	2	19	14	2	0	11	12	6	2
Lassen.....	17	11	17	11	0	0	19	18	0	0	19	17	0	1
Los Angeles.....	7,947	7,594	7,910	7,569	37	25	4,742	4,191	1,108	748	2,380	2,407	1,254	1,036
Madera.....	46	65	45	60	1	5	50	57	4	1	43	49	3	7
Marin.....	119	134	106	125	13	9	101	174	3	13	90	147	8	14
Mariposa.....	4	15	4	15	0	0	5	8	0	2	4	5	1	1
Mendocino.....	46	48	42	46	4	2	63	44	23	10	36	25	4	9
Merced.....	150	166	150	165	0	1	230	217	129	160	96	52	5	5
Modoc.....	26	15	25	13	1	2	31	14	3	1	20	12	8	1
Mono.....	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	9	0	3	0	4	0	2
Monterey.....	151	140	149	138	2	2	129	105	0	0	108	100	21	5
Napa.....	48	75	41	55	7	20	65	68	3	6	55	42	7	20
Nevada.....	39	31	39	30	0	1	59	64	15	16	37	42	7	6
Orange.....	1,562	1,318	1,439	1,195	123	123	1,367	1,161	59	118	1,230	1,008	78	35
Placer.....	70	88	70	88	0	0	119	108	73	51	39	54	7	3
Plumas.....	12	11	10	11	2	0	2	6	1	1	1	5	0	0
Riverside.....	991	995	989	990	2	5	920	903	72	129	754	670	94	104
Sacramento.....	842	874	729	699	113	175	808	791	69	43	699	684	40	64
San Benito.....	27	13	27	10	0	3	48	6	0	0	33	5	15	1
San Bernardino.....	824	793	822	788	2	5	634	623	132	124	487	473	15	26
San Diego.....	1,990	1,750	1,990	1,743	0	7	1,983	1,815	269	164	1,582	1,498	132	153
San Francisco.....	518	574	384	417	134	157	342	394	80	103	234	192	28	99
San Joaquin.....	520	631	479	590	41	41	605	478	225	204	189	208	191	66
San Luis Obispo.....	101	86	90	81	11	5	142	110	9	9	124	97	9	4
San Mateo.....	312	325	284	279	28	46	134	210	0	0	87	170	47	40
Santa Barbara.....	395	369	309	294	86	75	319	243	43	26	188	163	88	54
Santa Clara.....	967	844	962	844	5	0	1,041	1,077	155	209	820	818	66	50
Santa Cruz.....	53	53	53	53	0	0	72	56	5	8	46	37	21	11
Shasta.....	140	119	124	103	16	16	149	121	23	15	110	98	16	8
Sierra.....	7	14	7	14	0	0	14	11	1	2	13	3	0	6
Siskiyou.....	16	12	16	12	0	0	11	13	2	4	8	9	1	0
Solano.....	247	218	218	200	29	18	293	202	82	70	187	108	24	24
Sonoma.....	209	170	189	142	20	28	208	172	12	8	145	126	51	38
Stanislaus.....	205	226	202	187	3	39	132	101	22	18	55	36	55	47
Sutter.....	26	33	24	33	2	0	8	35	1	0	5	18	2	17
Tehama.....	28	18	28	17	0	1	21	19	0	3	7	12	14	4
Trinity.....	12	11	9	10	3	1	6	4	0	0	6	4	0	0
Tulare.....	400	286	400	286	0	0	199	248	43	46	118	171	38	31
Tuolumne.....	31	43	29	34	2	9	33	37	3	7	19	27	11	3
Ventura.....	761	519	537	431	224	88	591	358	50	26	517	279	24	53
Yolo.....	117	91	105	80	12	11	116	103	13	13	80	72	23	18
Yuba.....	19	37	18	34	1	3	17	22	0	0	9	21	8	1

**TABLE 22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CRIMINAL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial						Dispositions after trial			
					Total		Guilty pleas		Other		Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total.....	67,411	64,993	60,998	^a 58,314	53,860	51,826	47,664	45,082	6,196	6,744	1,529	^a 1,247	5,609	5,241
Alameda.....	3,099	3,574	2,618	3,175	2,440	3,014	2,104	2,619	336	395	21	15	157	146
Alpine.....	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Amador.....	50	40	49	27	45	25	29	25	16	0	1	1	3	1
Butte.....	293	325	133	244	88	158	78	132	10	26	13	32	32	54
Calaveras.....	100	117	56	80	51	69	45	58	6	11	4	1	1	10
Colusa.....	16	18	10	10	9	7	9	7	0	0	0	0	1	3
Contra Costa.....	1,014	944	791	982	552	774	488	693	64	81	19	29	220	179
Del Norte.....	92	59	75	50	59	43	42	36	17	7	2	1	14	6
El Dorado.....	224	204	216	184	194	164	135	111	59	53	8	4	14	16
Fresno.....	1,341	1,363	1,386	1,264	1,101	1,002	800	793	301	209	74	83	211	179
Glenn.....	79	101	71	79	58	74	54	71	4	3	3	2	10	3
Humboldt.....	193	300	263	253	94	92	1	23	93	69	129	98	40	63
Imperial.....	227	271	157	185	143	148	125	117	18	31	2	3	12	34
Inyo.....	78	88	95	67	64	43	48	35	16	8	2	1	29	23
Kern.....	1,578	1,406	1,466	1,253	1,338	1,125	1,229	1,074	109	51	17	17	111	111
Kings.....	257	222	188	210	142	153	98	106	44	47	17	6	29	51
Lake.....	84	79	78	84	67	67	50	52	17	15	0	2	11	15
Lassen.....	45	35	70	36	37	22	25	19	12	3	9	1	24	13
Los Angeles.....	24,070	21,436	21,899	^a 20,043	19,875	18,084	17,896	16,077	1,979	2,007	361	^a 387	1,663	1,572
Madera.....	254	306	329	269	249	210	200	133	49	77	5	0	75	59
Marin.....	299	383	320	419	249	270	200	232	49	38	6	4	65	145
Mariposa.....	20	19	20	14	17	14	13	12	4	2	0	0	3	0
Mendocino.....	121	201	170	162	144	137	127	112	17	25	5	3	21	22
Merced.....	441	489	437	414	385	360	363	339	22	21	4	0	48	54
Modoc.....	20	19	20	12	13	7	11	6	2	1	2	0	5	5
Mono.....	28	47	22	29	16	13	14	12	2	1	2	1	4	15
Monterey.....	1,205	1,014	1,071	924	963	793	834	681	129	112	14	26	94	105
Napa.....	198	144	166	116	140	97	138	95	2	2	1	7	25	12
Nevada.....	184	118	192	153	46	75	24	71	22	4	92	35	54	43
Orange.....	2,414	3,112	2,303	2,900	1,973	2,638	1,885	2,520	86	118	29	19	301	243
Placer.....	174	232	188	203	150	166	87	91	63	75	1	18	37	19
Plumas.....	27	51	36	35	5	10	5	10	0	0	1	19	15	6
Riverside.....	1,575	1,616	1,249	1,446	1,064	1,253	829	997	235	255	44	69	141	124
Sacramento.....	2,615	2,343	2,518	2,089	2,271	1,900	1,845	1,480	426	420	70	49	177	140
San Benito.....	109	103	163	81	122	57	121	49	1	8	12	0	29	24
San Bernardino.....	2,699	2,401	2,225	2,003	1,934	1,725	1,783	1,591	151	134	61	50	230	228
San Diego.....	5,230	5,110	4,967	5,044	4,582	4,696	4,257	3,879	325	817	47	46	338	302
San Francisco.....	2,795	3,262	2,655	2,656	2,437	2,482	2,061	2,139	376	343	12	15	206	159
San Joaquin.....	1,064	998	551	637	455	533	396	459	59	74	2	3	94	101
San Luis Obispo.....	319	344	222	242	194	221	182	201	12	20	5	9	23	12
San Mateo.....	1,248	914	952	727	854	651	813	590	41	61	3	0	95	76
Santa Barbara.....	663	777	499	696	430	618	390	509	40	109	6	2	63	76
Santa Clara.....	4,633	4,688	4,730	3,997	4,505	3,743	4,204	3,420	301	323	27	69	198	185
Santa Cruz.....	538	556	594	483	547	445	476	386	71	59	11	7	36	31
Shasta.....	520	403	515	381	309	340	256	308	53	32	159	10	47	31
Sierra.....	2	11	3	12	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	1	7
Siskiyou.....	107	89	96	97	84	70	75	63	9	7	0	0	12	27
Solano.....	682	637	647	513	550	417	484	365	66	52	14	15	83	81
Sonoma.....	652	639	568	572	470	488	338	329	132	159	8	1	90	83
Stanislaus.....	888	835	579	687	414	589	344	490	70	99	52	10	113	88
Sutter.....	166	172	123	120	90	101	75	97	15	4	29	10	4	9
Tehama.....	95	97	77	136	65	126	47	106	18	20	0	0	12	10
Trinity.....	42	60	36	71	23	48	20	44	3	4	5	3	8	20
Tulare.....	696	701	657	451	507	353	478	317	29	36	38	15	112	83
Tuolumne.....	114	63	80	69	69	58	65	43	4	15	2	1	9	10
Ventura.....	969	1,008	865	846	700	726	537	580	163	146	59	33	106	87
Yolo.....	343	217	235	161	209	137	164	92	45	45	4	0	22	24
Yuba.....	321	228	296	216	265	189	264	183	1	6	0	11	31	16

^a Revised

**TABLE 22A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER UNCONTESTED TRIAL
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total Disposed of After Uncontested Trial						Acquitted or Dismissed				Convicted			
	All Defendants		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total.....	1,529	^a 1,247	1,171	^a 940	358	307	219	^a 190	68	83	952	750	290	224
Alameda.....	21	15	16	10	5	5	14	2	0	3	2	8	5	2
Alpine.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Amador.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Butte.....	13	32	9	26	4	6	0	2	1	0	9	24	3	6
Calaveras.....	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
Colusa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa.....	19	29	16	24	3	5	1	5	0	2	15	19	3	3
Del Norte.....	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
El Dorado.....	8	4	7	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	3	1	0
Fresno.....	74	83	68	82	6	1	1	13	1	0	67	69	5	1
Glenn.....	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Humboldt.....	129	98	129	96	0	2	0	4	0	0	129	92	0	2
Imperial.....	2	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Inyo.....	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kern.....	17	17	14	16	3	1	9	13	1	0	5	3	2	1
Kings.....	17	6	10	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	10	0	7	6
Lake.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lassen.....	9	1	2	0	7	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	3	1
Los Angeles.....	361	^a 387	238	^a 248	123	139	102	^a 89	35	41	136	159	88	98
Madera.....	5	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Marin.....	6	4	1	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	2
Mariposa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino.....	5	3	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	0
Merced.....	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Modoc.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mono.....	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Monterey.....	14	26	11	24	3	2	3	2	2	2	8	22	1	0
Napa.....	1	7	1	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	1
Nevada.....	92	35	85	35	7	0	0	0	1	0	85	35	6	0
Orange.....	29	19	29	19	0	0	2	3	0	0	27	16	0	0
Placer.....	1	18	0	10	1	8	0	0	0	3	0	10	1	5
Plumas.....	16	19	16	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	0	0
Riverside.....	44	69	25	47	19	22	10	12	3	7	15	35	16	15
Sacramento.....	70	49	20	29	50	20	5	2	5	2	15	27	45	18
San Benito.....	12	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	0
San Bernardino.....	61	50	54	49	7	1	0	0	0	0	54	49	7	1
San Diego.....	47	46	33	30	14	16	8	4	4	2	25	26	10	14
San Francisco.....	12	15	9	12	3	3	1	10	0	1	8	2	3	2
San Joaquin.....	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
San Luis Obispo.....	5	9	4	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	0	2
San Mateo.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Santa Barbara.....	6	2	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	0
Santa Clara.....	27	69	23	57	4	12	3	5	0	8	20	52	4	4
Santa Cruz.....	11	7	4	6	7	1	0	0	1	0	4	6	6	1
Shasta.....	159	10	150	8	9	2	0	3	2	0	150	5	7	2
Sierra.....	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Siskiyou.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano.....	14	15	10	14	4	1	0	0	1	1	10	14	3	0
Sonoma.....	8	1	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0
Stanislaus.....	52	10	42	8	10	2	37	4	2	0	5	4	8	2
Sutter.....	29	10	15	0	14	10	0	0	1	3	15	0	13	7
Tehama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity.....	5	3	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0
Tulare.....	38	15	22	7	16	8	4	3	2	2	18	4	14	6
Tuolumne.....	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ventura.....	59	33	52	22	7	11	1	2	1	0	51	20	6	11
Yolo.....	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Yuba.....	0	11	0	2	0	9	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	7

^a Revised

**TABLE 22B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER CONTESTED TRIAL
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total Disposed of After Contested Trial						Acquitted or Dismissed				Convicted			
	All Defendants		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	5,609	5,241	1,067	1,004	4,542	4,237	198	220	751	731	869	784	3,791	3,506
Alameda	137	146	24	14	133	132	7	3	18	13	17	11	115	119
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Butte	32	34	5	9	27	45	0	1	8	9	5	8	19	36
Calaveras	1	10	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8
Colusa	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
Contra Costa	220	179	26	25	194	154	2	4	33	16	24	21	161	138
Del Norte	14	6	1	0	13	6	0	0	5	1	1	0	8	5
El Dorado	14	16	3	2	11	14	1	0	3	4	2	2	8	10
Fresno	211	179	23	6	188	173	0	2	16	24	23	4	172	149
Glenn	10	3	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3
Humboldt	40	63	17	39	23	24	1	2	3	4	16	37	20	20
Imperial	12	34	2	8	10	26	0	1	1	3	2	7	9	23
Inyo	29	23	25	21	4	2	2	6	2	1	23	15	2	1
Kern	111	111	2	4	109	107	1	3	14	16	1	1	96	91
Kings	29	51	1	5	28	46	0	0	0	5	1	5	28	41
Lake	11	15	0	1	11	14	0	0	2	5	0	1	9	9
Lassen	24	13	13	4	11	9	4	0	0	0	9	4	11	9
Los Angeles	1,663	1,572	465	466	1,198	1,106	130	138	271	250	335	338	927	856
Madera	75	59	13	7	62	52	5	5	13	13	8	2	49	39
Marin	65	145	3	2	62	143	1	0	10	9	2	2	52	134
Mariposa	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Mendocino	21	22	0	0	21	22	0	0	1	6	0	0	20	16
Merced	48	54	5	13	43	41	1	1	11	13	4	12	32	28
Modoc	5	5	0	1	5	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	2
Mono	4	15	3	14	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	12	1	0
Monterey	94	105	16	29	78	76	3	3	14	11	13	26	64	65
Napa	25	12	0	3	25	9	0	0	6	2	0	3	19	7
Nevada	54	43	37	27	17	16	0	0	1	0	37	27	16	16
Orange	301	243	17	16	284	227	5	5	50	40	12	11	234	187
Placer	37	19	4	0	33	19	0	0	0	0	4	0	33	19
Plumas	15	6	0	0	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6
Riverside	141	124	49	22	92	102	2	6	11	23	47	16	81	79
Sacramento	177	140	12	7	165	133	3	1	20	16	9	6	145	117
San Benito	29	24	24	21	5	3	0	4	0	1	24	17	5	2
San Bernardino	230	228	18	11	212	217	1	0	29	29	17	11	183	188
San Diego	338	302	57	48	281	254	10	14	52	40	47	34	229	214
San Francisco	206	159	16	6	190	153	1	2	14	19	15	4	176	134
San Joaquin	94	101	9	6	85	95	1	2	15	11	8	4	70	84
San Luis Obispo	23	12	2	5	21	7	0	0	2	0	2	5	19	7
San Mateo	95	76	8	5	87	71	0	0	5	0	8	5	82	71
Santa Barbara	63	76	4	5	59	71	3	1	12	9	1	4	47	62
Santa Clara	198	185	23	34	175	151	2	4	18	26	21	30	157	125
Santa Cruz	36	31	2	3	34	28	0	0	12	5	2	3	22	23
Shasta	47	31	18	18	29	13	2	2	7	2	16	16	22	11
Sierra	1	7	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Siskiyou	12	27	6	9	6	18	0	0	3	5	6	9	3	13
Solano	83	12	12	30	71	51	0	6	20	21	12	24	51	30
Sonoma	90	83	13	6	77	77	1	0	10	7	12	6	67	70
Stanislaus	113	88	31	9	82	79	1	1	10	14	30	8	72	65
Sutter	4	9	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	7
Tehama	12	10	2	1	10	9	0	0	0	3	2	1	10	6
Trinity	8	20	1	2	7	18	0	0	2	11	1	2	5	7
Tulare	112	83	16	3	96	80	1	0	12	8	15	3	84	72
Tuolumne	9	10	1	1	8	9	0	0	2	2	1	1	6	7
Ventura	106	87	29	20	77	67	3	0	5	16	26	20	72	51
Yolo	22	24	5	3	17	21	3	0	0	5	2	3	17	16
Yuba	31	16	3	5	28	11	1	1	6	4	2	4	22	7

TABLE 22C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
LEVEL OF CONVICTION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	Total defendants convicted of						Convicted before trial on plea of guilty				Convicted after court trial of				Convicted after jury trial of			
	All types		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	53,566	50,346	51,000	47,770	2,566	2,576	45,485	42,863	2,179	2,219	1,681	1,351	140	183	3,634	3,556	247	174
Alameda	2,943	2,759	2,206	2,743	37	16	2,067	2,607	37	12	19	19	0	0	120	117	0	4
Alpine	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	32	26	25	18	7	8	22	17	7	8	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Butte	114	206	113	204	1	2	78	132	0	0	13	30	1	2	22	42	0	0
Calaveras	50	68	32	48	18	20	27	40	18	18	1	2	0	0	4	6	0	2
Colusa	10	8	10	8	0	0	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Contra Costa	691	874	680	867	11	7	487	690	1	3	37	39	2	1	156	138	8	3
Del Norte	51	41	40	23	11	18	33	20	9	16	1	0	0	0	6	3	2	2
El Dorado	153	126	149	121	4	5	131	106	4	5	9	5	0	0	9	10	0	0
Fresno	1,067	1,016	1,084	1,008	13	8	797	791	3	2	80	67	10	6	177	150	0	0
Glenn	67	76	65	69	2	7	53	64	1	7	0	1	0	0	12	4	1	0
Humboldt	166	174	161	103	5	71	1	6	0	17	140	78	5	51	20	19	0	3
Imperial	138	150	129	132	9	18	116	101	9	16	2	7	0	1	11	34	0	1
Inyo	74	51	61	46	13	5	37	32	11	3	21	13	2	2	3	1	0	0
Kern	1,332	1,170	1,309	1,150	23	20	1,208	1,066	21	18	6	3	0	1	95	91	2	1
Kings	144	158	144	155	0	3	98	106	0	0	11	5	0	0	35	44	0	3
Lake	59	62	59	62	0	0	50	52	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Lassen	49	33	46	32	3	1	24	18	1	1	9	4	1	0	13	10	1	0
Los Angeles	19,382	17,518	18,133	16,528	1,249	990	16,923	15,275	973	802	380	417	91	70	830	836	185	118
Madera	259	174	256	173	3	1	197	133	3	0	10	2	0	0	49	38	0	1
Marin	260	372	260	372	0	0	200	232	0	0	3	4	0	0	57	136	0	0
Mariposa	16	12	16	9	0	3	13	9	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mendocino	152	130	86	103	66	27	67	90	60	22	2	1	1	1	17	12	3	4
Merced	402	379	370	353	32	26	331	317	32	22	7	11	0	1	32	25	0	3
Modoc	17	9	14	9	3	0	9	6	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	0
Mono	19	24	13	18	6	6	10	9	4	3	2	9	2	3	1	0	0	0
Monterey	920	794	842	724	78	70	758	620	76	61	20	41	1	7	64	63	1	2
Napa	157	111	155	102	2	9	137	88	1	7	0	7	0	1	18	7	1	1
Nevada	168	149	168	148	0	1	24	70	0	1	122	62	0	0	22	16	0	0
Orange	2,158	2,734	2,125	2,644	33	90	1,857	2,437	28	83	39	23	0	4	229	184	5	3
Placer	125	125	120	124	5	1	83	90	4	1	3	10	1	0	34	24	0	0
Plumas	36	35	36	35	0	0	5	10	0	0	16	19	0	0	15	6	0	0
Riverside	988	1,142	952	1,117	36	25	799	974	30	23	60	50	2	1	93	93	4	1
Sacramento	2,059	1,548	1,934	1,480	125	168	1,724	1,314	121	166	21	31	3	2	189	135	1	0
San Benito	162	68	162	68	0	0	121	49	0	0	33	17	0	0	8	2	0	0
San Bernardino	2,044	1,840	2,041	1,835	3	5	1,780	1,586	3	5	71	60	0	0	190	189	0	0
San Diego	4,568	4,167	4,293	3,838	275	329	3,991	3,568	266	311	71	52	1	8	231	218	8	10
San Francisco	2,263	2,281	2,188	2,192	75	89	1,986	2,053	75	86	23	6	0	0	179	133	0	3
San Joaquin	476	548	475	548	1	0	396	459	0	0	9	5	1	0	70	84	0	0
San Luis Obispo	205	220	193	199	12	21	171	182	11	19	4	8	0	2	18	9	1	0
San Mateo	906	666	893	635	13	31	800	539	13	31	11	5	0	0	82	71	0	0
Santa Barbara	443	576	438	526	5	30	386	459	4	50	6	5	0	0	46	62	1	0
Santa Clara	4,406	3,631	4,196	3,438	210	193	4,002	3,237	202	183	39	74	2	8	155	127	6	2
Santa Cruz	510	419	492	393	18	26	460	361	16	25	6	9	0	0	26	23	2	1
Shasta	451	342	446	309	5	33	253	276	3	32	164	21	2	0	29	12	0	1
Sierra	3	12	3	7	0	5	2	1	0	1	0	6	0	4	1	0	0	0
Siskiyou	84	85	80	75	4	10	72	56	3	7	5	7	1	2	3	12	0	1
Solano	560	433	513	375	47	58	443	306	41	57	19	38	3	0	51	29	3	1
Sonoma	425	405	418	404	7	1	336	328	2	1	17	6	3	0	65	70	2	0
Stanislaus	459	569	451	560	8	9	337	482	7	8	35	12	0	0	79	66	1	1
Sutter	107	111	98	103	9	8	68	89	7	8	15	0	0	0	15	14	2	0
Tehama	59	113	56	104	3	9	44	98	3	8	2	1	0	0	10	5	0	1
Trinity	30	35	30	46	0	9	20	35	0	9	4	4	0	0	6	7	0	0
Tulare	609	402	554	379	55	23	429	295	49	22	30	6	3	1	96	78	3	0
Tuolumne	72	52	72	52	0	0	65	43	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	7	0	0
Ventura	692	682	677	646	15	36	525	548	12	32	75	36	2	4	77	62	1	0
Yolo	185	111	182	106	3	5	161	88	3	4	2	3	0	0	19	15	0	1
Yuba	288	302	286	302	2	0	282	183	2	0	2	5	0	0	22	14	0	0

^a Revised.

**TABLE 23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
APPEALS FROM LOWER COURTS, FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Questions of law		Trials de novo	
State total	16,759	^a 15,035	13,624	13,266	1,368	1,087	2,774	2,496	9,482	9,683
Alameda	929	778	795	704	4	3	151	139	640	562
Alpine	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	14	7	10	1	1	0	1	0	8	1
Butte	86	74	61	42	5	3	13	8	43	31
Calaveras	14	10	4	7	0	1	0	2	4	4
Colusa	7	3	4	9	0	0	1	8	3	1
Contra Costa	576	479	460	729	68	54	59	73	333	602
Del Norte	14	10	10	11	3	2	0	2	7	7
El Dorado	76	51	72	54	14	9	10	6	48	39
Fresno	244	227	183	202	3	5	46	35	134	162
Glenn	8	10	10	6	3	1	2	0	5	5
Humboldt	54	46	63	57	9	9	53	48	1	0
Imperial	34	24	18	15	0	1	3	9	15	5
Inyo	6	7	9	3	0	1	1	0	8	2
Kern	178	179	124	148	12	7	32	24	80	117
Kings	49	41	71	17	3	2	15	2	53	13
Lake	26	23	19	14	2	1	1	3	16	10
Lassen	20	10	14	10	1	0	0	0	13	10
Los Angeles	5,316	^a 4,871	4,084	3,847	455	401	807	570	2,792	2,876
Madera	31	18	11	15	1	1	1	1	9	13
Marin	219	207	206	203	0	43	90	57	116	103
Mariposa	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	65	49	59	63	16	8	35	55	8	0
Merced	29	22	15	10	0	0	0	1	15	9
Modoc	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Mono	3	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	4	1
Monterey	229	158	155	162	21	19	45	61	89	82
Napa	45	51	41	27	8	0	6	4	27	23
Nevada	26	32	49	60	4	0	0	0	45	60
Orange	1,761	1,509	1,556	1,423	133	126	178	201	1,245	1,096
Placer	107	106	82	65	0	0	17	13	65	52
Plumas	3	6	3	4	0	0	1	1	2	3
Riverside	501	506	337	454	27	2	27	36	283	416
Sacramento	668	670	482	659	22	50	96	154	362	455
San Benito	9	17	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
San Bernardino	524	521	422	432	107	95	51	33	264	304
San Diego	1,186	1,111	1,122	962	85	19	279	227	758	716
San Francisco	685	617	690	610	205	92	150	204	325	314
San Joaquin	214	178	172	178	2	6	47	23	123	149
San Luis Obispo	105	93	61	111	2	5	3	15	56	91
San Mateo	489	347	355	379	0	2	126	118	229	259
Santa Barbara	245	211	190	194	5	6	42	45	143	143
Santa Clara	578	507	474	408	34	51	87	69	353	288
Santa Cruz	95	122	80	109	5	0	15	27	60	82
Shasta	78	52	60	48	3	9	11	4	46	35
Sierra	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Siskiyou	28	27	22	11	4	1	1	0	17	10
Solano	126	96	90	83	6	7	13	16	71	60
Sonoma	148	189	157	128	13	1	22	19	122	108
Stanislaus	184	153	118	130	13	15	24	22	81	93
Sutter	16	11	9	6	1	2	3	4	5	0
Tehama	12	15	11	8	3	1	0	0	8	7
Trinity	10	3	12	4	4	1	4	2	4	1
Tulare	121	98	110	68	4	6	44	16	62	46
Tuolumne	13	14	11	19	1	4	0	7	10	8
Ventura	469	399	381	281	19	0	145	123	217	158
Yolo	69	50	62	59	5	10	8	4	49	45
Yuba	11	12	8	10	1	4	2	2	5	4

^a Revised

**TABLE 24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
HABEAS CORPUS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	15,282	14,929	12,502	13,412	6,847	7,709	5,653	5,703
Alameda	1,033	695	482	412	184	148	298	264
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	8	9	8	2	8	2	0	0
Butte	21	38	30	51	1	3	29	48
Calaveras	1	10	0	7	0	6	0	1
Colusa	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Contra Costa	138	137	129	135	89	99	40	36
Del Norte	1	7	1	6	0	2	1	4
El Dorado	12	39	8	27	1	9	7	18
Fresno	153	254	153	226	0	15	153	211
Glenn	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Humboldt	62	56	45	34	18	15	27	19
Imperial	34	33	20	17	10	4	10	13
Inyo	7	2	7	2	1	2	6	0
Kern	104	101	117	135	103	70	14	65
Kings	36	18	32	28	11	11	21	17
Lake	81	72	83	79	66	60	17	19
Lassen	45	53	21	37	15	27	6	10
Los Angeles	4,123	4,688	3,288	3,966	2,552	3,352	736	614
Madera	32	31	37	35	7	4	30	31
Marin	199	256	178	230	161	197	17	33
Mariposa	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mendocino	33	3	19	2	3	1	16	1
Merced	16	8	13	2	0	0	13	2
Modoc	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
Mono	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	1
Monterey	398	350	370	296	323	252	47	44
Napa	556	607	509	595	180	208	329	387
Nevada	10	4	4	1	1	1	3	0
Orange	526	532	229	322	118	217	111	105
Placer	82	104	54	95	15	38	39	57
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	397	467	397	384	272	173	125	211
Sacramento	566	519	505	482	348	356	157	126
San Benito	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
San Bernardino	745	566	495	228	297	137	198	91
San Diego	323	530	505	523	224	304	281	219
San Francisco	253	236	245	230	140	134	105	96
San Joaquin	507	392	424	391	221	201	203	190
San Luis Obispo	407	360	440	388	301	327	139	61
San Mateo	136	121	165	185	86	69	79	116
Santa Barbara	127	139	119	149	63	102	56	47
Santa Clara	443	578	514	562	378	307	136	255
Santa Cruz	82	84	84	82	51	55	33	27
Shasta	6	8	16	16	8	8	8	8
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	19	20	25	17	20	12	5	5
Solano	181	138	172	77	154	56	18	21
Sonoma	260	317	188	317	146	229	42	88
Stanislaus	209	145	263	130	94	33	169	97
Sutter	2	4	1	1	0	1	1	0
Tehama	3	3	3	2	2	0	1	2
Trinity	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Tulare	44	49	33	47	13	34	20	13
Tuolumne	11	3	6	2	1	0	5	2
Ventura	2,760	2,057	1,974	2,401	97	393	1,877	2,008
Yolo	74	59	78	40	56	26	22	14
Yuba	8	11	8	10	7	4	1	6

**TABLE 25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
DISPOSITIONS BY JURY TRIAL
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County	Total		Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage		Criminal		All other Proceedings	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total.....	8,202	^a 7,469	1,709	^a 1,783	4,900	4,544	1,593	^a 1,142
Alameda	257	248	67	61	138	137	52	50
Alpine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	42	4	4	0	4	2	34	2
Butte	42	56	6	3	31	51	5	2
Calaveras	4	11	0	2	4	9	0	0
Colusa	1	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Contra Costa	247	204	20	26	197	159	30	19
Del Norte	19	11	1	2	13	7	5	2
El Dorado	32	31	10	10	12	14	10	7
Fresno	304	230	32	35	194	174	78	21
Glenn	14	9	0	0	13	4	1	5
Humboldt	36	^a 27	5	^a 1	23	26	8	^a 0
Imperial	20	33	4	4	12	28	4	1
Inyo	6	2	0	0	5	2	1	0
Kern	141	131	14	20	112	108	15	3
Kings	43	60	7	3	35	52	1	5
Lake	20	24	4	3	11	16	5	5
Lassen	23	16	1	4	18	10	4	2
Los Angeles	2,542	2,294	643	692	1,321	1,245	578	357
Madera	66	61	2	5	62	52	2	4
Marin	114	191	23	29	67	145	24	17
Mariposa	5	1	2	0	2	0	1	1
Mendocino	41	28	9	4	23	22	9	2
Merced	54	65	6	15	43	41	5	9
Modoc	24	4	3	0	5	4	16	0
Mono	4	1	7	0	1	1	1	0
Monterey	123	115	^a 8	20	81	78	24	17
Napa	37	23	7	9	25	10	5	4
Nevada	30	30	0	1	24	16	6	13
Orange	461	384	104	92	284	227	73	65
Placer	66	47	3	13	34	27	29	7
Plumas	24	10	3	0	15	6	6	4
Riverside	152	181	27	29	111	124	14	28
Sacramento	303	286	49	83	215	153	39	50
San Benito	8	^a 3	0	0	8	3	0	^a 0
San Bernardino	329	288	81	54	219	218	29	16
San Diego	558	480	140	108	295	270	123	102
San Francisco	365	352	118	126	193	156	54	70
San Joaquin	197	154	41	36	85	95	71	23
San Luis Obispo	40	32	4	5	22	10	14	17
San Mateo	158	126	31	31	87	71	40	24
Santa Barbara	86	117	13	23	59	71	14	23
Santa Clara	319	283	85	71	179	163	55	49
Santa Cruz	65	56	9	13	41	29	15	14
Shasta	48	44	8	19	38	15	2	10
Sierra	1	6	0	1	1	0	0	5
Siskiyou	18	29	7	9	6	18	5	2
Solano	103	74	17	13	75	52	11	9
Sonoma	120	146	21	46	77	77	22	23
Stanislaus	116	123	21	22	92	81	3	20
Sutter	22	24	2	2	18	19	2	3
Tehama	16	12	1	2	10	9	5	1
Trinity	9	19	9	1	8	18	1	0
Tulare	129	109	10	12	112	88	7	9
Tuolumne	11	13	2	3	8	9	1	1
Ventura	112	92	11	8	84	78	17	6
Yolo	32	35	3	4	19	21	10	10
Yuba	42	30	7	7	28	20	7	3

^a Revised.

**TABLE 26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL
AS OF JUNE 30, 1981 AND JUNE 30, 1982**

County	Number of judicial positions ^a		Cases awaiting trial at end of month ^b						Total cases per judicial position	
	6/30/82	6/30/81	Total	6/30/82	6/30/81	Civil	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/81
State total	723	^a 725	97,023	132,363	87,358	122,519	9,665	9,844	133	182
Alameda	33	33	3,785	4,695	3,236	3,940	549	755	115	142
Alpine	1	1	7	3	7	3	0	0	7	3
Amador	1	1	72	76	52	60	20	16	72	76
Butte	3	3	207	198	184	180	23	18	69	66
Calaveras	1	1	92	94	92	91	N/A	^c 3	92	94
Colusa	1	1	22	21	20	21	2	0	22	21
Contra Costa	17	17	2,787	2,618	2,694	2,435	93	183	164	154
Del Norte	1	1	44	29	30	24	14	5	44	29
El Dorado	3	3	270	233	250	213	30	20	90	78
Fresno	15	15	1,300	1,515	1,154	1,346	146	169	87	101
Glenn	1	1	42	29	36	25	6	4	42	29
Humboldt	3	3	359	412	286	348	73	64	120	137
Imperial	3	3	141	117	107	93	34	24	47	39
Inyo	1	1	82	56	68	47	14	9	82	56
Kern	12	12	1,301	1,125	1,020	958	281	167	108	94
Kings	2	2	123	28	80	28	43	0	62	14
Lake	1	1	32	68	74	65	8	3	32	68
Lassen	1	1	38	49	35	44	3	5	38	49
Los Angeles	^d 259	261	40,707	71,262	36,678	67,715	4,029	3,547	157	273
Madera	2	2	113	219	94	90	19	129	56	110
Marin	7	7	688	508	636	456	52	52	98	73
Mariposa	1	1	28	30	24	28	4	2	28	30
Mendocino	2	2	73	131	52	115	21	16	36	66
Merced	3	3	266	302	209	200	57	102	89	101
Modoc	1	1	9	11	6	8	3	3	9	11
Mono	1	1	39	35	39	35	0	0	39	35
Monterey	7	7	435	400	345	339	90	61	62	57
Napa	2	2	239	201	189	187	50	14	119	100
Nevada	2	2	106	175	106	175	0	0	53	88
Orange	51	51	10,810	10,876	10,450	10,483	360	393	212	213
Placer	4	4	526	616	481	568	45	48	131	154
Plumas	1	1	80	78	76	69	4	9	80	78
Riverside	20	20	2,046	2,280	1,888	2,068	158	212	102	114
Sacramento	28	^a 28	1,856	2,300	1,531	2,017	325	283	66	82
San Benito	1	1	34	11	27	10	7	1	34	11
San Bernardino	25	25	2,849	3,548	2,440	3,247	409	301	114	142
San Diego	44	41	7,538	8,421	7,159	8,090	379	331	171	205
San Francisco	33	33	4,479	5,009	4,287	4,661	192	348	136	152
San Joaquin	9	9	2,252	2,423	2,043	2,188	209	235	250	269
San Luis Obispo	4	4	878	550	827	488	51	62	219	138
San Mateo	16	16	942	1,156	750	874	192	282	59	72
Santa Barbara	9	9	691	900	593	806	98	124	77	103
Santa Clara	34	34	3,557	3,187	2,701	2,082	856	1,105	105	94
Santa Cruz	4	4	318	249	276	183	42	66	79	62
Shasta	3	3	388	402	341	363	47	39	129	134
Sierra	1	1	9	5	9	5	0	0	9	5
Siskiyou	1	1	79	64	73	62	6	2	79	64
Solano	5	5	347	679	296	609	51	70	69	136
Sonoma	7	7	660	627	544	526	116	101	94	90
Stanislaus	7	7	1,186	1,394	1,060	1,265	126	129	169	199
Sutter	2	2	87	159	76	130	11	29	43	80
Tehama	1	1	88	64	83	63	5	1	88	64
Trinity	1	1	19	24	17	23	2	1	19	24
Tulare	6	6	325	423	241	305	84	118	54	70
Tuolumne	1	1	104	115	74	113	30	2	104	115
Ventura	13	13	1,110	1,790	1,020	1,692	90	98	85	138
Yolo	3	3	202	278	161	236	41	42	67	93
Yuba	2	2	106	65	31	24	75	41	53	32

^a Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court. For a list of judgeships see Table 11.

^b Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which at-issue memoranda have been filed but no trial dates assigned.

^c Criminal cases set for trial during next 30 days.

^d Includes 206 judges, one referee and 52 commissioners of whom 49 were budgeted and three were funded from salary savings.

^e Revised.

TABLE 26A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS * AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS *
FISCAL YEARS 1980-81 AND 1981-82

	1981-82					1980-81				
	Total	Judges	Commissioners	Referees	Judicial Position Equivalents	Total	Judges	Commissioners	Referees	Judicial Position Equivalents
State Total.....	723	628	73	22	736.6	^a 725	628	74	23	710.8
Alameda.....	33	31	0	2	32.3	33	31	0	2	30.0
Alpine.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Amador.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Butte.....	3	3	0	0	3.1	3	3	0	0	3.2
Calaveras.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Colusa.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Contra Costa.....	17	14	1	2	16.4	17	14	1	2	16.4
Del Norte.....	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.0
El Dorado.....	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.1
Fresno.....	15	13	0	2	14.6	15	13	0	2	14.7
Glenn.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Humboldt.....	3	3	0	0	3.6	3	3	0	0	2.9
Imperial.....	3	3	0	0	3.6	3	3	0	0	3.3
Inyo.....	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.0
Kern.....	12	10	1	1	11.5	12	10	1	1	9.7
Kings.....	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.0
Lake.....	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.5
Lassen.....	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.3
Los Angeles.....	259 ^b	206	52	1	251.7	261	206	54	1	239.8
Madera.....	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.1
Marin.....	7	6	1	0	7.6	7	6	1	0	7.4
Mariposa.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Mendocino.....	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	2.0
Merced.....	3	3	0	0	3.0	3	3	0	0	3.0
Modoc.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Mono.....	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.1
Monterey.....	7	7	0	0	6.6	7	7	0	0	7.1
Napa.....	2	2	0	0	2.4	2	2	0	0	2.4
Nevada.....	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.2
Orange.....	51	46	5	0	52.9	51	46	5	0	48.5
Placer.....	4	4	0	0	4.0	4	4	0	0	3.9
Plumas.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.2
Riverside.....	20	17	3	0	18.8	20	17	1	2	19.0
Sacramento.....	28	27	0	1	28.3	^a 28	27	0	1	26.0
San Benito.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
San Bernardino.....	25	21	4	0	24.6	25	21	4	0	24.0
San Diego.....	44	41	0	3	53.7	44	41	0	3	52.1
San Francisco.....	33	27	3	3	34.7	33	27	4	2	34.0
San Joaquin.....	9	8	0	1	8.7	9	8	0	1	8.1
San Luis Obispo.....	4	4	0	0	4.4	4	4	0	0	4.3
San Mateo.....	16	14	1	1	15.8	16	14	1	1	16.4
Santa Barbara.....	9	7	0	2	10.7	9	7	0	2	10.8
Santa Clara.....	34	33	0	1	35.0	34	33	0	1	36.3
Santa Cruz.....	4	4	0	0	4.8	4	4	0	0	4.8
Shasta.....	3	3	0	0	3.1	3	3	0	0	3.0
Sierra.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Siskiyou.....	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.3
Solano.....	5	5	0	0	5.7	5	5	0	0	5.2
Sonoma.....	7	6	0	1	7.4	7	6	0	1	7.3
Stanislaus.....	7	6	0	1	6.6	7	6	0	1	6.9
Sutter.....	2	2	0	0	2.2	2	2	0	0	2.1
Tehama.....	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.2
Trinity.....	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Tulare.....	6	6	0	0	6.7	6	6	0	0	6.5
Tuolumne.....	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.2
Ventura.....	13	11	2	0	14.2	13	11	2	0	14.1
Yolo.....	3	3	0	0	3.7	3	3	0	0	3.4
Yuba.....	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	2.0

* Judicial positions are defined as authorized judges and full-time referees and commissioners. Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, plus assistance from referees and commissioners and are adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

^b Includes 206 judges, one referee and 52 commissioners of whom 49 were budgeted and three were funded from salary savings.

^a Revised.

**TABLE 27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Number of judgeships ^a		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing				Juvenile orders ^c	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters	Contested matters	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	496	487	7,720,147	^b 7,309,978	6,685,319	^b 6,273,379	6,048,529	5,672,672	347,450	^b 334,679	261,037	^b 231,591	28,303	34,437
Alameda:														
Alameda	1	1	26,797	23,485	26,484	17,455	25,124	16,149	793	839	567	467	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	4	4	42,386	37,463	41,143	31,965	37,430	29,035	1,610	1,506	2,103	1,424	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3	3	70,383	62,159	65,720	57,825	53,638	50,091	3,850	3,856	8,432	3,878	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	46,836	45,908	44,272	43,210	42,121	40,730	1,153	1,235	998	1,245	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont- Emeryville	14	14	309,202	199,393	185,248	175,949	171,693	161,986	7,379	8,287	6,346	5,647	0	29
San Leandro-Hayward	7	7	119,446	109,121	91,235	90,436	83,376	83,210	4,186	4,216	3,673	3,010	0	0
Butte:														
Chico	1	1	24,829	20,670	23,275	17,723	20,834	15,551	977	974	1,037	1,090	427	108
Contra Costa:														
Bay	5	5	58,942	59,605	49,723	48,935	42,397	41,361	2,154	2,388	2,310	2,516	2,862	2,670
Delta	2	2	32,543	31,167	29,610	28,851	24,919	24,248	1,971	2,040	1,851	1,522	869	1,041
Mt. Diablo	4	4	65,264	63,363	57,880	56,585	50,250	48,233	2,216	2,382	2,379	2,496	3,035	3,484
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	60,563	62,127	53,883	53,754	46,060	45,590	1,685	1,620	2,567	2,306	3,581	4,238
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	8	8	105,775	100,300	95,279	92,071	85,757	83,302	4,994	5,090	3,996	3,232	532	447
Humboldt:														
Eureka	2	2	11,685	13,740	12,132	13,337	10,712	11,918	813	817	607	600	0	2
Imperial:														
Imperial County	4	4	46,335	45,482	36,516	35,582	34,684	33,414	996	1,206	835	959	1	3
Kern:														
East Kern	2	2	25,218	20,324	22,961	17,484	21,146	15,747	476	487	543	525	796	725
West Kern	^c 9	6	94,998	172,389	83,890	137,860	75,052	127,057	5,992	6,313	2,764	3,160	82	1,330
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	3	3	53,212	51,976	46,558	49,652	42,711	46,064	2,192	2,130	1,655	1,458	0	0
Antelope	2	2	40,224	34,876	37,354	31,450	35,048	29,440	1,364	1,199	942	811	0	0
Beverly Hills	3	3	51,322	47,831	44,649	38,212	39,418	34,209	3,477	2,525	1,754	1,478	0	0
Burbank	2	2	30,888	23,844	25,640	22,298	23,315	20,180	1,374	1,283	951	835	0	0
Citrus	6	6	114,755	114,727	112,091	100,236	100,704	91,427	5,432	4,817	5,955	3,992	0	0
Compton	6	6	133,073	133,942	92,986	89,687	83,438	78,991	6,708	7,838	2,794	2,858	46	0
Culver	2	2	28,246	24,424	23,664	20,103	20,642	17,526	2,102	1,856	920	721	0	0
Downey	4	4	67,829	60,223	55,429	49,347	50,664	44,609	3,063	3,103	1,673	1,635	29	0
East Los Angeles	4	4	66,998	66,827	56,174	57,922	51,009	53,194	3,112	2,569	2,053	2,159	0	0
Glendale	2	2	50,319	44,694	40,266	36,347	36,232	32,733	2,299	2,065	1,730	1,548	5	1
Inglewood	6	6	79,417	79,996	57,467	75,588	50,405	68,891	4,229	4,009	2,833	2,658	0	0
Long Beach	7	7	129,329	124,816	98,060	83,823	88,720	74,657	6,046	6,131	3,314	2,996	0	39
Los Angeles	74	74	1,014,664	891,779	805,273	681,391	709,356	594,683	61,565	56,585	34,352	30,123	0	0
Los Cerritos	3	3	60,427	58,087	52,749	53,981	48,673	50,454	2,075	1,793	2,001	1,734	0	0
Malibu	1	1	37,009	35,468	33,830	29,670	32,409	28,558	537	414	894	698	0	0
Newhall	2	2	64,941	54,406	53,434	43,497	51,884	42,146	661	580	889	771	0	0
Pasadena	4	4	67,469	66,571	60,909	51,955	54,255	46,012	3,805	3,410	2,849	2,533	0	0
Pomona	3	3	50,331	45,267	49,982	41,699	45,120	37,322	3,043	2,719	1,819	1,658	0	0
Rio Hondo	4	4	64,103	58,596	52,253	44,216	48,063	41,252	2,250	1,758	1,940	1,206	0	0
Santa Anita	1	1	37,970	32,591	35,551	28,993	32,867	26,607	1,262	1,293	1,422	1,093	0	0
Santa Monica	3	3	40,852	38,538	32,577	31,622	29,523	25,223	1,767	1,975	1,287	1,423	0	1
South Bay	6	6	117,309	123,304	116,684	105,526	105,311	95,396	6,651	5,267	4,721	4,863	1	0
Southeast	5	5	71,756	78,245	60,676	70,939	55,827	65,847	3,051	3,267	1,798	1,825	0	0
Whittier	4	4	57,441	48,328	53,165	43,787	48,061	39,045	2,514	2,303	2,590	2,439	0	0

**TABLE 27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Number of judgeships ^a		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing				Juvenile orders ^b	
									Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Marin:														
Central	4	4	82,605	78,130	76,115	67,628	70,874	63,063	2,300	1,879	2,887	2,421	54	45
Merced:														
Merced County	3	3	75,492	68,504	70,846	61,417	66,867	58,400	1,775	1,488	2,304	1,529	0	0
Monterey:														
Monterey County	7	7	97,635	97,170	87,899	86,854	79,108	78,454	5,080	4,736	3,711	3,664	0	0
Napa:														
Napa County	2	2	31,663	22,663	28,419	22,040	24,980	18,907	927	896	805	712	1,707	1,525
Orange:														
Central Orange County	13	13	178,587	171,836	160,357	141,556	146,823	129,797	7,531	6,371	6,003	5,388	0	0
North Orange County	11	11	187,269	175,306	172,830	154,784	161,025	142,160	6,430	7,284	5,375	5,226	0	114
Orange County Harbor	6	6	133,547	133,400	135,237	115,718	120,443	101,102	2,360	1,934	4,157	4,093	8,277	8,589
South Orange County	4	4	70,229	58,523	61,702	51,738	57,005	47,579	2,330	1,945	2,367	2,213	0	1
West Orange County	10	10	144,439	150,223	130,464	136,719	116,126	123,111	8,265	7,999	5,895	5,530	178	79
Riverside:														
Corona	2	2	21,154	18,671	18,946	17,752	17,017	15,951	1,017	1,006	912	795	0	0
Desert	5	5	72,903	77,656	66,537	62,935	61,545	58,414	2,608	2,466	2,384	2,085	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	2	2	63,172	55,009	56,646	52,416	54,572	50,577	1,020	989	1,064	850	0	0
Riverside	5	5	88,500	85,313	79,134	78,784	71,791	73,548	4,605	2,904	2,738	2,332	0	0
Three Lakes	1	1	18,011	16,739	16,351	14,906	14,680	13,530	849	667	822	619	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	15	15	93,784	121,386	84,099	118,406	64,851	99,394	13,567	12,114	5,681	6,898	0	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	^d 19	18	283,294	^a 253,942	262,121	222,775	242,842	205,149	11,068	10,848	8,207	6,778	4	0
San Diego:														
El Cajon	^c 8	7	121,274	106,623	107,464	102,470	98,905	94,513	4,743	4,524	3,809	3,433	7	0
North County	9	9	142,807	144,192	134,698	132,984	124,024	123,139	5,727	5,182	4,947	4,663	0	0
San Diego	22	22	390,699	403,893	372,203	^a 381,038	345,573	355,422	15,018	^a 15,096	11,609	^a 10,517	3	3
South Bay	^e 6	5	81,244	82,530	72,079	83,066	66,485	77,515	1,835	2,021	3,759	3,529	0	1
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	20	20	225,864	190,165	137,325	140,400	111,143	111,218	20,105	22,960	6,076	6,220	1	2
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	1	1	22,150	19,145	17,647	16,332	15,472	14,087	954	850	645	616	576	779
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon- Tracy	2	2	31,625	26,991	27,877	24,045	25,330	21,789	1,210	1,014	842	771	495	471
Stockton	5	5	76,805	72,015	70,598	63,633	61,364	54,942	5,038	5,147	2,564	1,964	1,632	1,580
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	69,741	64,857	60,608	57,716	56,055	49,885	2,462	2,349	2,089	1,843	2	3,639
San Mateo:														
Northern	3	3	61,917	54,528	45,545	44,762	41,509	40,892	2,046	1,960	1,975	1,902	15	8
Southern	6	6	136,479	135,274	138,929	128,049	130,746	119,785	3,732	3,955	4,451	4,301	0	8
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	1	1	7,076	6,984	6,522	6,269	5,765	5,607	427	368	330	294	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta	3	3	53,935	47,830	47,748	43,128	42,715	37,843	3,261	3,680	1,772	1,605	0	0
Santa Maria	2	2	22,378	20,429	17,271	14,332	15,662	12,392	854	1,075	755	865	0	0
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	^f 24	22	424,248	373,400	344,647	324,135	317,959	300,655	12,710	11,997	13,977	11,482	1	1

**TABLE 27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Number of judgeships ^a		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters	Contested matters	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	4	4	69,681	61,482	52,263	48,361	44,211	40,987	3,193	2,713	2,319	1,932	2,540	2,729
Shasta:														
Redding	1	1	22,180	19,671	18,448	17,740	16,035	15,853	1,276	1,062	1,137	885	0	0
Solano:														
Northern Solano	3	3	59,669	56,678	60,992	54,043	58,371	51,454	1,021	1,008	1,600	1,590	0	1
Vallejo-Benicia	2	2	24,870	24,363	21,943	20,694	19,468	18,280	1,258	1,225	1,217	1,189	0	0
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	5	5	95,535	82,342	73,213	68,522	67,713	63,072	2,819	2,971	2,681	2,479	0	0
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	7	7	95,114	92,465	87,036	77,375	79,804	71,192	3,263	2,797	3,967	3,380	2	6
Sutter:														
Sutter County	1	1	11,165	10,950	10,025	10,039	8,934	8,863	593	675	498	501	0	0
Tulare:														
Porterville	1	1	12,226	11,263	13,459	10,103	12,480	9,143	552	591	426	367	1	2
Tulare-Piñey	1	1	18,711	15,254	17,408	13,684	16,604	12,973	445	440	358	271	1	0
Visalia	2	2	30,207	26,411	24,281	21,708	21,594	19,266	1,523	1,536	1,161	906	3	0
Ventura:														
Ventura County	^c 11	10	168,308	141,718	154,507	136,187	142,993	125,745	6,049	6,010	5,465	4,432	0	0
Yolo:														
Yolo County	3	3	17,543	20,359	15,234	19,630	12,512	16,689	1,303	1,419	886	802	533	720
Yuba:														
Yuba County	2	2	13,436	7,653	10,954	5,833	9,786	5,237	677	353	486	227	5	16

^a Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year.

^b Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

^c Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1982.

^d Statute provided for increase, effective January 1, 1982, but excludes two judicial positions dependent upon resolutions by the board of supervisors.

^e Statute provided for increase, effective January 1, 1982, but excludes one judicial position dependent upon a resolution by the board of supervisors.

^f Statute provided for increase, effective January 1, 1982, but excludes four judicial positions dependent upon resolutions by the board of supervisors.

^g Revised.

**TABLE 28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	124,672	^a 119,628	102,162	100,304	51,490	49,303	43,797	44,613	6,875	6,388
Alameda:										
Alameda	281	256	276	244	206	151	21	37	49	56
Berkeley-Albany	596	464	469	409	244	132	183	275	42	2
Fremont-Newark-Union City	981	1,118	545	487	376	301	143	162	26	24
Livermore-Pleasanton	311	358	300	375	222	271	78	104	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	3,253	3,345	2,929	3,154	1,734	1,649	975	1,274	220	231
San Leandro-Hayward	1,928	1,767	1,448	1,631	1,161	1,195	264	419	23	17
Butte:										
Chico	261	273	223	241	157	162	55	76	11	3
Contra Costa:										
Bay	1,109	1,071	926	795	501	421	389	341	36	33
Delta	573	394	467	355	266	197	147	130	54	28
Mt. Diablo	729	661	613	546	337	274	249	237	27	35
Walnut Creek-Danville	381	356	199	233	87	89	97	132	15	12
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	3,538	3,674	2,937	3,313	2,142	2,428	706	817	89	68
Humboldt:										
Eureka	546	816	551	684	315	382	198	225	38	77
Imperial:										
Imperial County	756	923	745	664	513	393	169	181	63	90
Kern:										
East Kern	311	176	226	145	175	114	20	9	31	22
West Kern	2,796	3,369	2,962	3,338	2,244	2,780	622	497	96	61
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	546	515	426	523	95	238	328	283	3	2
Antelope	408	378	394	316	127	113	259	201	8	2
Beverly Hills	703	541	463	429	33	49	422	374	8	6
Burbank	353	183	215	124	20	25	193	95	2	4
Citrus	1,223	1,200	640	873	253	466	306	404	81	3
Compton	2,750	2,348	2,165	1,952	45	423	2,120	1,529	0	0
Culver	265	282	205	231	19	42	182	174	4	15
Downey	1,024	966	516	569	27	54	488	510	1	5
East Los Angeles	883	929	664	743	144	90	468	623	52	30
Glendale	385	421	347	324	53	50	270	246	24	28
Inglewood	1,401	1,158	1,211	1,061	247	218	962	843	2	0
Long Beach	1,870	1,895	1,547	1,148	324	113	1,195	1,029	28	6
Los Angeles	17,090	14,193	13,977	11,781	4,257	3,778	8,389	7,005	1,331	998
Los Cerritos	511	380	443	355	67	64	367	291	9	0
Malibu	351	332	144	81	69	22	74	58	1	1
Newhall	312	421	232	247	63	52	167	191	2	4
Pasadena	1,351	1,365	762	656	166	141	596	512	0	3
Pomona	644	644	590	577	108	99	474	475	8	3
Rio Hondo	1,108	1,043	428	403	70	59	354	333	4	11
Santa Anita	244	290	258	314	42	43	194	270	22	1

**TABLE 28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
Los Angeles—continued										
Santa Monica	308	359	253	254	29	30	212	213	12	11
South Bay	1,258	1,077	951	788	164	106	782	682	5	0
Southeast	1,535	1,593	1,287	1,372	284	271	994	1,092	9	9
Whittier	916	642	570	494	107	100	463	384	0	10
Marin:										
Central	937	833	597	602	306	272	249	284	42	46
Merced:										
Merced County	1,117	1,090	842	874	545	502	195	333	102	39
Monterey:										
Monterey County	1,996	1,856	1,535	1,406	526	556	994	821	15	29
Napa:										
Napa County	673	610	452	376	273	218	138	123	41	35
Orange:										
Central Orange County	1,582	1,756	1,614	1,742	996	1,149	2	97	616	496
North Orange County	1,078	1,577	1,103	1,179	626	674	427	447	50	58
Orange County Harbor	345	516	489	558	226	348	5	2	258	208
South Orange County	325	361	229	290	53	108	131	129	45	53
West Orange County	1,050	1,441	1,102	1,363	543	809	502	474	57	80
Riverside:										
Corona	446	438	428	397	272	243	146	148	10	6
Desert	850	1,001	645	696	371	370	264	313	10	13
Mt. San Jacinto	511	564	285	315	223	163	62	143	0	9
Riverside	1,491	1,631	900	1,157	489	607	92	466	319	84
Three Lakes	457	309	342	213	78	37	144	114	120	62
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	5,514	5,335	4,838	4,709	3,272	3,189	1,565	1,508	1	12
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	5,418	4,853	4,647	4,852	2,834	3,233	1,530	1,280	283	339
San Diego:										
El Cajon	1,591	1,673	1,391	1,456	1,015	1,032	232	311	144	113
North County	1,493	1,548	1,632	1,233	1,122	942	494	263	16	28
San Diego	5,388	5,343	4,602	5,355	2,880	2,854	1,442	2,102	280	399
South Bay	1,150	1,257	1,074	1,281	703	899	347	303	24	79
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	7,708	6,415	6,271	6,092	3,725	2,263	1,449	2,340	1,097	1,489
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	223	327	135	180	74	99	61	81	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	473	519	414	408	251	267	149	114	14	27
Stockton	1,840	2,207	1,888	2,117	1,114	1,307	700	739	74	71
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	505	677	481	688	206	406	234	227	41	55

**TABLE 28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
San Mateo:										
Northern.....	572	649	394	543	102	219	292	321	0	3
Southern.....	1,956	2,089	1,501	1,314	811	563	546	558	144	193
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc.....	128	122	116	110	55	51	61	54	0	5
Santa Barbara-Coleta	840	863	666	707	401	322	265	385	0	0
Santa Maria	196	301	173	268	46	54	118	212	9	2
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	8,234	7,756	6,451	6,289	3,702	2,878	2,588	3,345	161	66
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	1,426	1,235	1,300	1,100	766	639	498	431	36	30
Shasta:										
Redding	895	700	723	556	407	367	283	132	33	57
Solano:										
Northern Solano	1,068	989	990	856	798	712	133	128	59	16
Vallejo-Benicia	1,033	967	800	702	588	445	171	213	41	44
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	1,700	1,569	1,416	1,349	886	771	495	543	35	35
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	2,524	2,147	1,765	1,692	1,228	959	511	719	26	14
Sutter:										
Sutter County	351	394	346	380	268	286	75	93	3	1
Tulare:										
Porterville	432	418	421	312	265	148	127	122	29	42
Tulare-Pixley	372	425	243	299	116	154	127	140	0	5
Visalia	547	553	411	428	246	138	88	213	77	77
Ventura:										
Ventura County	1,267	1,423	1,095	1,145	245	277	798	834	52	34
Yolo:										
Yolo County	611	477	410	282	223	145	112	114	75	23
Yuba:										
Yuba County	570	238	501	204	121	43	380	161	0	0

^a Revised.

**TABLE 29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Before hearing						After hearing							
	Dismissals and transfers		Plea of guilty				Acquitted or dismissed				Convicted or bound over			
			Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors		Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors		Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors	
	1981-82	1980-81					1981-82	1980-81			1981-82	1980-81		
State total	20,070	20,848	13,759	11,651	17,661	16,804	3,885	4,146	111	161	46,371	46,315	305	379
Alameda:														
Alameda	47	38	78	43	81	70	1	0	1	0	67	93	1	0
Berkeley-Albany	105	53	60	62	79	17	13	0	1	0	210	275	1	2
Fremont-Newark-Union City	276	206	70	37	30	58	1	11	0	0	167	173	1	2
Livermore-Pleasanton	58	82	74	50	90	139	0	0	0	0	78	104	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	594	616	479	372	661	661	0	0	0	1	1,194	1,503	1	1
San Leandro-Hayward	431	439	340	330	390	426	6	11	0	1	280	423	1	1
Butte:														
Chico	63	54	35	32	59	76	12	1	2	1	44	77	8	0
Contra Costa:														
Bay	108	117	24	44	369	260	31	33	1	0	393	339	0	2
Delta	116	80	25	35	125	82	3	1	0	0	196	155	2	2
Mt. Diablo	93	122	38	26	206	126	19	9	15	0	239	239	3	24
Walnut Creek-Danville	36	36	14	22	37	31	4	11	1	0	106	133	1	0
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	1,115	1,277	382	366	645	785	1	5	2	3	788	874	4	2
Humboldt:														
Eureka	132	182	41	53	142	147	17	34	3	0	215	265	1	3
Imperial:														
Imperial County	147	147	20	32	346	214	65	22	0	8	162	233	5	8
Kern:														
East Kern	27	32	38	27	110	55	4	2	0	0	47	27	0	2
West Kern	802	1,099	643	686	799	995	34	2	0	0	666	546	18	10
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	37	172	2	0	56	66	4	0	1	2	322	283	4	0
Antelope	33	18	20	3	74	92	19	28	3	2	230	165	15	8
Beverly Hills	30	36	1	4	2	9	45	38	0	0	382	340	3	2
Burbank	16	12	0	3	4	10	22	1	0	0	172	95	1	3
Citrus	241	444	6	7	6	15	24	15	4	4	354	388	5	0
Compton	0	335	24	3	21	85	383	39	0	0	1,737	1,490	0	0
Culver	11	17	2	0	6	25	29	4	0	0	157	184	0	1
Downey	13	22	7	2	7	30	18	24	0	3	471	485	0	3
East Los Angeles	57	67	11	3	76	20	80	46	5	1	435	606	0	1
Glendale	29	21	10	3	14	26	28	17	2	0	263	257	1	0
Inglewood	134	136	31	18	82	64	220	66	16	2	723	775	5	0
Long Beach	87	59	217	35	20	19	39	45	1	1	1,183	969	0	20
Los Angeles	1,941	1,649	1,206	1,135	1,110	994	501	522	12	14	9,146	7,404	61	63
Los Cerritos	39	43	7	1	21	20	2	0	0	0	374	291	0	0
Malibu	54	12	4	3	11	7	0	4	0	1	75	53	0	1
Newhall	23	29	8	6	32	17	1	3	0	0	163	191	5	1
Pasadena	74	87	20	10	72	44	9	10	2	12	585	491	0	2
Pomona	61	61	20	16	27	22	15	19	1	0	466	459	0	0
Rio Hondo	46	21	12	8	12	30	13	21	0	0	345	322	0	1
Santa Anita	5	27	1	0	36	16	31	28	0	9	185	234	0	0
Santa Monica	12	24	16	3	1	3	11	9	0	1	213	213	0	1
South Bay	25	27	105	67	34	12	87	53	0	0	699	625	1	4
Southeast	223	215	21	2	40	54	23	37	0	0	980	1,052	0	12
Whittier	81	44	8	12	18	44	23	26	1	0	439	368	0	0

**TABLE 29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—Continued**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Before hearing						After hearing							
	Dismissals and transfers		Pleas of guilty				Acquitted or dismissed				Convicted or bound over			
			Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors		Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors		Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors	
	1981-82	1980-81												
Marin:														
Central	161	157	67	69	78	46	29	45	3	2	247	278	12	5
Merced:														
Merced County	226	200	160	128	159	174	61	25	0	1	236	346	0	0
Monterey:														
Monterey County	307	233	63	74	156	249	75	137	0	0	934	713	0	0
Napa:														
Napa County	104	99	16	9	153	110	4	9	0	0	175	147	0	2
Orange:														
Central Orange County	518	545	145	398	333	206	1	11	2	1	613	578	2	3
North Orange County	327	287	39	200	260	187	0	1	1	4	473	499	3	1
Orange County Harbor	102	152	12	95	112	101	0	0	0	6	261	203	2	1
South Orange County	25	59	14	40	14	9	0	12	0	0	174	168	2	2
West Orange County	197	232	69	264	277	313	20	27	0	0	539	527	0	0
Riverside:														
Corona	117	89	48	52	107	102	0	11	0	0	148	134	8	9
Desert	170	116	115	122	86	132	13	50	0	1	261	274	0	1
Mt. San Jacinto	57	62	24	24	142	77	18	16	0	3	44	133	0	0
Riverside	241	341	156	160	92	106	0	67	0	5	411	478	0	0
Three Lakes	27	1	27	5	24	31	154	95	1	0	108	81	1	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	1,160	1,612	1,044	762	1,068	815	82	11	0	4	1,483	1,495	1	10
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	1,108	1,266	722	790	1,004	1,177	132	199	3	5	1,634	1,349	44	66
San Diego:														
El Cajon	255	265	548	386	212	381	16	13	0	1	359	409	1	1
North County	341	198	327	386	454	358	23	12	0	0	481	269	6	10
San Diego	818	1,144	1,114	803	948	907	98	189	4	22	1,613	2,280	7	10
South Bay	191	265	269	274	243	360	38	55	1	7	330	316	2	4
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	1,734	938	822	462	1,169	863	696	1,295	13	11	1,827	2,488	10	35
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	42	60	3	0	29	39	5	3	0	0	33	78	23	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	74	113	0	3	177	151	5	8	1	0	156	128	1	3
Stockton	494	515	137	112	483	680	56	45	0	0	718	765	0	0
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	52	126	97	130	57	150	32	15	1	0	242	267	0	0
San Mateo:														
Northern	39	174	47	13	16	32	0	0	0	3	292	320	0	1
Southern	402	254	124	45	285	264	17	111	1	7	669	633	3	0
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	36	33	0	0	29	18	0	4	0	0	61	55	0	0
Santa Barbara	164	147	114	67	123	108	20	21	0	0	245	364	0	0
Santa Maria	3	17	15	4	28	33	8	19	0	0	119	194	0	1
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	646	652	2,057	1,256	999	970	130	138	1	3	2,610	3,266	8	4

TABLE 29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Before hearing						After hearing							
	Dismissals and transfers		Plea of guilty				Acquitted or dismissed				Convicted or bound over			
			Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors		Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors		Felonies		Reduced to misdemeanors	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	412	413	26	34	328	192	70	37	0	0	462	420	2	4
Shasta:														
Redding	123	65	186	175	98	127	10	5	0	0	306	182	0	2
Solano:														
Northern Solano	357	381	103	92	338	239	1	8	0	1	189	135	2	0
Vallejo-Benicia	193	181	173	137	222	127	3	6	0	0	209	251	0	0
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	521	458	116	53	249	260	6	6	0	0	524	572	0	0
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	458	350	279	209	491	400	2	14	0	3	535	713	0	3
Sutter:														
Sutter County	72	80	77	80	119	126	11	5	0	1	64	88	3	0
Tulare:														
Porterville	59	74	58	11	148	63	12	12	3	2	141	148	0	2
Tulare-Pixley	17	40	12	14	87	100	48	23	0	2	79	119	0	1
Visalia	75	67	5	6	166	65	13	47	2	0	148	241	2	2
Ventura:														
Ventura County	123	142	113	84	9	51	50	82	0	0	794	774	6	12
Yolo:														
Yolo County	108	79	91	50	24	16	2	10	0	0	179	127	6	0
Yuba:														
Yuba County	2	8	5	12	114	23	86	50	0	0	294	111	0	0

**TABLE 30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^a	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	665,748	^b 645,317	578,463	563,936	566,964	552,277	3,583	2,866	7,843	8,646	73	147
Alameda:												
Alameda	1,467	2,457	1,078	1,255	1,076	1,218	0	11	2	26	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	3,743	3,121	3,586	3,024	3,538	2,991	12	9	36	24	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	4,359	3,577	4,332	3,304	4,289	3,269	7	13	36	22	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	2,660	2,242	2,099	1,909	2,059	1,863	0	0	40	46	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	13,943	11,415	15,063	12,521	14,888	12,408	85	46	90	58	0	9
San Leandro-Hayward	6,767	7,097	6,780	6,601	6,712	6,564	16	10	52	27	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	2,856	3,250	3,107	2,836	2,996	2,673	13	49	70	104	28	10
Contra Costa:												
Bay	4,284	3,780	3,077	3,239	3,011	3,173	16	11	50	55	0	0
Delta	3,590	3,200	2,976	2,982	2,851	2,813	48	90	60	61	17	18
Mt. Diablo	4,262	4,197	4,009	4,022	3,966	3,971	12	4	31	44	0	3
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,805	2,252	2,469	2,054	2,357	1,978	24	17	98	59	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	8,511	7,778	7,110	5,982	7,054	5,921	8	24	48	35	0	2
Humboldt:												
Eureka	1,306	1,697	1,245	1,861	1,218	1,831	3	4	24	26	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	3,865	4,056	2,970	3,155	2,896	3,009	17	45	57	99	0	2
Kern:												
East Kern	1,590	1,224	1,319	1,134	1,285	1,108	5	1	23	25	6	0
West Kern	10,964	17,294	9,271	13,910	9,165	13,768	6	23	97	114	3	5
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	3,173	3,336	2,784	3,058	2,730	3,029	8	2	46	27	0	0
Antelope	3,191	2,880	3,109	2,533	3,068	2,491	2	2	39	40	0	0
Beverly Hills	2,599	2,471	2,051	2,023	1,917	1,895	15	20	119	108	0	0
Burbank	2,514	2,063	2,079	1,773	2,054	1,749	1	4	24	20	0	0
Citrus	7,913	8,247	5,896	6,328	5,786	6,175	4	3	106	150	0	0
Compton	9,839	9,431	6,636	8,550	6,572	8,450	14	35	50	65	0	0
Culver	2,738	2,925	2,000	2,230	1,796	2,029	184	179	20	22	0	0
Downey	5,790	5,259	4,174	4,080	4,146	4,022	1	22	27	36	0	0
East Los Angeles	5,081	4,040	4,389	3,418	4,350	3,327	5	10	34	81	0	0
Glendale	4,440	5,258	3,375	4,618	3,320	4,526	4	7	50	85	1	0
Inglewood	8,338	7,006	5,967	6,120	5,824	6,024	8	12	135	84	0	0
Long Beach	18,827	17,865	15,308	14,033	15,117	13,884	55	42	136	107	0	0
Los Angeles	56,048	63,368	54,233	57,826	53,339	56,608	176	252	718	966	0	0
Los Cerritos	4,414	3,774	3,913	3,698	3,844	3,639	4	1	65	58	0	0
Malibu	3,940	5,559	4,156	3,936	4,089	3,905	16	3	51	28	0	0
Newhall	3,541	3,502	2,868	2,726	2,815	2,685	9	2	44	39	0	0
Pasadena	6,761	6,308	4,995	5,116	4,918	4,980	8	37	69	99	0	0
Pomona	4,830	5,104	3,776	3,031	3,704	2,981	11	4	61	46	0	0
Rio Hondo	7,044	6,283	4,998	3,814	4,960	3,750	4	18	34	46	0	0
Santa Anita	2,265	2,396	2,178	2,496	2,132	2,453	0	2	46	41	0	0
Santa Monica	7,919	8,467	5,705	5,256	5,631	5,224	38	1	36	31	0	0
South Bay	12,821	14,027	11,187	11,158	10,973	10,964	42	37	172	157	0	0
Southeast	10,933	9,966	8,739	8,751	8,650	8,629	6	10	83	112	0	0
Whittier	5,191	4,535	3,835	3,568	3,737	3,431	0	0	98	137	0	0

TABLE 30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^a	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central	5,839	5,857	5,302	5,573	5,209	5,505	32	10	61	58	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	6,457	6,234	5,718	5,293	5,588	5,191	26	37	104	65	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	9,284	9,225	8,278	8,359	7,988	8,031	50	50	240	278	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,877	2,470	2,646	2,646	2,538	2,576	29	17	79	53	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	19,110	19,584	17,435	17,261	17,330	17,112	37	33	68	116	0	0
North Orange County	17,482	15,243	14,844	13,299	14,655	13,108	46	30	143	161	0	0
Orange County Harbor	17,801	17,297	17,437	15,874	17,304	15,684	11	0	122	190	0	0
South Orange County	8,547	7,572	7,586	7,801	7,532	7,685	6	24	48	92	0	0
West Orange County	12,944	14,948	12,048	13,978	11,937	13,866	24	13	87	99	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	2,852	3,008	3,273	2,849	3,204	2,800	3	9	66	40	0	0
Desert	5,457	6,916	5,058	6,180	4,987	6,077	11	33	60	70	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	4,294	3,270	4,311	3,011	4,284	2,986	5	3	22	22	0	0
Riverside	15,511	9,085	13,187	8,679	13,150	8,347	1	93	36	239	0	0
Three Lakes	2,667	2,154	2,500	2,055	2,458	2,011	20	15	22	29	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	12,503	13,384	9,755	12,086	9,620	11,973	0	12	135	101	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	20,926	^a 18,016	17,660	16,699	17,374	16,352	50	170	236	177	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	6,277	6,964	5,492	5,965	5,363	5,836	24	24	105	105	0	0
North County	11,454	10,988	10,382	9,872	10,242	9,639	5	22	135	211	0	0
San Diego	45,122	41,662	36,951	36,246	35,908	35,064	176	143	864	1,038	3	1
South Bay	9,099	6,905	6,802	7,049	6,435	6,848	8	30	359	170	0	1
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	22,565	17,785	18,827	16,041	16,960	15,229	1,773	690	93	120	1	2
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,593	1,640	1,372	1,359	1,331	1,280	21	1	20	20	0	58
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,253	2,172	2,111	1,755	2,077	1,717	7	8	22	29	5	1
Stockton	8,977	8,193	8,987	7,270	8,952	7,214	6	23	26	31	3	2
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	8,434	5,561	6,730	5,515	6,640	5,434	5	0	85	81	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	4,247	3,602	3,339	3,235	3,297	3,178	4	2	35	47	3	8
Southern	5,771	4,764	4,843	3,718	4,716	3,649	26	18	101	50	0	1
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	978	1,000	845	964	824	941	0	1	21	22	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta	8,754	8,688	6,995	7,198	6,868	7,076	22	28	105	94	0	0
Santa Maria	2,080	2,037	2,008	1,593	1,975	1,523	3	0	30	70	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	33,003	32,267	29,179	28,142	28,839	27,863	45	21	295	257	0	1

TABLE 30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^a	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	7,634	7,831	6,589	6,511	6,457	6,423	46	18	86	70	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	2,576	2,468	1,997	2,115	1,944	2,069	5	5	48	41	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	3,706	3,482	3,400	2,928	3,342	2,820	8	7	50	101	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	2,452	2,483	2,394	2,536	2,277	2,398	4	9	113	129	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	7,689	8,395	6,687	6,801	6,634	6,661	13	40	40	100	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	5,732	6,423	5,750	6,149	5,565	5,921	29	65	155	161	1	2
Sutter:												
Sutter County	1,202	1,211	1,064	1,150	1,045	1,102	1	6	18	42	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	1,739	1,880	1,811	1,670	1,788	1,644	3	4	19	20	1	2
Tulare-Pixley	1,079	963	1,471	961	1,455	948	1	1	14	12	1	0
Visalia	1,667	1,526	1,323	1,033	1,294	1,007	0	3	29	23	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	11,904	12,717	10,296	10,906	9,961	10,501	28	54	307	351	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	4,671	4,025	3,713	3,092	3,621	3,018	75	21	17	34	0	19
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,477	675	1,225	590	1,163	562	7	11	55	17	0	0

^a For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

^b Revised.

TABLE 30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS *
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
State total.....	406,721	390,573	356,087	349,584	348,827	341,226	1,319	1,712	5,928	6,624	13	22
Alameda:												
Alameda.....	781	728	698	674	696	652	0	9	2	13	0	0
Berkeley-Albany.....	2,429	1,877	2,467	2,255	2,426	2,232	9	7	32	16	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City.....	2,650	2,019	3,447	2,925	3,407	2,891	6	12	34	22	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton.....	2,254	1,782	1,656	1,362	1,617	1,316	0	0	39	46	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville.....	7,319	6,409	10,803	9,160	10,663	9,052	63	44	75	56	0	8
San Leandro-Hayward.....	4,154	3,952	4,057	3,593	4,010	3,563	7	4	40	26	0	0
Butte:												
Chico.....	932	1,651	1,023	1,009	967	956	8	6	48	45	0	2
Contra Costa:												
Bay.....	2,395	2,209	1,789	1,988	1,730	1,929	12	10	47	49	0	0
Delta.....	1,482	1,455	1,298	1,428	1,238	1,317	31	77	29	34	0	0
Mt. Diablo.....	2,767	2,456	2,356	2,357	2,322	2,324	8	2	26	31	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville.....	1,848	1,334	1,580	1,241	1,484	1,178	16	14	80	49	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno.....	6,730	5,920	5,737	4,640	5,683	4,588	8	19	46	33	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka.....	835	802	743	904	725	878	3	4	15	22	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County.....	2,002	2,453	1,212	1,475	1,152	1,360	11	27	49	86	0	2
Kern:												
East Kern.....	885	722	647	619	619	601	4	1	19	17	5	0
West Kern.....	7,003	8,406	5,532	6,814	5,445	6,732	5	10	81	72	1	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra.....	2,447	2,263	2,020	2,050	1,967	2,027	8	2	45	21	0	0
Antelope.....	1,900	1,677	1,743	1,330	1,706	1,294	2	2	35	34	0	0
Beverly Hills.....	1,958	1,904	1,598	1,728	1,486	1,619	7	15	105	94	0	0
Burbank.....	1,675	1,332	1,179	1,141	1,160	1,121	1	1	18	19	0	0
Citrus.....	6,037	5,982	4,139	4,006	4,052	3,885	4	2	83	119	0	0
Compton.....	6,029	5,534	3,521	4,958	3,461	4,865	14	29	46	64	0	0
Culver.....	2,129	2,117	1,398	1,472	1,208	1,282	176	169	14	21	0	0
Downey.....	3,321	3,242	1,930	2,228	1,905	2,174	1	21	24	33	0	0
East Los Angeles.....	2,642	2,261	2,350	2,102	2,317	2,019	2	9	31	74	0	0
Glendale.....	2,850	3,196	2,673	3,021	2,627	2,958	2	6	43	57	1	0
Inglewood.....	6,444	5,235	4,196	4,032	4,129	3,958	5	6	62	68	0	0
Long Beach.....	11,640	10,110	7,091	7,125	6,917	6,992	50	36	124	97	0	0
Los Angeles.....	46,504	51,683	45,483	48,273	44,638	47,150	160	220	685	903	0	0
Los Cerritos.....	3,328	2,794	3,056	2,756	2,994	2,699	4	1	58	56	0	0
Malibu.....	1,066	1,578	1,075	1,166	1,051	1,149	9	3	15	14	0	0
Newhall.....	1,449	1,335	972	965	950	940	6	2	16	23	0	0
Pasadena.....	3,755	3,712	3,062	2,831	3,002	2,720	8	31	52	80	0	0
Pomona.....	3,522	3,254	2,626	2,201	2,560	2,152	10	4	56	45	0	0
Rio Hondo.....	4,594	3,855	2,834	2,040	2,803	1,988	2	16	29	36	0	0
Santa Anita.....	1,595	1,402	1,541	1,212	1,502	1,173	0	2	39	37	0	0
Santa Monica.....	3,070	2,683	2,546	1,991	2,494	1,976	22	1	30	14	0	0
South Bay.....	5,453	6,348	4,601	4,926	4,440	4,802	35	24	126	100	0	0
Southeast.....	5,497	5,631	5,131	4,817	5,057	4,731	3	8	71	78	0	0
Whittier.....	3,729	2,451	2,711	1,996	2,622	1,871	0	0	89	125	0	0

TABLE 30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS *—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central	2,687	2,170	2,212	1,838	2,147	1,792	14	5	51	41	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	2,820	2,757	2,832	3,154	2,769	3,087	14	26	49	41	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	5,891	5,836	5,406	5,801	5,164	5,547	39	38	203	216	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	1,794	1,698	1,539	1,643	1,466	1,594	20	8	53	41	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	11,796	12,074	11,227	10,879	11,133	10,769	28	17	66	93	0	0
North Orange County	11,799	9,605	9,156	7,909	8,976	7,731	46	29	134	149	0	0
Orange County Harbor	10,229	8,417	9,231	8,046	9,179	7,961	3	0	49	85	0	0
South Orange County	4,760	4,416	4,129	3,786	4,089	3,697	5	23	35	66	0	0
West Orange County	8,887	9,201	8,260	8,759	8,156	8,660	23	8	81	91	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	820	927	877	737	853	728	1	0	23	9	0	0
Desert	2,659	3,058	2,437	3,006	2,384	2,932	8	24	45	50	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,663	1,242	1,743	1,279	1,734	1,274	2	1	7	4	0	0
Riverside	4,781	4,750	4,555	4,993	4,533	4,833	0	21	22	139	0	0
Three Lakes	1,136	891	1,110	803	1,088	777	9	4	13	22	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	11,815	12,383	8,242	10,361	8,124	10,262	0	9	118	90	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	10,177	^a 9,640	9,714	9,599	9,532	9,344	24	112	158	143	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	5,099	5,500	4,207	4,464	4,104	4,358	14	18	89	88	0	0
North County	7,114	6,891	6,732	6,235	6,599	6,050	4	8	129	177	0	0
San Diego	24,236	22,874	22,326	22,363	21,596	21,517	124	99	606	746	0	1
South Bay	4,892	4,471	4,218	4,864	4,018	4,700	6	19	194	144	0	1
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	13,429	11,848	11,748	10,961	11,640	10,647	40	210	67	102	1	2
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,112	1,047	958	879	944	865	4	1	10	13	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,455	1,614	1,229	1,251	1,212	1,223	4	8	13	20	0	0
Stockton	4,757	4,478	4,609	4,040	4,590	3,997	3	19	16	24	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	4,803	2,494	3,307	2,669	3,248	2,621	5	0	54	48	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	3,157	2,822	2,592	2,787	2,559	2,745	1	2	29	37	3	3
Southern	3,526	3,613	2,799	2,449	2,722	2,407	8	4	69	38	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	481	515	453	519	436	502	0	1	17	16	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta	5,493	4,682	4,187	3,308	4,138	3,263	2	6	47	39	0	0
Santa Maria	1,139	1,166	1,254	1,026	1,230	977	3	0	21	49	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	19,472	18,435	16,537	16,349	16,311	16,145	45	10	181	193	0	1

TABLE 30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS *—Continued*
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	4,056	3,432	3,915	4,059	3,818	3,999	35	13	62	47	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	1,628	1,604	1,213	1,349	1,170	1,309	2	4	41	36	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	2,576	2,834	2,574	2,130	2,540	2,045	3	5	31	80	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	1,782	1,666	1,712	1,800	1,641	1,712	3	5	68	83	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	4,872	4,671	4,203	3,526	4,159	3,435	10	20	34	71	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,122	4,865	4,371	4,811	4,246	4,651	8	32	116	128	1	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	672	631	604	594	590	573	0	1	14	20	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	693	809	788	759	772	740	2	4	13	13	1	2
Tulare-Piñey	609	590	979	521	967	512	1	0	11	9	0	0
Visalia	1,037	983	775	718	749	695	0	3	26	20	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	7,594	8,183	7,482	7,631	7,223	7,384	23	15	236	232	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,663	2,403	2,077	1,620	2,061	1,579	2	14	14	27	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,266	633	1,047	498	985	473	7	10	55	15	0	0

^a Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game.
 Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC and Trespass 602 PC.

^b For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

^c Revised.

**TABLE 30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS °
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
State total	168,501	187,020	155,364	162,426	153,652	160,512	385	440	1,296	1,385	29	89
Alameda:												
Alameda	686	1,729	375	578	375	563	0	2	0	13	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	781	1,136	755	668	748	658	3	2	4	8	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,690	1,556	880	374	877	373	1	1	2	0	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	314	359	348	436	347	436	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	5,860	5,006	3,982	3,361	3,947	3,356	20	2	15	2	0	1
San Leandro-Hayward	2,125	2,980	2,521	2,943	2,513	2,942	3	0	5	1	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	490	215	521	548	508	537	0	2	13	9	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	404	287	484	310	482	306	0	1	2	3	0	0
Delta	1,305	973	903	774	853	721	17	12	16	23	17	18
Mt. Diablo	254	487	272	402	267	399	3	1	2	2	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	123	186	172	144	164	139	2	2	6	3	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	774	1,159	820	1,013	818	1,005	0	5	2	1	0	2
Humboldt:												
Eureka	453	882	490	938	481	934	0	0	9	4	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,786	1,559	1,442	1,494	1,429	1,471	6	12	7	11	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	705	502	661	501	655	493	1	0	4	8	1	0
West Kern	3,232	8,283	3,131	6,395	3,112	6,341	1	9	16	41	2	4
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	579	818	581	715	581	713	0	0	0	2	0	0
Antelope	1,291	1,203	1,366	1,203	1,362	1,197	0	0	4	6	0	0
Beverly Hills	490	567	373	283	356	265	6	4	11	14	0	0
Burbank	839	730	896	602	890	598	0	3	6	1	0	0
Citrus	614	1,070	624	1,335	602	1,309	0	1	22	25	0	0
Compton	3,061	3,359	2,370	2,808	2,369	2,802	0	5	1	1	0	0
Culver	502	683	575	675	568	670	3	4	4	1	0	0
Downey	2,469	2,016	2,244	1,848	2,241	1,844	0	1	3	3	0	0
East Los Angeles	1,647	1,150	1,441	1,056	1,437	1,048	2	1	2	7	0	0
Glendale	1,590	2,062	684	1,592	675	1,563	2	1	7	28	0	0
Inglewood	1,121	1,052	1,313	1,413	1,300	1,397	3	2	10	14	0	0
Long Beach	6,029	6,624	7,294	6,175	7,277	6,159	5	6	12	10	0	0
Los Angeles	7,400	9,348	7,749	8,214	7,707	8,146	12	27	30	41	0	0
Los Cerritos	1,086	980	857	942	850	940	0	0	7	2	0	0
Malibu	2,874	3,981	3,081	2,770	3,038	2,756	7	0	36	14	0	0
Newhall	2,092	2,166	1,896	1,761	1,865	1,745	3	0	28	16	0	0
Pasadena	2,938	2,564	1,894	2,255	1,878	2,230	0	6	16	19	0	0
Pomona	1,286	1,849	1,139	826	1,133	825	1	0	5	1	0	0
Rio Hondo	2,450	2,421	2,164	1,774	2,157	1,762	2	2	5	10	0	0
Santa Anita	477	908	508	1,230	502	1,226	0	0	6	4	0	0
Santa Monica	1,785	4,710	1,127	2,510	1,117	2,495	7	0	3	15	0	0
South Bay	4,664	7,009	5,161	6,050	5,117	5,981	6	13	38	56	0	0
Southeast	5,436	4,327	3,608	3,705	3,593	3,669	3	2	12	34	0	0
Whittier	977	2,104	827	1,572	820	1,560	0	0	7	12	0	0

TABLE 30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS °—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central	1,395	1,292	1,616	1,418	1,606	1,399	1	5	9	14	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	3,637	3,477	2,886	2,139	2,819	2,104	12	11	55	24	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	1,866	1,764	1,549	1,523	1,520	1,478	5	8	24	37	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	944	705	1,088	993	1,054	974	8	8	26	11	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	6,613	6,722	5,531	5,532	5,527	5,495	2	14	2	23	0	0
North Orange County	3,056	2,313	3,891	3,558	3,882	3,545	0	1	9	12	0	0
Orange County Harbor	5,936	7,668	7,402	7,153	7,321	7,052	8	0	73	101	0	0
South Orange County	2,707	1,873	2,746	3,103	2,732	3,078	1	0	13	25	0	0
West Orange County	2,472	2,913	2,506	2,830	2,500	2,818	0	4	6	8	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	766	1,029	864	1,105	821	1,067	2	7	41	31	0	0
Desert	2,164	3,366	2,135	2,856	2,118	2,827	3	9	14	20	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,157	1,411	1,073	1,161	1,073	1,160	0	0	0	1	0	0
Riverside	2,453	2,839	1,948	2,718	1,947	2,644	0	26	1	48	0	0
Three Lakes	1,082	1,118	898	1,125	883	1,107	8	11	7	7	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	688	1,001	1,513	1,725	1,496	1,711	0	3	17	11	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	5,683	5,442	4,190	5,068	4,089	4,979	25	57	76	32	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	825	1,105	989	1,272	971	1,255	8	3	10	14	0	0
North County	1,636	1,556	1,717	1,529	1,713	1,503	1	4	3	22	0	0
San Diego	10,006	9,778	7,487	6,382	7,256	6,200	43	34	188	148	0	0
South Bay	825	867	811	948	801	929	2	8	8	11	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	1,941	2,474	1,919	2,274	1,913	2,252	5	18	1	4	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	307	411	248	415	246	350	1	0	1	7	0	58
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	773	511	866	492	849	483	3	0	9	8	5	1
Stockton	2,231	1,952	2,498	1,787	2,483	1,776	3	3	9	6	3	2
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	2,113	1,902	2,218	1,759	2,197	1,734	0	0	21	25	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	353	161	473	168	467	160	3	0	3	8	0	0
Southern	1,323	779	1,355	1,097	1,318	1,084	12	4	25	8	0	1
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	128	142	131	122	130	119	0	0	1	3	0	0
Santa Barbara-Coleta	2,139	2,541	1,887	2,507	1,879	2,502	0	1	8	4	0	0
Santa Maria	769	346	659	253	650	239	0	0	9	14	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	11,368	11,101	10,473	10,300	10,392	10,254	0	5	81	41	0	0

TABLE 30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS^a—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	883	1,284	974	716	953	701	7	4	14	11	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	595	486	525	467	519	462	2	1	4	4	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	736	386	647	615	627	601	5	1	15	13	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	407	538	439	555	394	508	1	4	44	43	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	2,538	3,537	2,211	3,143	2,203	3,097	2	18	6	28	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	1,307	1,293	991	997	962	955	13	23	16	17	0	2
Sutter:												
Sutter County	495	520	431	485	426	466	1	1	4	18	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	831	888	941	883	935	876	1	0	5	7	0	0
Tulare-Piñey	219	255	257	293	253	291	0	0	3	2	1	0
Visalia	435	310	353	181	350	178	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	3,868	4,332	2,731	3,069	2,673	3,024	5	7	53	38	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	1,957	1,606	1,608	1,441	1,533	1,427	73	7	2	7	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	195	26	160	76	160	74	0	1	0	1	0	0

^a Group B Misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

^b For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

**TABLE 30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ***
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	90,526	67,724	67,012	51,926	64,485	50,539	1,879	714	617	637	31	36
Alameda:												
Alameda	0	0	5	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	533	108	364	101	364	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	19	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	92	101	95	111	95	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	764	0	278	0	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	488	165	202	65	189	59	6	6	7	0	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	1,434	1,384	1,563	1,279	1,521	1,180	5	41	9	50	28	8
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,485	1,284	804	941	799	938	4	0	1	3	0	0
Delta	803	772	775	780	760	775	0	1	15	4	0	0
Mt. Diablo	1,241	1,254	1,381	1,263	1,377	1,248	1	1	3	11	0	3
Walnut Creek-Danville	834	732	717	669	709	661	6	1	2	7	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	1,007	699	553	329	553	328	0	0	0	1	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	18	13	12	19	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	77	44	316	186	315	178	0	6	1	2	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	0	0	11	14	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Kern	729	605	608	701	608	695	0	4	0	1	0	1
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	147	255	183	293	182	289	0	0	1	4	0	0
Antelope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	151	0	80	12	75	11	2	1	3	0	0	0
Burbank	0	1	4	30	4	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	1,262	1,195	1,133	987	1,132	981	0	0	1	6	0	0
Compton	749	538	745	784	742	783	0	1	3	0	0	0
Culver	37	125	27	83	20	77	5	6	2	0	0	0
Downey	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Los Angeles	792	629	598	260	596	260	1	0	1	0	0	0
Glendale	0	0	18	5	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood	773	719	458	675	395	669	0	4	63	2	0	0
Long Beach	1,158	1,131	923	733	923	733	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	2,144	2,337	1,001	1,339	994	1,312	4	5	3	22	0	0
Los Cerritos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malibu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newhall	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasadena	68	32	39	30	38	30	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pomona	22	1	11	4	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Hondo	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Anita	193	86	129	54	128	54	0	0	1	0	0	0
Santa Monica	3,064	1,074	2,032	755	2,020	753	9	0	3	2	0	0
South Bay	2,704	670	1,425	182	1,416	181	1	0	8	1	0	0
Southeast	0	8	0	229	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whittier	485	0	297	0	295	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

**TABLE 30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS^a—Continued**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central.....	1,757	2,395	1,474	2,317	1,456	2,314	17	0	1	3	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County.....	1,527	1,625	1,323	1,035	1,304	1,006	6	4	13	25	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County.....	139	67	19	10	18	8	1	1	0	1	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County.....	699	788	677	850	670	848	7	2	0	0	0	0
North Orange County.....	2,627	3,325	1,797	1,832	1,797	1,832	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange County Harbor.....	1,636	1,212	804	675	804	671	0	0	0	4	0	0
South Orange County.....	1,080	1,283	711	912	711	910	0	1	0	1	0	0
West Orange County.....	1,585	2,834	1,282	2,389	1,281	2,388	1	1	0	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona.....	1,266	1,052	1,532	1,007	1,530	1,005	0	2	2	0	0	0
Desert.....	634	492	486	318	485	318	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto.....	1,474	617	1,495	571	1,477	552	3	2	15	17	0	0
Riverside.....	8,277	1,496	6,684	968	6,670	870	1	46	13	52	0	0
Three Lakes.....	449	145	492	127	487	127	3	0	2	0	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County.....	5,066	2,934	3,756	2,032	3,753	2,029	1	1	2	2	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon.....	353	359	296	229	288	223	2	3	6	3	0	0
North County.....	2,704	2,541	1,933	2,108	1,930	2,086	0	10	3	12	0	0
San Diego.....	10,890	9,010	7,138	7,501	7,056	7,347	9	10	70	144	3	0
South Bay.....	3,382	1,567	1,773	1,237	1,616	1,219	0	3	157	15	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco.....	7,195	3,463	5,160	2,806	3,407	2,330	1,728	462	25	14	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi.....	174	182	166	65	141	65	16	0	9	0	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy.....	25	47	16	12	16	11	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stockton.....	1,989	1,763	1,880	1,443	1,879	1,441	0	1	1	1	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County.....	1,518	1,165	1,205	1,087	1,195	1,079	0	0	10	8	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern.....	737	619	274	280	271	273	0	0	3	2	0	5
Southern.....	922	372	689	172	676	158	6	10	7	4	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc.....	369	343	261	323	258	320	0	0	3	3	0	0
Santa Barbara-Coleta.....	1,122	1,465	921	1,383	851	1,311	20	21	50	51	0	0
Santa Maria.....	112	525	95	314	95	307	0	0	0	7	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County.....	2,163	2,731	2,169	1,493	2,136	1,464	0	6	33	23	0	0

**TABLE 30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ^a—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	2,695	3,115	1,700	1,736	1,686	1,723	4	1	10	12	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	353	378	259	299	255	298	1	0	3	1	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	294	262	179	183	175	174	0	1	4	8	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	263	279	243	181	242	178	0	0	1	3	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	279	187	273	132	272	129	1	2	0	1	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	303	265	388	341	357	315	8	10	23	16	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	35	60	29	71	29	63	0	4	0	4	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	215	183	82	28	81	28	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	251	138	235	147	235	145	0	1	0	1	0	0
Visalia	195	233	195	134	195	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	442	202	83	206	65	93	0	32	18	81	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	51	16	28	31	27	12	0	0	1	0	0	19
Yuba:												
Yuba County	16	16	18	16	18	15	0	0	0	1	0	0

^a Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

^b For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

TABLE 31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders*	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
State total	5,877,699	5,513,517	5,206,181	4,860,636	5,049,973	4,712,323	39,115	39,917	88,863	74,106	28,230	34,290
Alameda:												
Alameda	22,885	18,348	23,011	14,021	22,864	13,967	83	22	64	32	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	33,266	29,128	33,265	24,739	31,802	23,987	529	363	934	389	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City..	57,977	50,072	54,896	48,123	46,799	44,467	923	1,047	7,174	2,609	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	40,877	40,269	39,282	37,918	38,828	37,506	10	0	444	412	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	164,596	157,321	145,254	138,395	143,427	136,663	168	92	1,659	1,620	0	20
San Leandro-Hayward	97,839	86,694	72,139	70,683	69,940	69,445	703	171	1,496	1,067	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	18,883	14,717	17,473	12,553	16,355	11,673	233	237	486	545	399	98
Contra Costa:												
Bay	45,644	47,073	40,220	38,928	35,900	34,408	306	444	1,152	1,406	2,862	2,670
Delta	23,773	23,118	22,607	22,154	20,550	20,149	172	214	1,033	768	852	1,023
Mt. Diablo	53,055	51,307	47,665	46,279	43,142	41,287	373	419	1,115	1,092	3,035	3,481
Walnut Creek-Danville	50,710	52,900	46,038	46,353	41,079	40,898	215	181	1,163	1,036	3,581	4,238
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	71,841	66,566	69,174	66,454	67,389	65,068	79	26	1,174	895	532	445
Humboldt:												
Eureka	7,584	8,980	8,150	8,905	7,938	8,648	37	56	175	199	0	2
Imperial:												
Imperial County	38,629	37,601	30,577	29,856	30,119	29,158	178	365	279	332	1	1
Kern:												
East Kern	21,937	17,393	20,309	14,952	19,279	14,056	32	14	208	157	790	725
West Kern	67,325	135,740	59,259	107,663	58,163	105,139	4	37	1,013	1,162	79	1,325
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	43,137	41,741	38,456	41,321	37,992	40,813	0	19	464	489	0	0
Antelope	32,625	28,401	30,741	26,159	30,559	25,949	4	10	178	200	0	0
Beverly Hills	38,704	36,105	36,617	30,355	34,474	29,116	1,868	1,115	275	124	0	0
Burbank	24,411	18,265	20,530	17,878	19,941	17,157	275	442	314	279	0	0
Citrus	91,083	90,694	95,181	82,842	91,063	81,013	610	30	3,508	1,799	0	0
Compton	107,884	107,409	75,719	69,395	74,412	67,299	245	1,140	1,016	956	46	0
Culver	20,580	16,543	18,241	14,514	17,492	14,089	475	299	274	126	0	0
Downey	53,665	45,882	45,561	39,339	44,778	38,733	292	141	462	465	29	0
East Los Angeles	54,342	55,552	45,575	49,599	44,795	48,363	222	222	558	1,014	0	0
Glendale	38,304	32,405	31,346	26,852	30,743	26,382	93	93	506	376	4	1
Inglewood	53,244	55,517	39,678	59,588	39,038	58,563	31	255	609	770	0	0
Long Beach	87,898	83,587	66,366	54,578	65,113	53,500	356	315	897	724	0	39
Los Angeles	761,313	633,827	596,970	487,668	588,026	479,556	716	1,333	8,228	6,779	0	0
Los Cerritos	49,543	48,147	44,025	45,725	43,253	45,115	2	5	770	605	0	0
Malibu	30,637	27,738	28,151	24,535	27,668	24,172	85	26	398	337	0	0
Newhall	58,776	48,424	48,671	39,150	48,280	38,799	6	8	385	343	0	0
Pasadena	49,011	48,572	48,181	40,082	47,235	39,375	34	36	912	671	0	0
Pomona	36,605	31,646	39,996	32,793	39,316	32,209	25	25	655	559	0	0
Rio Hondo	48,304	43,542	40,682	35,048	40,049	34,731	119	66	514	251	0	0
Santa Anita	31,809	26,373	29,361	23,457	28,755	23,046	8	0	598	411	0	0
Santa Monica	24,923	22,892	21,831	21,233	21,411	20,783	72	27	348	422	0	1
South Bay	85,965	91,254	91,521	82,437	88,801	80,121	1,139	337	1,580	1,979	1	0
Southeast	50,579	57,491	44,436	54,467	44,143	54,154	0	4	293	309	0	0
Whittier	43,337	35,319	42,912	34,054	41,752	32,995	1	1	1,159	1,058	0	0

TABLE 31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^a	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central.....	67,716	63,631	63,430	54,234	61,189	52,858	760	295	1,427	1,036	54	45
Merced:												
Merced County.....	62,584	56,008	59,281	51,320	57,748	50,275	553	242	980	803	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County.....	75,744	75,697	69,035	68,165	67,160	66,097	157	281	1,718	1,787	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County.....	24,681	16,020	22,526	16,482	20,497	14,626	149	186	173	145	1,707	1,525
Orange:												
Central Orange County.....	130,513	125,196	122,027	105,993	120,051	104,079	369	230	1,607	1,684	0	0
North Orange County.....	142,864	133,403	138,285	122,528	136,307	120,074	803	1,020	1,175	1,320	0	114
Orange County Harbor.....	101,188	102,577	107,732	90,435	97,687	80,127	201	10	1,567	1,709	8,277	8,589
South Orange County.....	52,217	42,348	47,524	38,013	46,947	37,417	23	66	554	529	0	1
West Orange County.....	107,446	111,132	96,307	101,806	94,550	99,929	89	486	1,490	1,312	178	79
Riverside:												
Corona.....	14,713	12,493	13,048	12,446	12,755	12,122	29	123	264	201	0	0
Desert.....	57,055	60,665	54,203	49,671	52,937	48,996	511	283	755	392	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto.....	54,549	47,552	48,978	46,432	48,513	45,960	127	195	338	257	0	0
Riverside.....	58,393	63,046	54,897	61,514	54,551	61,076	60	33	286	405	0	0
Three Lakes.....	12,332	11,998	11,615	10,961	11,486	10,874	22	14	107	73	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento.....	32,738	60,020	38,820	72,224	38,192	70,956	55	21	573	1,247	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County.....	226,079	201,536	216,162	180,087	213,188	177,458	711	1,025	2,259	1,604	4	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon.....	99,883	83,961	89,724	83,885	87,417	82,155	1,584	1,228	716	502	7	0
North County.....	113,207	115,562	110,679	109,561	108,440	107,555	497	290	1,742	1,726	0	0
San Diego.....	295,627	317,300	298,220	308,571	299,724	301,266	4,499	4,288	3,997	3,015	0	2
South Bay.....	63,549	66,457	58,244	68,621	56,352	66,872	114	139	1,778	1,610	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco.....	163,005	133,536	88,554	93,335	75,676	78,214	12,428	14,796	450	325	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi.....	17,539	14,751	13,653	12,782	12,804	11,721	77	118	196	222	576	721
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	25,637	21,162	22,751	19,602	21,940	18,841	82	38	239	253	490	470
Stockton.....	53,133	48,067	48,861	44,655	46,372	42,258	107	170	753	649	1,629	1,578
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County.....	52,775	50,481	46,954	45,407	46,136	41,093	58	60	758	615	2	3,639
San Mateo:												
Northern.....	50,231	43,342	36,795	36,100	35,479	34,657	383	468	921	975	12	0
Southern.....	116,561	117,054	123,132	114,176	119,648	110,356	1,313	1,674	2,171	2,139	0	7
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc.....	4,679	4,703	4,566	4,258	4,440	4,149	20	14	106	95	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta.....	37,362	30,613	34,731	29,446	33,855	28,824	306	229	570	393	0	0
Santa Maria.....	16,690	14,150	12,279	9,491	12,002	9,187	23	1	254	303	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County.....	325,898	278,674	268,139	248,601	261,607	243,462	216	206	6,315	4,933	1	0

**TABLE 31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^a	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	53,903	45,804	38,526	35,538	34,406	31,739	734	412	846	658	2,540	2,729
Shasta:												
Redding	14,254	12,573	12,211	12,092	11,851	11,822	66	55	294	215	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	48,895	47,598	51,651	46,558	51,021	45,826	36	21	594	710	0	1
Vallejo-Benicia	17,098	16,842	15,148	13,990	14,851	13,572	10	19	287	399	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	74,171	60,931	55,992	50,881	55,117	50,217	109	138	766	526	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	73,054	71,020	69,325	61,451	66,352	58,513	691	755	2,281	2,179	1	4
Sutter:												
Sutter County	7,333	7,078	6,906	6,732	6,735	6,491	5	50	166	191	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	8,116	6,995	9,393	6,553	9,271	6,490	14	14	108	59	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	15,738	12,490	14,516	11,518	14,361	11,384	26	35	129	99	0	0
Visalia	23,500	20,372	19,166	17,124	18,704	16,775	97	104	362	245	3	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	133,252	106,018	125,897	108,209	123,842	106,686	104	62	1,951	1,461	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	8,547	12,249	8,342	13,741	7,482	12,484	149	356	178	200	533	701
Yuba:												
Yuba County	9,750	5,559	7,889	4,402	7,667	4,206	25	40	192	138	5	16

^a For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

TABLE 31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS *
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
State total	320,808	314,463	251,044	243,238	246,428	238,712	515	633	4,031	3,797	70	96
Alameda:												
Alameda	381	347	328	263	328	256	0	2	0	5	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	564	483	563	526	549	517	3	2	11	7	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,912	2,483	2,280	1,874	2,239	1,861	5	4	36	9	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,352	1,277	1,114	999	1,090	984	7	0	17	15	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	3,393	3,585	2,517	2,676	2,483	2,644	6	4	28	27	0	1
San Leandro-Hayward	5,566	5,282	4,046	3,822	4,003	3,801	3	3	40	18	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	1,043	735	845	618	816	581	1	12	28	25	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,622	2,030	1,317	1,953	1,245	1,875	3	18	69	60	0	0
Delta	929	718	782	660	744	615	25	37	13	8	0	0
Mt. Diablo	2,479	2,389	2,014	2,005	1,979	1,977	6	1	29	27	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,014	1,828	1,542	1,430	1,482	1,380	7	13	53	37	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	4,230	3,795	4,112	3,864	4,056	3,846	1	1	55	17	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	760	710	622	669	611	663	0	0	11	6	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,793	2,020	1,494	1,641	1,470	1,603	15	20	9	18	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	959	620	685	474	671	462	2	0	9	8	3	4
West Kern	4,918	6,154	4,496	4,841	4,444	4,778	2	2	52	58	0	3
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	2,126	2,627	1,768	2,034	1,743	2,000	0	3	25	31	0	0
Antelope	2,094	1,152	1,645	874	1,640	860	0	2	5	12	0	0
Beverly Hills	2,301	1,980	1,311	1,202	1,258	1,170	4	2	49	30	0	0
Burbank	878	770	762	535	758	526	0	1	4	8	0	0
Citrus	5,579	5,504	7,143	4,437	7,004	4,374	7	0	132	63	0	0
Compton	4,803	3,817	3,424	3,509	3,379	3,455	9	34	36	20	0	0
Culver	792	707	578	554	570	549	0	0	8	5	0	0
Downey	3,814	2,803	2,229	1,849	2,135	1,838	3	2	91	9	0	0
East Los Angeles	3,607	3,632	2,594	2,963	2,573	2,921	6	4	15	38	0	0
Glendale	1,804	1,357	1,201	1,014	1,169	981	1	2	31	31	0	0
Inglewood	3,868	3,159	2,740	2,061	2,695	2,041	6	1	39	19	0	0
Long Beach	7,968	5,361	5,723	5,867	5,602	5,776	37	15	84	76	0	0
Los Angeles	45,295	42,918	31,319	34,953	30,923	34,479	69	84	327	390	0	0
Los Cerritos	2,444	2,679	2,283	2,636	2,249	2,610	2	1	32	25	0	0
Malibu	786	872	413	576	411	572	0	0	2	4	0	0
Newhall	1,798	1,890	1,226	1,046	1,210	1,024	4	0	12	22	0	0
Pasadena	2,656	2,486	1,589	1,670	1,552	1,637	1	1	36	32	0	0
Pomona	1,797	1,588	1,960	1,417	1,928	1,405	5	0	27	12	0	0
Rio Hondo	4,021	4,203	3,312	3,193	3,247	3,163	3	6	62	24	0	0
Santa Anita	1,067	1,352	897	1,007	885	991	0	0	12	16	0	0
Santa Monica	1,440	1,284	983	693	946	681	2	0	35	12	0	0
South Bay	5,666	6,216	3,547	3,809	3,472	3,742	6	15	69	52	0	0
Southeast	4,849	4,592	4,726	4,401	4,708	4,382	0	1	18	18	0	0
Whittier	3,084	2,330	2,384	1,950	2,324	1,894	0	0	60	56	0	0

TABLE 31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS °—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central	4,428	3,837	3,412	2,924	3,338	2,851	6	4	67	69	1	0
Merced:												
Merced County	3,330	3,158	2,575	2,424	2,528	2,407	10	1	37	16	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	5,383	4,543	4,704	4,152	4,565	4,008	5	9	134	135	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	947	824	769	740	741	702	1	3	23	19	4	16
Orange:												
Central Orange County	6,497	6,444	4,749	4,644	4,698	4,557	11	17	40	70	0	0
North Orange County	6,041	6,359	4,922	5,487	4,837	5,373	0	0	85	114	0	0
Orange County Harbor	4,217	3,608	2,819	2,346	2,772	2,299	1	0	46	47	0	0
South Orange County	2,091	2,010	1,420	1,419	1,351	1,389	7	3	62	27	0	0
West Orange County	5,491	6,211	4,581	5,363	4,496	5,237	8	22	77	104	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	705	814	635	552	628	546	0	0	7	6	0	0
Desert	3,485	3,470	2,446	2,554	2,396	2,509	3	2	47	43	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,248	1,241	916	966	912	980	0	2	4	4	0	0
Riverside	4,212	4,682	2,815	3,611	2,794	3,567	0	1	21	43	0	0
Three Lakes	491	439	400	340	391	335	3	0	6	5	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	10,382	11,711	9,460	9,388	9,277	9,268	6	8	177	112	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	12,611	13,069	8,162	8,347	8,016	8,129	16	87	130	131	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	5,473	5,568	3,620	3,245	3,565	3,166	4	4	51	75	0	0
North County	6,342	6,354	4,868	4,216	4,775	4,125	0	0	93	91	0	0
San Diego	11,704	14,339	8,589	7,125	8,348	6,877	20	13	221	235	0	0
South Bay	3,476	3,823	2,118	1,546	2,049	1,483	5	6	64	57	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	4,722	4,170	3,751	3,933	3,722	3,861	8	23	21	49	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	931	915	847	741	841	721	2	0	4	8	0	12
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	975	1,073	827	888	804	880	10	4	8	3	5	1
Stockton	3,825	3,881	3,493	3,268	3,439	3,218	2	1	14	17	38	32
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	2,182	1,892	1,722	1,536	1,679	1,491	1	0	42	45	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	1,552	1,717	1,371	1,558	1,356	1,544	0	1	15	13	0	0
Southern	5,517	6,036	3,853	3,605	3,760	3,534	17	14	76	57	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	491	315	441	251	433	245	0	1	8	5	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta	2,849	2,536	2,483	2,428	2,460	2,407	0	0	23	21	0	0
Santa Maria	1,092	986	1,091	735	1,086	725	2	0	3	10	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	19,733	19,398	17,552	16,309	17,321	16,078	13	9	217	222	1	0

**TABLE 31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ^a—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	3,536	3,315	2,745	2,626	2,662	2,557	43	32	40	37	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	1,502	1,490	1,275	1,145	1,252	1,127	2	6	21	12	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	1,717	1,923	1,733	1,605	1,696	1,565	7	3	30	36	0	1
Vallejo-Benicia	681	885	645	671	619	636	0	4	26	31	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	4,198	4,023	2,521	1,816	2,493	1,767	5	9	23	40	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,569	7,001	4,516	6,563	4,363	6,359	14	25	138	179	1	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	902	757	844	704	815	681	0	0	29	23	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	550	485	591	475	586	470	3	0	2	5	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	579	561	489	504	479	489	3	2	7	13	0	0
Visalia	1,003	714	796	594	772	567	0	5	24	22	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	7,357	6,542	6,892	5,834	6,709	5,665	12	1	171	168	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	1,689	1,344	1,450	1,171	1,411	1,115	10	12	12	18	17	26
Yuba:												
Yuba County	660	344	620	304	602	288	4	6	14	10	0	0

^a Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of drugs.

^b For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

**TABLE 31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS^a
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total.....	381,060	281,313	296,241	266,219	289,049	258,219	1,235	1,380	3,301	3,208	2,656	3,412
Alameda:												
Alameda	449	539	1,150	1,141	1,141	1,131	5	0	4	10	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	2,069	702	1,040	383	1,023	378	5	2	12	3	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,972	2,826	2,249	2,220	2,062	2,102	27	34	160	84	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,970	1,448	1,494	1,017	1,488	1,003	3	0	3	14	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emerlyville	6,460	7,047	7,008	7,201	6,981	7,170	5	2	22	26	0	3
San Leandro-Hayward	2,410	3,338	3,882	4,255	3,780	4,243	84	1	18	11	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	1,545	1,566	1,599	1,413	1,527	1,299	4	28	51	62	17	24
Contra Costa:												
Bay	795	981	1,045	1,383	866	1,192	5	2	8	18	166	171
Delta	1,002	1,014	808	780	730	674	1	0	7	6	70	100
Mt. Diablo	3,304	3,547	3,950	4,098	3,721	3,729	12	16	24	24	193	329
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,529	2,772	1,870	1,802	1,763	1,665	3	11	15	32	89	94
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	2,374	1,745	2,579	2,328	2,568	2,290	2	2	4	12	5	24
Humboldt:												
Eureka	647	759	594	686	580	665	5	4	9	17	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	2,383	1,296	1,864	1,663	1,809	1,528	29	88	26	47	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	615	599	578	615	539	547	3	9	17	11	19	48
West Kern	7,329	12,687	3,553	5,203	3,403	4,670	2	9	119	71	29	453
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	5,276	6,427	3,239	3,875	3,233	3,858	0	1	6	16	0	0
Antelope	1,502	900	1,004	458	998	453	0	0	6	5	0	0
Beverly Hills	534	293	561	993	548	986	9	1	4	6	0	0
Burbank	1,756	410	1,874	384	1,830	306	30	31	14	47	0	0
Citrus	4,387	3,935	4,160	2,729	3,992	2,674	10	0	158	55	0	0
Compton	2,206	576	1,841	797	1,810	774	8	21	23	2	0	0
Culver	654	551	482	391	471	383	6	3	5	5	0	0
Downey	5,274	4,129	2,963	2,121	2,902	2,109	3	5	57	7	1	0
East Los Angeles	1,490	1,658	1,746	1,811	1,687	1,797	3	6	56	8	0	0
Glendale	930	520	612	679	604	621	0	12	5	45	3	1
Inglewood	4,345	3,053	1,172	2,167	1,166	2,114	0	41	6	12	0	0
Long Beach	2,876	2,578	3,110	1,923	3,091	1,833	4	37	15	52	0	1
Los Angeles	101,121	21,206	32,715	20,394	32,554	20,293	57	32	104	69	0	0
Los Cerritos	1,966	1,957	1,259	1,446	1,254	1,415	0	0	5	31	0	0
Malibu	794	693	555	651	553	641	0	0	2	10	0	0
Newhall	2,248	1,123	1,067	786	1,063	782	0	1	4	3	0	0
Pasadena	1,789	361	1,660	631	1,584	622	3	0	73	9	0	0
Pomona	2,020	1,977	1,898	1,984	1,887	1,974	2	2	9	8	0	0
Rio Hondo	2,625	2,394	1,546	1,607	1,535	1,595	5	0	6	12	0	0
Santa Anita	1,209	833	589	853	581	852	2	0	6	1	0	0
Santa Monica	680	340	672	858	659	837	7	8	6	13	0	0
South Bay	4,284	2,541	4,061	3,163	4,019	3,063	8	14	34	66	0	0
Southeast	809	1,217	734	2,404	722	2,376	0	0	12	28	0	0
Whittier	1,280	1,639	1,647	926	1,590	894	1	0	56	32	0	0

TABLE 31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS *—Continued*
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central	2,109	1,798	2,086	1,885	2,041	1,842	1	8	42	31	2	4
Merced:												
Merced County	4,638	3,981	3,796	3,738	3,766	3,695	4	17	26	26	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	8,745	8,972	7,482	7,352	7,289	7,160	38	40	155	152	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	1,176	1,045	950	925	759	688	9	5	26	24	156	208
Orange:												
Central Orange County	10,357	8,536	5,077	3,552	4,952	3,534	4	3	121	15	0	0
North Orange County	4,423	3,745	3,169	3,297	3,138	3,280	1	0	30	17	0	0
Orange County Harbor	4,363	4,553	2,006	2,560	1,998	2,556	0	0	8	4	0	0
South Orange County	1,003	806	935	1,032	906	1,016	0	4	29	12	0	0
West Orange County	3,079	3,425	2,961	2,874	2,933	2,811	2	0	26	63	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	953	905	758	817	741	812	0	1	17	4	0	0
Desert	3,281	3,611	2,443	4,906	2,439	4,898	0	3	4	5	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	3,066	3,147	2,866	3,438	2,852	3,433	2	0	12	5	0	0
Riverside	4,466	5,588	3,947	3,457	3,940	3,429	0	3	7	25	0	0
Three Lakes	710	861	838	817	828	808	7	4	3	5	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	11,455	13,496	10,065	13,319	9,963	13,097	8	5	94	217	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	18,379	14,588	23,792	18,297	23,514	17,935	112	249	166	113	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	7,955	6,307	6,637	7,303	6,556	7,273	23	1	58	29	0	0
North County	8,551	9,080	7,292	8,231	7,267	8,196	4	2	21	33	0	0
San Diego	6,741	5,203	22,638	11,262	22,420	11,001	48	74	170	185	0	2
South Bay	5,443	5,084	2,282	4,922	2,267	4,912	0	2	15	8	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	1,268	1,218	939	1,232	893	1,122	42	29	4	81	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,100	1,010	1,614	1,541	1,395	1,294	8	5	24	5	187	237
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,007	1,876	2,354	1,869	2,227	1,698	2	5	6	26	119	140
Stockton	3,179	3,089	3,396	3,306	2,573	2,521	5	3	19	10	799	772
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	3,689	4,395	2,539	2,181	2,511	2,147	0	0	28	34	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	376	740	567	889	547	865	3	8	17	16	0	0
Southern	3,024	1,561	2,860	2,406	2,738	2,286	51	62	71	51	0	7
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	480	436	390	397	375	377	0	2	15	18	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta	1,399	903	1,282	1,019	1,276	997	3	9	3	13	0	0
Santa Maria	1,695	1,480	907	899	876	866	0	0	31	33	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	16,960	14,783	14,434	14,278	14,243	14,055	5	19	186	204	0	0

TABLE 31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS^a—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	3,291	3,710	7,864	6,309	6,902	5,523	224	83	73	58	665	645
Shasta:												
Redding	1,101	1,253	736	935	719	907	4	6	13	22	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	2,028	2,171	2,067	2,488	1,993	2,409	8	3	66	76	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	2,304	2,708	2,080	2,210	2,057	2,182	2	2	21	26	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	6,678	5,825	6,787	6,116	6,730	6,038	23	27	34	51	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	7,989	7,412	5,842	6,211	5,574	5,765	82	147	186	295	0	4
Sutter:												
Sutter County	912	1,097	829	825	822	800	2	6	5	19	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	999	790	1,918	1,086	1,885	1,074	5	5	28	7	0	0
Tulare-Pikey	1,732	1,055	1,821	1,136	1,805	1,129	2	2	14	5	0	0
Visalia	2,601	1,537	2,085	1,283	1,948	1,216	89	15	48	52	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	12,462	10,670	11,673	10,989	11,493	10,879	15	3	165	107	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,155	2,159	2,075	1,958	1,874	1,707	40	87	25	19	136	145
Yuba:												
Yuba County	830	585	732	453	710	428	4	8	18	17	0	0

^a Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

^b For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

**TABLE 31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ***
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
State total	5,175,831	4,917,741	4,658,896	4,351,179	4,514,496	4,215,392	37,365	37,904	81,531	67,101	25,504	30,782
Alameda:												
Alameda	22,055	17,462	21,533	12,617	21,395	12,580	78	20	60	17	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	30,633	27,943	31,662	23,830	30,230	23,092	521	359	911	379	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City..	53,093	44,763	50,367	44,029	42,498	40,504	891	1,009	6,978	2,516	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	37,555	37,544	36,674	35,902	36,250	35,519	0	0	424	383	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emerlyville	154,743	146,689	135,729	128,518	133,963	126,849	157	86	1,609	1,567	0	16
San Leandro-Hayward	89,863	78,074	64,211	62,606	62,157	61,401	616	167	1,438	1,038	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	16,295	12,415	15,029	10,522	14,912	9,793	228	197	407	458	382	74
Contra Costa:												
Bay	43,227	44,062	37,858	35,592	33,789	31,341	298	424	1,075	1,328	2,696	2,499
Delta	21,842	21,386	21,017	20,714	19,076	18,860	146	177	1,013	754	782	923
Mt. Diablo	47,272	45,371	41,701	40,176	37,442	35,581	355	402	1,062	1,041	2,842	3,152
Walnut Creek-Danville	46,167	48,300	42,626	43,121	37,834	37,853	205	157	1,095	967	3,492	4,144
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	65,237	61,026	62,483	60,262	60,765	58,952	76	23	1,115	866	527	421
Humboldt:												
Eureka	6,177	7,511	6,934	7,550	6,747	7,320	32	52	155	176	0	2
Imperial:												
Imperial County	34,453	34,285	27,219	26,552	26,840	26,027	134	257	244	267	1	1
Kern:												
East Kern	20,363	16,174	19,046	13,863	18,069	13,047	27	5	182	138	768	673
West Kern	55,078	116,899	51,208	97,619	50,316	95,691	0	26	842	1,033	50	869
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	35,735	32,687	33,449	35,412	33,016	34,955	0	15	433	442	0	0
Antelope	29,029	26,349	28,092	24,827	27,921	24,636	4	8	167	183	0	0
Beverly Hills	35,869	33,832	34,745	28,160	32,668	26,960	1,855	1,112	222	88	0	0
Burbank	21,777	17,065	17,894	16,959	17,353	16,325	245	410	296	224	0	0
Citrus	81,117	81,255	83,878	75,676	80,067	73,965	593	30	3,218	1,681	0	0
Compton	100,875	103,016	70,454	65,089	69,223	63,070	228	1,085	957	934	46	0
Culver	19,144	15,285	17,181	13,569	16,451	13,157	469	296	261	116	0	0
Downey	44,577	38,950	40,369	35,369	39,741	34,786	286	134	314	449	28	0
East Los Angeles	49,245	50,262	41,235	44,825	40,535	43,645	213	212	487	968	0	0
Glendale	35,570	30,528	29,533	25,159	28,970	24,780	92	79	470	300	1	0
Inglewood	45,031	49,305	35,766	55,360	35,177	54,408	25	213	564	739	0	0
Long Beach	77,054	75,648	57,533	46,788	56,420	45,891	315	263	798	596	0	38
Los Angeles	614,897	569,703	532,936	432,321	524,549	424,784	590	1,217	7,797	6,320	0	0
Los Cerritos	45,133	43,511	40,483	41,643	39,750	41,090	0	4	733	549	0	0
Malibu	29,057	26,173	27,183	23,308	26,704	22,959	85	26	394	323	0	0
Newhall	54,730	45,411	46,378	37,318	46,007	36,993	2	7	369	318	0	0
Pasadena	44,566	45,725	44,932	37,781	44,099	37,116	30	35	803	630	0	0
Pomona	32,788	28,081	36,138	29,392	35,501	28,830	18	23	619	539	0	0
Rio Hondo	41,658	36,945	35,824	30,248	35,267	29,973	111	60	446	215	0	0
Santa Anita	29,533	24,188	27,875	21,597	27,289	21,203	6	0	580	394	0	0
Santa Monica	22,803	21,268	20,176	19,682	19,806	19,265	63	19	307	397	0	1
South Bay	76,015	82,497	83,913	75,465	81,310	73,296	1,125	308	1,477	1,861	1	0
Southeast	44,921	51,682	38,976	47,662	38,713	47,396	0	3	263	263	0	0
Whittier	38,973	31,350	38,881	31,178	37,838	30,207	0	1	1,043	970	0	0

**TABLE 31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS '—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central.....	61,179	57,996	57,932	49,425	55,810	48,165	753	283	1,318	936	51	41
Merced:												
Merced County.....	54,616	48,869	52,910	45,158	51,454	44,173	539	224	917	761	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County.....	61,616	62,182	56,849	56,661	55,306	54,929	114	232	1,429	1,500	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County.....	22,558	14,151	20,807	14,817	18,997	13,236	139	178	124	102	1,547	1,301
Orange:												
Central Orange County.....	113,659	110,216	112,201	97,797	110,401	95,988	354	210	1,446	1,599	0	0
North Orange County.....	132,400	123,299	130,194	113,744	128,332	111,421	802	1,020	1,060	1,189	0	114
Orange County Harbor.....	92,608	94,416	102,907	85,529	92,917	75,272	200	10	1,513	1,658	8,277	8,589
South Orange County.....	49,123	39,532	45,169	35,562	44,690	35,012	16	59	463	490	0	1
West Orange County.....	98,876	101,496	88,765	93,569	87,121	91,881	79	464	1,387	1,145	178	79
Riverside:												
Corona.....	13,055	10,774	11,655	11,077	11,386	10,764	29	122	240	191	0	0
Desert.....	50,289	53,584	49,314	42,211	48,102	41,589	508	278	704	344	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto.....	50,235	43,164	45,196	42,008	44,749	41,567	125	193	322	248	0	0
Riverside.....	49,715	52,856	48,135	54,446	47,817	54,080	60	29	258	337	0	0
Three Lakes.....	11,131	10,698	10,377	9,804	10,267	9,731	12	10	98	63	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento.....	10,901	34,811	19,295	49,517	18,952	48,591	41	8	302	918	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County.....	195,089	173,879	184,208	153,443	181,658	151,394	583	689	1,963	1,360	4	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon.....	86,455	72,086	79,467	73,337	77,296	71,716	1,557	1,223	607	398	7	0
North County.....	98,314	100,128	98,519	97,114	96,398	95,234	493	278	1,628	1,602	0	0
San Diego.....	277,182	297,758	266,993	290,184	258,956	283,388	4,431	4,201	3,606	2,595	0	0
South Bay.....	54,630	57,550	53,844	62,153	52,036	60,477	109	131	1,699	1,545	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco.....	157,015	128,148	83,864	88,170	71,061	73,231	12,378	14,744	425	195	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi.....	15,508	12,826	11,192	10,500	10,568	9,706	67	113	168	209	389	472
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy.....	22,655	18,213	19,570	16,845	18,909	16,263	70	29	225	224	366	329
Stockton.....	46,129	41,097	41,972	38,081	40,360	36,519	100	166	720	622	792	774
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County.....	46,904	44,194	42,693	41,690	41,946	37,455	57	60	688	536	2	3,639
San Mateo:												
Northern.....	48,303	40,885	34,857	33,653	33,576	32,248	380	459	889	946	12	0
Southern.....	108,020	109,457	116,419	108,165	113,150	104,536	1,245	1,598	2,024	2,031	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc.....	3,708	3,952	3,735	3,610	3,632	3,527	20	11	83	72	0	0
Santa Barbara-Coleta.....	33,114	27,174	30,966	25,999	30,119	25,420	303	220	544	359	0	0
Santa Maria.....	13,903	11,744	10,281	7,857	10,040	7,596	21	1	220	260	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County.....	289,205	244,493	236,153	218,014	230,043	213,329	198	178	5,912	4,507	0	0

**TABLE 31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS ^a—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^b	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	47,076	38,779	27,917	26,603	24,842	23,659	467	297	733	563	1,875	2,084
Shasta:												
Redding	11,651	9,830	10,200	10,012	9,880	9,788	60	43	260	181	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	45,150	43,504	47,851	42,465	47,332	41,852	21	15	496	598	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	14,113	13,249	12,423	11,109	12,175	10,754	8	13	240	342	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	63,295	51,063	46,684	42,949	45,894	42,412	81	102	709	435	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	60,496	56,607	58,967	48,677	56,415	46,389	595	583	1,957	1,705	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	5,519	5,224	5,233	5,203	5,098	5,010	3	44	132	149	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	6,567	5,720	6,884	4,992	6,800	4,936	6	9	78	47	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	13,427	10,874	12,206	9,878	12,077	9,766	21	31	108	81	0	0
Visalia	19,896	18,121	16,285	15,247	15,984	14,992	8	84	290	171	3	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	113,433	88,806	107,332	91,386	105,640	90,142	77	58	1,615	1,186	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	4,703	8,746	4,817	10,612	4,197	9,662	99	257	141	163	380	530
Yuba:												
Yuba County	8,260	4,930	6,537	3,645	6,355	3,492	17	26	160	111	5	16

^a Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

^b For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

**TABLE 31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^a	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
State total	9,062,086	9,531,737	7,778,498	8,108,375	7,614,880	7,918,451	158,987	186,995	4,604	2,893	27	36
Alameda:												
Alameda	30,266	36,359	21,010	22,459	21,003	22,427	7	31	0	1	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	356,979	349,411	327,279	331,431	327,121	331,370	117	34	41	27	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	13,283	13,537	4,710	3,905	4,613	3,754	34	55	63	96	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	8,032	5,956	8,184	5,078	8,184	5,078	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont	359,599	334,180	295,001	278,687	294,861	278,566	56	44	84	77	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	28,715	23,669	15,474	15,483	15,474	15,476	0	2	0	5	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	66,607	30,563	56,789	24,538	56,748	24,494	22	13	19	29	0	2
Contra Costa:												
Bay	23,255	23,658	21,306	37,693	21,306	37,692	0	0	0	1	0	0
Delta	4,267	6,796	4,942	6,821	4,889	6,773	23	15	30	33	0	0
Mt. Diablo	37,511	41,386	34,713	36,736	34,602	36,704	24	3	84	25	3	4
Walnut Creek-Danville	66,368	65,849	60,666	62,145	60,630	62,122	6	5	30	18	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	109,140	115,368	98,504	101,062	98,454	101,023	11	2	39	37	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	11,915	25,970	11,977	24,581	11,967	24,563	2	6	7	12	1	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	542	5,164	491	3,062	488	3,062	1	0	2	0	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	401	446	440	256	440	250	0	0	0	0	0	6
West Kern	45,754	46,739	43,279	42,731	43,277	42,715	0	4	0	4	2	8
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	21,449	32,769	22,187	48,470	22,070	48,428	0	5	117	37	0	0
Antelope	4,958	4,006	4,583	2,973	4,581	2,973	0	0	2	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	529,770	435,234	339,625	255,291	338,362	255,039	1,204	252	59	0	0	0
Burbank	77,513	76,858	67,783	67,958	67,602	67,891	69	53	112	14	0	0
Citrus	14,902	12,111	17,766	18,178	17,514	18,110	79	14	173	54	0	0
Compton	45,083	60,810	22,340	25,867	22,214	25,810	83	41	40	16	3	0
Culver	52,047	53,171	31,940	32,666	31,753	32,528	169	109	18	29	0	0
Downey	59,761	53,552	54,892	53,676	54,892	53,659	0	2	0	15	0	0
East Los Angeles	50,169	44,674	40,843	29,396	40,788	29,391	32	4	23	1	0	0
Glendale	25,027	22,874	15,367	20,568	15,367	20,568	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood	13,303	94,950	12,265	84,414	12,260	84,333	0	53	5	28	0	0
Long Beach	31,774	60,857	13,538	36,640	13,273	36,499	132	84	133	49	0	8
Los Angeles	1,934,358	1,996,108	1,823,512	1,762,401	1,822,680	1,761,699	104	92	728	610	0	0
Los Cerritos	16,112	18,562	4,085	25,903	4,041	25,889	0	0	44	14	0	0
Malibu	18,470	19,265	11,663	10,394	11,614	10,394	46	0	3	0	0	0
Newhall	7,199	7,431	5,688	5,443	5,673	5,434	0	0	15	9	0	0
Pasadena	51,683	21,238	38,896	7,725	38,887	7,526	0	168	11	31	0	0
Pomona	14,702	15,769	16,444	17,695	16,387	17,630	5	7	52	58	0	0
Rio Hondo	9,036	25,705	5,563	12,804	5,560	12,802	1	1	2	1	0	0
Santa Anita	3,148	13,004	4,067	12,688	4,014	12,678	0	0	53	10	0	0
Santa Monica:												
Santa Monica	301,056	322,631	208,961	228,050	208,826	227,931	47	6	88	113	0	0
South Bay:												
South Bay	11,508	20,560	11,374	14,495	10,987	14,324	188	20	199	151	0	0
Southeast:												
Southeast	9,316	121,084	22,149	104,682	22,131	104,671	0	0	18	11	0	0
Whittier:												
Whittier	37,695	37,915	33,707	34,589	33,660	34,547	0	1	47	41	0	0

**TABLE 31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders*	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters	1981-82	Contested matters	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Marin:												
Central	180,339	189,323	171,399	173,672	171,270	173,563	38	10	91	99	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	28,158	29,247	28,507	28,365	28,502	28,365	0	0	5	0	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	148,070	167,923	129,906	155,411	129,854	155,332	2	7	50	72	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	6,714	21,355	5,660	11,807	5,656	11,806	3	1	1	0	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	73,266	64,307	37,767	50,554	37,734	50,493	15	38	18	23	0	0
North Orange County	214,008	212,507	186,181	188,526	185,976	187,887	97	411	108	223	0	5
Orange County Harbor	186,587	193,101	173,166	178,077	173,014	178,033	75	16	77	28	0	0
South Orange County	29,351	89,249	25,516	57,720	25,506	57,703	0	1	10	16	0	0
West Orange County	175,764	152,143	133,137	113,584	133,030	113,552	0	0	107	32	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	95	94	103	130	103	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desert	2,517	3,225	2,643	5,766	2,630	5,757	6	3	7	6	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,089	987	900	890	899	890	0	0	1	0	0	0
Riverside	14,868	17,440	7,851	10,737	7,849	10,737	1	0	1	0	0	0
Three Lakes	419	455	290	387	289	384	0	1	1	2	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	266,743	285,287	253,419	241,764	253,408	241,751	2	0	9	13	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	15,341	17,923	15,316	15,077	15,307	15,006	0	42	9	29	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	389	1,185	360	957	302	911	43	41	15	5	0	0
North County	3,694	8,807	4,544	9,759	4,533	9,759	0	0	11	0	0	0
San Diego	6,968	5,408	5,432	5,475	4,681	5,076	164	284	587	115	0	0
South Bay	9,036	5,967	5,914	5,089	5,603	5,042	28	4	283	43	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	2,415,928	2,331,454	2,172,458	2,182,317	2,017,076	1,997,833	155,382	184,484	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	12,579	27,712	12,146	25,182	12,142	25,175	2	0	1	4	1	3
Manteca-Ripon-Escalante-Tracy ..	3,456	4,660	2,505	3,711	2,501	3,706	0	0	1	5	3	0
Stockton	72,916	68,893	70,444	82,570	70,440	82,562	0	0	4	8	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	20,408	31,422	13,935	19,474	13,911	19,453	0	0	24	21	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	130,652	136,342	76,965	85,222	76,770	85,091	68	35	128	96	0	0
Southern	95,931	169,170	54,156	103,018	53,759	102,733	366	258	31	27	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	1,454	1,553	1,202	1,349	1,173	1,328	11	2	18	19	0	0
Santa Barbara-Coleta	19,499	57,385	16,476	37,839	16,427	37,791	9	7	40	41	0	0
Santa Maria	5,315	5,491	4,124	4,775	4,115	4,767	1	0	8	8	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	0	84,393	9,071	45,433	8,759	45,356	5	20	307	57	0	0

**TABLE 31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders ^a	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	182,172	174,903	125,998	134,494	125,979	134,452	1	9	10	33	8	0
Shasta:												
Redding	255	170	198	605	106	557	31	17	61	31	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	4,688	3,423	3,276	2,122	3,255	2,107	2	1	19	14	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	10,731	10,436	8,404	10,573	8,392	10,548	2	1	10	24	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	103,878	91,953	87,171	79,682	87,162	79,674	3	6	6	2	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	53,764	56,617	41,012	47,580	40,797	47,406	63	71	152	103	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	241	1,144	485	1,523	455	1,518	17	2	13	3	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	275	693	207	686	207	685	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tulare-Pitney	719	286	453	290	453	289	0	0	0	1	0	0
Visalia	6,970	5,916	5,583	5,176	5,536	5,157	14	18	33	1	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	3,697	54,670	4,723	25,095	4,719	25,092	4	2	0	1	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	47,476	50,284	44,841	46,049	44,759	45,942	70	77	6	30	6	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,093	645	648	229	648	229	0	0	0	0	0	0

^a For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

**TABLE 32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	560,801	526,431	414,031	^a 386,098	97,969	88,912	182,812	^a 175,868	133,250	^a 121,318
Alameda:										
Alameda.....	1,330	1,436	1,279	1,191	244	145	660	742	375	304
Berkeley-Albany	2,645	2,503	2,104	1,953	325	263	848	826	931	864
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,532	3,635	2,867	2,867	474	345	1,409	1,494	984	1,028
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,808	1,702	1,624	1,947	359	362	812	916	453	669
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	13,675	12,408	11,192	11,010	2,086	1,416	5,863	6,606	3,243	2,988
San Leandro-Hayward	7,793	8,064	6,013	6,462	1,369	1,426	2,792	3,298	1,852	1,738
Butte:										
Chico	1,573	1,455	1,416	1,241	366	304	615	558	435	379
Contra Costa:										
Bay	4,104	3,927	2,877	3,068	551	635	1,396	1,525	930	908
Delta.....	2,681	2,625	2,090	2,142	526	438	1,001	1,131	563	573
Mt. Diablo.....	4,457	4,325	3,301	3,701	775	816	1,425	1,632	1,101	1,253
Walnut Creek-Danville	4,283	4,338	3,490	3,576	1,002	1,228	1,311	1,256	1,177	1,092
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno.....	11,774	11,396	8,720	8,079	2,158	1,919	4,068	4,117	2,494	2,043
Humboldt:										
Eureka	1,225	1,095	954	817	209	169	453	406	292	240
Imperial:										
Imperial County	2,100	1,736	1,460	1,152	489	229	588	563	383	360
Kern:										
East Kern	1,066	1,209	889	1,067	246	324	374	444	269	299
West Kern.....	7,886	10,129	7,732	8,788	2,701	2,594	3,667	4,512	1,364	1,882
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra.....	3,656	3,656	2,835	2,681	726	704	1,176	1,205	933	772
Antelope	2,445	1,979	1,983	1,594	510	400	820	678	653	516
Beverly Hills.....	4,462	3,759	2,724	2,482	522	521	1,097	907	1,105	1,054
Burbank.....	2,069	1,680	1,620	1,302	518	379	576	471	526	452
Citrus	8,348	8,220	5,308	5,404	850	1,080	2,514	2,546	1,944	1,778
Compton	6,230	7,807	3,770	5,279	261	609	2,236	3,239	1,273	1,431
Culver	2,507	2,454	1,754	1,642	432	376	747	739	575	527
Downey	4,125	4,607	2,784	3,055	513	578	1,300	1,510	971	967
East Los Angeles.....	4,872	4,415	4,213	2,962	818	481	2,247	1,548	1,148	933
Glendale	4,703	3,808	3,302	3,018	963	914	1,291	1,155	1,048	949
Inglewood	6,943	7,249	5,355	4,700	1,046	821	2,831	2,557	1,478	1,322
Long Beach.....	10,058	9,890	6,466	6,759	1,157	1,170	3,601	3,913	1,708	1,676
Los Angeles	80,086	73,429	53,622	44,564	10,015	6,465	24,295	20,579	19,312	17,520
Los Cerritos	3,254	3,173	2,400	2,138	534	471	918	831	948	836
Malibu	1,261	982	782	633	75	79	319	262	388	292
Newhall	1,509	1,221	1,080	882	286	184	393	350	401	348
Pasadena	5,638	5,361	3,592	3,540	331	334	1,758	1,788	1,503	1,418
Pomona	4,060	3,782	2,541	2,319	390	363	1,183	1,028	968	928
Rio Hondo.....	4,590	4,415	3,705	2,776	874	717	1,634	1,278	1,197	781
Santa Anita	2,351	2,098	1,651	1,523	329	365	639	614	683	544

**TABLE 32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
Los Angeles—continued										
Santa Monica	3,350	3,095	2,093	2,136	400	365	851	852	842	919
South Bay	9,285	9,025	6,594	5,846	1,590	1,164	2,681	2,534	2,323	2,148
Southeast	4,882	5,141	3,529	3,859	757	802	1,648	1,918	1,124	1,139
Whittier	4,124	3,688	2,886	2,688	533	525	1,286	1,206	1,067	957
Marin:										
Central	3,931	3,635	3,800	3,535	1,635	1,477	964	975	1,201	1,083
Merced:										
Merced County	3,156	2,883	2,672	2,083	748	644	979	851	945	588
Monterey:										
Monterey County	6,560	6,180	5,736	5,285	1,055	1,040	3,236	3,009	1,445	1,236
Napa:										
Napa County	1,630	1,515	1,262	1,201	221	252	586	540	455	409
Orange:										
Central Orange County	15,741	13,910	11,222	9,143	3,347	2,363	4,751	4,278	3,124	2,502
North Orange County	14,358	13,603	10,377	10,037	2,557	2,659	4,624	4,427	3,196	2,951
Orange County Harbor	7,774	7,025	5,594	4,836	1,675	1,374	2,005	1,792	1,914	1,670
South Orange County	5,389	4,759	3,804	3,342	883	788	1,456	1,142	1,465	1,412
West Orange County	13,422	13,087	12,056	11,738	4,245	4,332	4,106	3,995	3,705	3,411
Riverside:										
Corona	2,108	1,684	1,435	1,325	347	369	619	514	469	442
Desert	5,991	5,366	3,853	3,996	820	870	1,631	1,682	1,402	1,444
Mt. San Jacinto	2,854	2,585	2,332	1,966	975	882	721	583	636	501
Riverside	8,006	6,619	5,905	4,101	1,342	809	2,703	1,899	1,860	1,393
Three Lakes	1,772	1,543	1,365	1,115	373	289	499	423	493	403
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	22,378	21,080	16,077	16,212	4,288	3,807	7,523	7,498	4,266	4,907
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	17,950	17,462	13,520	12,661	2,989	3,013	6,000	5,624	4,531	4,024
San Diego:										
El Cajon	8,377	8,399	6,888	6,999	1,972	2,100	2,513	2,586	2,403	2,313
North County	11,093	10,749	7,910	8,821	1,911	2,843	3,199	3,394	2,800	2,584
San Diego	27,043	21,572	19,291	16,957	6,051	4,277	7,476	7,266	5,764	5,414
South Bay	4,353	4,784	3,544	3,918	875	955	1,283	1,500	1,386	1,463
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	13,989	12,848	9,610	10,148	1,743	1,761	4,033	4,601	3,834	3,786
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	1,573	1,419	1,472	1,181	323	221	765	626	384	334
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,942	1,941	1,577	1,430	319	309	788	714	470	407
Stockton	6,324	6,967	5,079	4,839	1,211	1,341	2,508	2,606	1,360	892
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	5,631	5,617	4,580	4,219	1,758	1,620	1,845	1,727	977	872

**TABLE 32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
San Mateo:										
Northern	3,636	3,336	2,670	2,285	409	390	1,332	1,149	929	746
Southern	6,602	5,457	4,582	4,138	995	906	1,771	1,620	1,816	1,612
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	792	618	610	511	153	149	279	208	178	154
Santa Barbara-Goleta	3,808	3,875	3,031	3,043	780	675	1,186	1,294	1,065	1,074
Santa Maria	2,058	2,448	1,587	1,867	461	565	710	857	416	445
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	29,082	25,434	21,014	19,325	5,143	5,819	9,461	8,014	6,410	5,492
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	4,128	3,793	3,414	2,961	791	678	1,407	1,245	1,216	1,038
Shasta:										
Redding	2,500	2,107	1,951	1,673	546	512	748	728	657	433
Solano:										
Northern Solano	2,466	2,382	1,917	1,896	373	485	799	781	745	630
Vallejo-Benicia	2,171	1,853	2,015	1,722	272	209	1,040	946	703	567
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	6,499	5,875	4,587	4,671	988	1,038	2,013	2,138	1,586	1,495
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	5,602	4,858	4,291	2,528	957	543	1,995	1,131	1,339	854
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1,146	1,238	907	973	241	355	397	410	269	208
Tulare:										
Porterville	969	1,043	988	907	341	248	403	443	244	216
Tulare-Pixley	759	758	630	538	140	130	284	261	206	147
Visalia	2,443	2,208	1,766	1,458	294	209	946	846	526	403
Ventura:										
Ventura County	13,241	12,587	10,344	9,863	2,702	2,743	4,883	4,913	2,759	2,207
Yolo:										
Yolo County	2,124	2,046	1,602	1,520	281	273	787	783	534	464
Yuba:										
Yuba County	690	366	567	288	129	110	235	113	203	65

^R Revised.

**TABLE 33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
State Total.....	491,227	505,085	384,482	362,405	282,133	269,857	78,143	71,415	24,206	21,133
Alameda:										
Alameda.....	834	988	840	744	734	668	29	27	77	49
Berkeley-Albany	2,136	2,247	1,719	1,840	1,521	1,662	38	33	160	145
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,534	3,757	3,080	3,044	1,700	1,709	1,168	1,140	212	195
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,170	1,337	967	1,061	653	728	253	215	61	118
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	13,735	14,904	10,810	10,869	9,488	9,850	288	269	1,034	750
San Leandro-Hayward	5,119	5,499	4,855	5,059	4,194	4,580	411	318	250	161
Butte:										
Chico	1,256	975	1,056	852	960	739	61	54	35	59
Contra Costa:										
Bay	3,701	3,754	2,623	2,905	2,434	2,724	47	67	142	114
Delta.....	1,926	1,830	1,470	1,218	726	651	603	475	141	92
Mt. Diablo.....	2,761	2,873	2,292	2,047	2,030	1,885	157	90	105	72
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,384	2,281	1,687	1,538	1,525	1,397	38	34	124	107
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno.....	10,111	10,886	7,338	8,243	7,014	7,946	133	106	191	191
Humboldt:										
Eureka	1,024	1,152	1,232	1,070	1,032	888	122	124	78	58
Imperial:										
Imperial County	985	1,166	764	755	667	625	44	52	53	78
Kern:										
East Kern	314	322	218	186	161	145	45	19	12	22
West Kern.....	5,927	5,857	4,666	4,161	2,779	2,776	1,693	1,244	194	141
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra.....	2,700	2,728	2,057	2,069	1,168	1,280	680	621	209	168
Antelope	1,555	1,238	1,127	848	784	487	279	308	64	53
Beverly Hills.....	4,854	4,955	2,794	2,923	2,472	2,628	75	109	247	186
Burbank	1,541	1,653	1,196	1,221	782	870	329	271	85	80
Citrus	6,188	6,366	5,066	4,789	2,752	2,693	1,998	1,834	316	262
Compton	6,370	6,947	4,696	4,511	2,148	2,210	2,093	1,895	455	406
Culver	2,156	2,220	1,464	1,486	903	990	514	465	47	31
Downey	3,225	3,509	2,394	2,304	1,200	1,222	982	920	212	162
East Los Angeles.....	1,820	1,891	1,333	1,200	902	933	170	166	261	101
Glendale	2,487	2,802	1,896	1,535	1,153	861	641	564	102	110
Inglewood	9,491	9,066	5,256	4,119	4,250	3,265	397	372	609	482
Long Beach.....	10,676	11,579	8,393	7,305	7,009	5,990	839	832	545	483
Los Angeles	100,127	106,962	86,471	79,552	53,719	48,276	27,989	27,416	4,763	3,860
Los Cerritos	2,705	2,613	1,968	2,065	975	1,165	784	665	209	235
Malibu	820	857	597	485	508	380	43	65	46	40
Newhall	803	838	583	492	440	426	86	29	57	37
Pasadena	4,708	4,965	3,379	2,561	1,605	1,182	1,409	1,037	365	342
Pomona	4,192	4,091	3,079	2,979	1,602	1,670	1,350	1,187	127	122
Rio Hondo.....	3,057	3,313	2,440	2,175	2,110	1,995	139	63	191	117
Santa Anita	1,301	1,434	2,103	1,203	1,609	700	421	407	73	96

TABLE 33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
Los Angeles—continued										
Santa Monica	4,352	3,725	2,695	2,743	2,052	1,821	594	882	49	40
South Bay	7,980	7,921	6,431	5,297	3,783	3,041	2,007	1,677	641	579
Southeast	3,827	4,054	2,685	2,490	1,993	1,991	403	243	289	256
Whittier	3,873	4,124	2,962	2,983	1,932	1,994	764	712	266	277
Marin:										
Central	4,182	4,164	2,986	3,484	2,535	2,971	295	315	156	198
Merced:										
Merced County	2,178	2,289	2,333	1,847	2,238	1,788	22	25	73	34
Monterey:										
Monterey County	4,051	4,212	3,315	3,639	2,379	2,730	643	575	293	334
Napa:										
Napa County	1,802	2,048	1,533	1,335	1,451	1,235	25	30	57	70
Orange:										
Central Orange County	11,641	11,390	8,059	7,417	5,099	5,094	2,372	1,733	588	590
North Orange County	11,487	11,480	8,221	7,741	6,880	5,645	530	1,360	811	736
Orange County Harbor	6,439	5,985	3,985	4,015	3,551	3,569	138	130	296	316
South Orange County	3,751	3,483	2,559	2,292	1,590	1,581	714	584	255	127
West Orange County	9,577	9,615	8,951	7,834	4,851	4,175	3,544	3,031	556	628
Riverside:										
Corona	1,035	1,048	762	735	439	417	220	212	103	106
Desert	3,550	3,708	2,778	2,392	2,430	2,101	191	155	157	136
Mt. San Jacinto	964	1,038	740	692	577	566	105	65	58	61
Riverside	5,099	4,932	4,245	3,333	2,259	2,709	1,749	413	237	211
Three Lakes	783	735	529	462	285	309	164	101	80	52
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	20,651	21,567	14,609	13,175	9,479	9,469	4,424	3,075	706	631
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	12,921	12,075	10,132	8,476	6,457	5,093	2,777	2,749	898	634
San Diego:										
El Cajon	5,146	5,626	3,969	4,165	3,138	3,390	390	375	441	400
North County	5,560	5,345	4,095	3,497	2,309	2,160	1,532	1,223	254	114
San Diego	17,519	18,016	13,139	13,909	11,010	11,961	1,425	1,297	704	651
South Bay	3,093	3,127	2,415	2,197	2,120	1,941	83	49	212	207
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	18,597	19,581	14,063	14,784	13,039	13,751	422	533	602	500
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	1,222	1,008	1,015	830	940	766	30	24	45	40
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,320	1,197	1,024	850	743	655	184	140	97	55
Stockton	6,531	6,581	5,783	4,752	3,715	2,822	1,717	1,609	351	321
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	2,396	2,521	1,863	1,887	1,315	1,332	320	335	228	220

TABLE 33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
San Mateo:										
Northern	3,231	3,599	2,347	2,599	2,222	2,448	35	20	90	131
Southern	5,589	5,910	4,871	4,703	4,576	4,311	76	85	219	307
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	499	541	385	426	293	317	67	91	25	18
Santa Barbara-Coleta	3,171	3,791	2,325	2,734	811	946	1,482	1,744	32	44
Santa Maria	1,414	1,493	1,224	1,113	1,178	1,063	0	5	46	45
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	28,031	29,269	19,864	21,778	18,668	20,633	400	411	796	734
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	2,590	2,819	2,434	2,251	1,791	1,508	508	607	135	136
Shasta:										
Redding	1,955	1,823	1,566	1,304	1,287	1,083	174	142	105	79
Solano:										
Northern Solano	3,534	2,227	3,034	1,805	2,837	1,611	45	71	152	123
Vallejo-Benicia	2,116	2,218	1,586	1,744	1,480	1,656	33	38	73	50
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	5,476	5,572	4,531	4,820	4,088	4,385	189	112	254	323
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	8,202	8,017	5,905	5,555	5,702	5,256	37	127	166	172
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1,133	1,029	802	804	645	629	115	116	42	39
Tulare:										
Porterville	970	927	846	661	815	623	5	8	26	30
Tulare-Pixley	763	598	548	368	532	357	7	3	9	8
Visalia	2,050	1,752	1,615	1,665	1,056	1,137	392	370	167	158
Ventura:										
Ventura County	8,644	8,973	6,875	6,064	6,243	5,538	236	147	396	379
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,690	1,562	1,167	995	905	769	180	145	82	81
Yuba:										
Yuba County	949	515	772	349	706	314	30	28	36	7

**TABLE 34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN ***

Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total		Reduced Felonies		Other Nontraffic		Total Traffic		Traffic Selected ^b		Other Traffic		Civil	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
State total	8,740	8,787	57	106	4,200	4,506	3,928	3,729	3,656	3,475	272	254	555	446
Alameda:														
Alameda	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Berkeley-Albany	61	35	1	0	27	23	9	6	7	5	2	1	24	6
Fremont-Newark-Union City	47	31	1	0	36	19	10	11	10	11	0	0	0	1
Livermore-Pleasanton	18	10	0	0	9	3	9	7	9	7	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	168	197	1	3	97	110	51	57	46	50	5	7	19	27
San Leandro-Hayward	84	61	1	1	38	25	37	22	37	21	0	1	8	13
Butte:														
Chico	32	0	0	0	10	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa:														
Bay	120	140	1	6	46	51	67	82	61	74	6	8	6	1
Delta	36	33	0	0	18	25	17	8	16	7	1	1	1	0
Mt. Diablo	50	42	0	0	11	20	39	22	39	22	0	0	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	63	61	0	0	15	17	45	40	44	40	1	0	3	4
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	95	73	6	8	33	31	48	23	48	18	0	5	8	11
Humboldt:														
Eureka	29	32	1	0	14	18	11	14	11	14	0	0	3	0
Imperial:														
Imperial County	34	55	0	13	24	26	10	15	9	12	1	3	0	1
Kern:														
East Kern	24	19	0	1	10	11	14	7	11	5	3	2	0	0
West Kern	128	92	0	2	73	54	54	34	49	34	5	0	1	2
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	71	68	0	1	40	31	28	36	24	35	4	1	3	0
Antelope	52	56	0	0	44	41	6	15	6	15	0	0	2	0
Beverly Hills	111	87	0	0	53	59	40	24	39	24	1	0	18	4
Burbank	7	10	0	0	4	9	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Citrus	191	111	0	0	50	64	134	43	84	35	50	8	7	4
Compton	72	64	0	0	35	45	36	13	25	11	11	2	1	3
Culver	16	25	0	0	10	17	6	7	6	7	0	0	0	1
Downey	77	47	0	2	30	31	44	13	28	10	16	3	3	1
East Los Angeles	50	127	0	0	28	75	17	48	16	45	1	3	5	4
Glendale	65	72	0	0	36	40	29	31	27	28	2	3	0	1
Inglewood	91	104	0	0	42	78	42	24	42	22	0	2	7	2
Long Beach	181	161	0	0	95	88	83	67	82	66	1	1	3	6
Los Angeles	1,212	1,351	5	5	714	865	373	434	349	410	24	24	120	47
Los Cerritos	98	72	0	0	64	47	34	22	31	22	3	0	0	3
Malibu	39	14	0	0	31	4	5	7	4	5	1	2	3	3
Newhall	36	38	0	0	16	9	18	27	17	25	1	2	2	2
Pasadena	36	61	0	0	17	27	17	31	16	27	1	4	2	3
Pomona	68	59	0	0	44	42	24	13	23	13	1	0	0	4
Rio Hondo	107	59	0	0	31	29	76	29	76	23	0	6	0	1
Santa Anita	46	50	0	0	36	34	10	16	8	16	2	0	0	0
Santa Monica	67	22	0	0	18	12	46	10	44	10	2	0	3	0
South Bay	140	121	0	0	64	61	62	39	58	36	4	3	14	21
Southeast	91	78	0	0	68	65	23	13	23	11	0	2	0	0
Whittier	99	135	0	0	47	76	50	56	45	51	5	5	2	3

TABLE 34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN^a—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total		Reduced Felonies		Other Nontraffic		Total Traffic		Traffic Selected ^b		Other Traffic		Civil	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Marin:														
Central	113	111	0	0	35	38	78	70	74	64	4	6	0	3
Merced:														
Merced County	34	19	0	0	11	10	22	8	20	6	2	2	1	1
Monterey:														
Monterey County	279	281	0	0	123	139	150	134	146	127	4	7	6	8
Napa:														
Napa County	34	31	0	0	11	15	21	10	20	10	1	0	2	6
Orange:														
Central Orange County	157	198	5	3	86	95	58	89	56	78	2	11	8	11
North Orange County	176	240	3	5	93	121	73	105	69	105	4	0	7	9
Orange County Harbor	80	88	0	2	28	36	44	38	44	38	0	0	8	12
South Orange County	120	124	0	0	38	66	79	53	79	41	0	12	3	5
West Orange County	221	263	0	0	106	104	107	153	104	143	3	10	8	6
Riverside:														
Corona	12	13	0	0	6	5	5	8	5	8	0	0	1	0
Desert	72	76	1	1	25	28	43	42	40	42	3	0	3	5
Mt. San Jacinto	13	15	1	0	7	8	4	4	4	4	0	0	1	3
Riverside	52	83	4	0	13	54	28	29	27	25	1	4	7	0
Three Lakes	5	14	0	0	3	5	2	6	2	4	0	2	0	3
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	271	251	1	12	89	82	165	131	155	125	10	6	16	26
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	363	292	7	8	174	114	169	155	157	143	12	12	13	15
San Diego:														
El Cajon	120	118	0	1	50	42	58	72	55	71	3	1	12	3
North County	244	195	0	0	123	78	109	113	104	100	5	13	12	4
San Diego	273	375	3	14	154	217	104	124	78	122	26	2	12	20
South Bay	188	158	1	7	122	95	59	48	59	46	0	2	6	8
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	193	216	3	1	100	120	31	48	31	43	0	5	59	47
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	15	12	0	0	3	4	3	5	3	4	0	1	9	3
Manteca-Ripon-Escalante-Tracy ..	13	14	2	3	7	6	3	2	3	2	0	0	1	3
Stockton	45	47	0	0	17	18	14	18	14	17	0	1	14	11
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	68	73	0	0	28	22	34	45	33	44	1	1	6	6
San Mateo:														
Northern	58	71	0	0	32	49	18	19	16	12	2	7	8	3
Southern	120	104	0	0	47	32	71	64	69	58	2	6	2	8
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	21	7	0	0	8	4	9	3	6	3	3	0	4	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta	67	61	0	0	43	39	24	22	24	22	0	0	0	0
Santa Maria	28	25	0	0	20	17	7	8	6	8	1	0	1	0
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	318	340	1	1	114	112	185	214	179	205	6	9	18	13

TABLE 34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN ^a—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total		Reduced Felonies		Other Nontraffic		Total Traffic		Traffic Selected ^b		Other Traffic		Civil	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	44	56	0	1	20	18	23	36	23	31	0	5	1	1
Shasta:														
Redding	19	27	0	1	7	11	10	12	8	9	2	3	2	3
Solano:														
Northern Solano	53	56	1	0	19	24	31	30	31	27	0	3	2	2
Vallejo-Benicia	29	39	0	0	14	18	14	21	14	21	0	0	1	0
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	52	78	0	0	25	36	22	40	22	35	0	5	5	2
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	194	224	0	1	51	79	138	144	134	137	4	7	5	0
Sutter:														
Sutter County	44	44	3	0	12	16	28	27	28	24	0	3	1	1
Tulare:														
Porterville	18	18	0	0	15	13	1	3	1	3	0	0	2	2
Tulare-Pixley	27	49	0	2	13	29	11	15	11	12	0	3	3	3
Visalia	64	65	4	1	29	27	22	30	16	27	6	3	9	7
Ventura:														
Ventura County	315	267	0	0	146	131	162	134	154	131	8	3	5	2
Yolo:														
Yolo County	34	36	0	0	15	19	18	15	15	15	3	0	1	2
Yuba:														
Yuba County	61	39	0	0	38	24	23	15	23	15	0	0	0	0

^a "Juries selected and sworn" are not the equivalent of cases disposed of by verdict since a single jury may try consolidated cases which in criminal matters may result in multiple dispositions. No disposition is reported for hung juries.

^b Violations of Sections 20002, 23152, and 23104 of the Vehicle Code and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code Section 17(b)4.

**TABLE 35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL
AS OF JUNE 30, 1981 AND JUNE 30, 1982**

County and Judicial District	Cases awaiting trial at end of month ^a						Total cases per judicial position ^b	
	Total		Civil		Criminal		6/30/82	6/30/81
	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/81		
State Total.....	99,190	85,413	34,136	29,967	65,054	55,446	172	151
Alameda:								
Alameda.....	37	53	32	39	5	14	37	53
Berkeley-Albany	367	228	89	110	278	118	92	57
Fremont-Newark-Union City	986	398	194	129	792	269	247	100
Livermore-Pleasanton	127	42	40	18	87	24	64	21
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	1,614	1,572	477	455	1,137	1,117	108	105
San Leandro-Hayward	1,052	885	155	165	897	720	150	126
Butte:								
Chico	85	24	38	24	47	0	85	24
Contra Costa:								
Bay	618	768	98	89	520	679	124	154
Delta	344	294	62	50	282	244	172	147
Mt. Diablo	1,246	1,389	188	190	1,058	1,199	312	347
Walnut Creek-Danville	672	804	143	144	529	660	224	268
Fresno:								
Consolidated Fresno	2,191	1,359	198	192	1,993	1,167	243	151
Humboldt:								
Eureka	376	235	58	44	318	191	188	118
Imperial:								
Imperial County	318	377	31	44	287	333	80	94
Kern:								
East Kern	138	73	21	8	117	65	69	37
West Kern	947	869	295	192	652	677	86	109
Los Angeles:								
Alhambra	497	453	63	76	434	377	124	113
Antelope	290	210	51	47	239	163	145	105
Beverly Hills	796	881	540	633	256	248	199	220
Burbank	222	180	95	96	127	84	111	90
Citrus	719	673	218	203	501	470	90	84
Compton	1,799	1,279	265	215	1,534	1,064	200	142
Culver	250	261	171	183	79	78	125	131
Downey	534	353	134	166	400	187	107	59
East Los Angeles	351	518	130	159	221	359	59	86
Glendale	816	338	189	125	627	213	272	113
Inglewood	319	514	264	294	55	220	46	73
Long Beach	3,119	1,416	588	587	2,531	829	347	157
Los Angeles	23,979	22,123	16,969	13,728	7,010	8,395	261	240
Los Cerritos	1,024	634	91	87	933	547	256	159
Malibu	198	182	79	76	119	106	99	91
Newhall	157	127	54	26	103	101	78	64
Pasadena	601	546	119	148	482	398	120	109
Pomona	753	502	210	190	543	312	151	100
Rio Hondo	880	589	111	168	769	421	176	118
Santa Anita	397	369	94	107	303	262	199	369

**TABLE 35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—Continued
AS OF JUNE 30, 1981 AND JUNE 30, 1982**

County and Judicial District	Cases awaiting trial at end of month ^a						Total cases per judicial position ^b	
	Total		Civil		Criminal		6/30/82	6/30/81
	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/81		
Los Angeles—continued								
Santa Monica	701	322	321	132	380	190	175	107
South Bay	1,309	1,192	276	314	1,033	878	187	199
Southeast	756	801	274	218	482	583	108	114
Whittier	1,198	901	222	170	976	731	240	180
Marin:								
Central	1,285	813	490	218	795	595	321	203
Merced:								
Merced County	338	186	34	12	304	174	68	37
Monterey:								
Monterey County	1,485	1,399	174	105	1,311	1,294	186	175
Napa:								
Napa County	249	170	83	56	166	114	125	85
Orange:								
Central Orange County.....	7,277	3,324	858	745	6,419	2,579	560	256
North Orange County	1,800	1,624	695	627	1,105	997	150	135
Orange County Harbor	718	716	238	217	480	499	90	90
South Orange County	621	707	195	293	426	414	124	141
West Orange County	1,447	1,314	387	405	1,060	909	121	110
Riverside:								
Corona	287	176	31	28	256	148	144	88
Desert.....	930	915	375	305	555	610	186	183
Mt. San Jacinto.....	74	67	69	35	5	2	37	22
Riverside	716	491	260	261	456	230	119	82
Three Lakes	46	30	41	20	5	10	46	30
Sacramento:								
Sacramento	1,252	1,233	893	810	359	423	74	73
San Bernardino:								
San Bernardino County	4,067	3,260	475	447	3,592	2,813	194	163
San Diego:								
El Cañon.....	1,654	1,282	139	162	1,515	1,120	207	183
North County	1,153	809	165	112	988	697	115	90
San Diego	3,704	4,804	404	857	3,300	3,947	154	200
South Bay	630	472	74	78	556	394	90	79
San Francisco:								
San Francisco	3,818	6,067	1,194	1,391	2,624	4,676	174	276
San Joaquin:								
Lodi	85	73	33	41	52	32	43	37
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	143	78	81	51	62	27	72	39
Stockton	723	467	345	228	378	239	121	78
San Luis Obispo:								
San Luis Obispo County	394	326	145	90	249	236	99	82

**TABLE 35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—Continued
AS OF JUNE 30, 1981 AND JUNE 30, 1982**

County and Judicial District	Cases awaiting trial at end of month ^a						Total cases per judicial position ^b	
	Total		Civil		Criminal		6/30/82	6/30/81
	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/81		
San Mateo:								
Northern	789	763	143	117	644	646	197	191
Southern	1,529	1,303	247	257	1,282	1,046	191	163
Santa Barbara:								
Lompoc	15	21	6	9	9	12	15	21
Santa Barbara-Goleta	700	447	50	23	650	424	175	112
Santa Maria	770	422	117	74	653	348	385	211
Santa Clara:								
Santa Clara County	2,617	2,237	971	882	1,646	1,355	93	86
Santa Cruz:								
Santa Cruz County	271	131	59	34	212	97	54	26
Shasta:								
Redding	383	259	71	75	312	184	383	259
Solano:								
Northern Solano	421	233	94	32	327	201	105	58
Vallejo-Benicia	201	153	44	56	157	97	101	77
Sonoma:								
Sonoma County	1,833	2,038	143	120	1,690	1,918	306	340
Stanislaus:								
Stanislaus County	463	466	218	201	245	265	66	67
Sutter:								
Sutter County	104	105	27	26	77	79	104	105
Tulare:								
Porterville	42	41	18	9	24	32	42	41
Tulare-Pixley	38	40	10	16	28	24	38	40
Visalia	376	312	169	126	207	186	188	156
Ventura:								
Ventura County	710	621	170	181	540	440	65	62
Yolo:								
Yolo County	169	178	46	54	123	124	56	59
Yuba:								
Yuba County	80	106	6	10	74	96	40	53

^a Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which a memorandum to set has been filed but no trial date assigned. Small claims cases are excluded.

^b Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court. For a list of judicial positions see Table 36.

**TABLE 36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURT
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and Judicial District	Judicial Positions ^a								Judicial Position Equivalents ^b	
	Total		Judges		Referees		Commissioners		1981-82	1980-81
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81		
State Total	578	567	496	487	6	10	76	70	585.2	564.0
Alameda:										
Alameda	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1
Berkeley-Albany	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.0	4.2
Fremont-Newark-Union City	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.8	4.8
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	15	15	14	14	0	0	1	1	14.8	15.0
San Leandro-Hayward	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	7.1	7.1
Butte:										
Chico	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.6
Contra Costa:										
Bay	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5.3	5.5
Delta	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.0
Mt. Diablo	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.4	4.1
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.2	3.1
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	9	9	8	8	0	0	1	1	9.4	9.2
Humboldt:										
Eureka	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.4
Imperial:										
Imperial County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	3.6	4.0
Kern:										
East Kern	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	1.9
West Kern	11	8	9	6	1	1	1	1	7.7	7.1
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.0	4.2
Antelope	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
Beverly Hills	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.9	4.6
Burbank	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.9
Citrus	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	7.5	7.7
Compton	9	9	6	6	0	0	3	3	10.4	10.0
Culver	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.6	2.3
Downey	5	6	4	4	0	0	1	2	5.2	5.2
East Los Angeles	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.1	6.1
Glendale	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	3.2	3.1
Inglewood	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	7.3	6.9
Long Beach	9	9	7	7	0	0	2	2	9.7	9.7
Los Angeles	92	92	74	74	0	0	18	18	96.6	87.3
Los Cerritos	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.1	4.0
Malibu	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.4	2.2
Newhall	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2
Pasadena	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.2	5.5
Pomona	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	4.8	4.2
Rio Hondo	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.8	5.4
Santa Anita	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2.0	2.0

**TABLE 36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURT
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and Judicial District	Judicial Positions ^a								Judicial Position Equivalents ^b	
	Total		Judges		Referees		Commissioners		1981-82	1980-81
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81		
Los Angeles—continued										
Santa Monica	4	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	4.2	3.2
South Bay	7	6	6	6	0	0	1	0	6.6	6.1
Southeast	7	7	5	5	0	0	2	2	7.3	7.7
Whittier	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.0	4.9
Marin:										
Central	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.4	4.3
Merced:										
Merced County	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	4.8	4.7
Monterey:										
Monterey County	8	8	7	7	0	0	1	1	8.6	8.7
Napa:										
Napa County	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.1
Orange:										
Central Orange County	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	13.0	13.0
North Orange County	12	12	11	11	0	0	1	1	12.0	11.7
Orange County Harbor	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	8.4	7.5
South Orange County	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.2	4.3
West Orange County	12	12	10	10	0	0	2	2	11.7	11.8
Riverside:										
Corona	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
Desert	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5.6	5.8
Mt. San Jacinto	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	2.9	2.8
Riverside	6	6	5	5	0	0	1	1	6.1	6.0
Three Lakes	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.4
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	17	17	15	15	0	0	2	2	16.6	16.0
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	21	20	19	18	1	1	1	1	21.4	21.8
San Diego:										
El Cajon	8	7	8	7	0	0	0	0	5.0	4.9
North County	10	9	9	9	0	0	1	0	8.4	7.4
San Diego	24	24	22	22	0	0	2	2	23.9	21.8
South Bay	7	6	6	5	0	1	0	0	3.9	4.1
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	22	22	20	20	2	2	0	0	21.1	19.3
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.0	2.0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalante-Tracy	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.1
Stockton	6	6	5	5	0	0	1	1	6.0	6.1
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.6	4.2

**TABLE 36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURT
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82**

County and Judicial District	Judicial Positions ^a								Judicial Position Equivalents ^b	
	Total		Judges		Referees		Commissioners		1981-82	1980-81
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81		
San Mateo:										
Northern	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.0	4.0
Southern	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	7.7	7.9
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
Santa Barbara-Goleta	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.3	4.3
Santa Maria	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	1.9
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	28	26	^c 24	22	0	0	4	4	26.7	26.0
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	5	5	4	4	0	1	1	0	5.2	4.4
Shasta:										
Redding	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.0
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.3	4.2
Vallejo-Benicia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	6	6	5	5	0	1	1	0	6.5	6.8
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	6.6	7.0
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
Tulare:										
Porterville	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.4
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.3
Visalia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5
Ventura:										
Ventura County	11	10	^c 11	10	0	0	0	0	10.4	10.3
Yolo:										
Yolo County	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.3	3.3
Yuba:										
Yuba County	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1.9	2.0

^a Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

^b Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, plus full-time commissioners and referees, when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

^c For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table 27.

**TABLE 37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings		1981-82									Civil	
			Criminal										
			Nontraffic			Traffic			Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other		
	1981-82	1980-81	Felonies	Group A ^a	Group B ^b	Infractions ^c	Group C ^d	Group D ^e	Infractions ^f				
State total.....	613,911	^h 530,218	9,522	29,183	27,268	6,277	21,736	35,381	430,587	83,220	37,364	16,593	
Alpine:													
Alpine	1,158	1,323	6	53	76	0	12	81	892	432	28	10	
Amador:													
Amador	9,134	6,479	121	587	419	0	408	286	6,346	3,004	671	296	
Butte:													
Biggs	722	1,101	0	23	37	3	25	54	548	62	25	7	
Gridley	3,170	4,164	35	117	115	15	235	268	2,168	189	120	97	
Oroville	11,354	9,324	279	1,183	517	299	398	842	6,570	350	714	552	
Paradise	3,346	^h 4,486	64	224	153	3	204	176	1,934	899	372	216	
Calaveras:													
Calaveras	6,148	7,734	223	569	284	31	176	326	3,546	320	682	311	
Colusa:													
Colusa-Williams	11,882	11,990	69	162	429	1	323	473	9,791	282	540	94	
Del Norte:													
Del Norte County	7,016	6,033	217	447	317	0	408	347	4,736	74	425	119	
El Dorado:													
El Dorado ^g	13,677	11,851	86	238	181	41	132	581	11,410	159	790	218	
Georgetown-Divide ^g	1,056	1,154	45	185	73	31	31	68	407	109	170	46	
Lake Valley	14,533	16,437	259	1,094	380	730	396	841	8,807	4,006	977	1,049	
Placerville	13,568	14,170	192	481	501	28	276	762	10,185	655	689	454	
Ponderosa ^g	1,104	-	11	34	15	4	17	60	854	14	74	35	
Fresno:													
Coalinga	13,349	13,048	82	358	343	22	393	694	10,981	164	413	63	
Firebaugh-Kerman	9,894	9,423	247	415	1,249	42	604	934	5,699	730	541	163	
Fowler-Caruthers	5,642	4,576	101	172	12	0	318	213	4,675	11	124	27	
Kingsburg-Riverdale	3,195	3,241	36	141	26	8	154	133	2,365	33	275	58	
Parlier-Selma	6,708	7,279	124	343	378	0	403	613	4,407	956	337	103	
Reedley-Dunlap	6,218	4,989	91	438	108	244	393	829	3,696	3,929	312	107	
Sanger	4,688	4,927	94	506	439	60	272	415	2,434	706	421	47	
Glenn:													
Orland	4,360	4,352	28	106	101	1	206	332	3,159	211	300	127	
Willows	6,620	7,919	89	97	83	1	72	48	5,766	38	304	160	
Humboldt:													
Arcata	9,256	9,351	1	533	316	227	536	87	6,679	2,112	579	298	
Fortuna ^h	1,328	5,009	0	63	69	0	88	48	898	111	95	67	
Garberville ^h	1,402	2,389	0	76	44	0	77	35	1,011	248	139	20	
Klamath-Trinity	1,403	1,497	0	102	41	0	45	132	865	17	188	30	
Eel River ^h	4,336	-	0	130	140	1	179	130	3,139	506	481	136	
Inyo:													
Inyo County	9,305	7,116	198	321	461	82	239	494	7,026	604	340	144	
Kern: ⁱ													
Arvin-Lamont	14,840	-	146	495	278	89	446	1,145	12,064	738	146	31	
Delano-McFarland	8,236	-	175	658	857	126	394	863	4,524	1,782	431	208	
Maricopa-Taft	26,827	-	144	513	527	0	290	808	24,069	1,012	308	168	
Shafter-Wasco	10,542	-	158	607	346	11	293	668	8,018	844	340	101	

TABLE 37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings		1981-82									Civil	
			Criminal						Traffic				
			Nontraffic										
	1981-82	1980-81	Felonies	Misdemeanors Group A ^a	Misdemeanors Group B ^b	Infractions ^c	Misdemeanors Group C ^d	Misdemeanors Group D ^e	Infractions ^f	Illegal Parking	Small Claims		
Kings:													
Avenal.....	3,772	4,229	50	220	88	44	124	387	2,772	242	56	31	
Corcoran.....	2,101	1,606	78	204	155	13	77	247	1,008	271	229	90	
Hanford.....	13,772	12,081	246	833	211	92	420	1,320	9,085	3,302	909	656	
Lemoore.....	4,455	4,641	98	168	174	23	238	375	3,007	388	211	161	
Lake:													
Clearlake Highlands.....	2,618	3,259	94	170	162	88	136	252	1,120	43	387	209	
Kelseyville.....	1,106	992	25	107	81	0	46	86	559	6	107	95	
Lakeport.....	4,195	3,812	73	244	152	46	144	358	2,579	867	347	252	
Middletown-Lower Lake.....	1,860	1,214	11	29	43	9	36	32	1,554	12	89	57	
Upper Lake.....	1,882	2,342	17	51	269	0	70	222	1,103	7	100	50	
Lassen:													
Lassen Consolidated.....	6,323	6,315	128	189	158	45	100	55	4,708	526	756	184	
Los Angeles:													
Catalina.....	576	611	2	110	217	0	5	86	60	569	81	15	
Madera:													
Chowchilla.....	4,229	4,029	88	247	277	0	109	183	2,916	118	304	105	
Madera-Sierra.....	-	10,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madera.....	15,146	6,804	697	795	273	491	1,322	1,676	8,039	1,417	1,358	495	
Sierra.....	4,062	2,179	65	248	488	7	109	141	2,470	53	458	76	
Mariposa:													
Mariposa.....	2,001	2,149	41	60	238	11	70	71	1,264	256	176	70	
Mendocino:													
Anderson.....	203	199	0	18	8	0	10	9	89	1	45	24	
Arena.....	596	446	0	33	147	0	4	52	243	115	96	21	
Big River ^j	455	698	0	31	42	0	4	23	307	33	33	15	
Little Lake.....	3,492	3,008	137	180	244	0	144	299	1,981	977	311	196	
Long Valley.....	1,356	1,045	0	67	44	0	33	62	1,063	42	46	41	
Round Valley.....	317	312	0	35	58	0	12	26	100	0	58	28	
Sanel ^k	187	344	0	4	21	0	4	5	109	9	33	11	
Ten Mile ^j	4,396	-	53	212	196	0	115	159	3,259	1,251	282	120	
Ten Mile River ^j	2,353	4,062	45	140	159	0	98	118	1,525	1,334	169	99	
Ukiah ^k	8,554	13,262	218	408	202	32	341	564	5,377	769	861	551	
Ukiah (Consolidated) ^k	4,554	-	101	224	64	91	211	318	2,794	1,038	535	216	
Modoc:													
Modoc.....	2,652	2,670	45	131	215	8	52	156	1,416	140	542	87	
Mono:													
Mono.....	5,632	4,839	136	256	368	419	124	110	3,779	1,625	267	173	
Monterey:													
Central.....	9,363	8,077	49	228	249	176	267	1,046	7,063	623	224	61	
Southern.....	23,742	19,507	107	641	1,051	136	905	1,517	18,678	1,032	594	113	
Nevada:													
Nevada.....	10,366	8,701	360	569	312	0	482	557	6,482	11,713	1,048	556	
Truckee.....	11,565	9,862	98	161	267	0	234	588	9,644	1,509	367	206	

TABLE 37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings		1981-82								Civil	
			Criminal						Traffic			
			Nontraffic			Traffic			Illegal			
	1981-82	1980-81	Felonies	Group A ^a	Group B ^b	Infractions ^c	Group C ^d	Group D ^e	Infractions ^f	Parking	Small Claims	Other
Placer:												
Auburn	-	1,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auburn-Colfax	21,001	15,343	309	837	701	219	401	1,037	15,467	554	1,397	633
Colfax-Alta-Dutch Flat	-	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foresthill	279	426	0	29	46	0	8	4	137	15	43	12
Lincoln	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loomis	-	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loomis-Lincoln	7,337	5,992	89	724	200	72	254	477	4,958	1,750	409	154
Roseville-Rocklin	13,517	13,301	365	1,235	285	414	610	757	8,430	6,395	863	558
Tahoe	6,130	5,762	246	436	300	0	313	151	3,700	3,221	648	336
Plumas:												
Almanor	1,799	1,648	34	129	156	138	191	66	743	20	281	61
Plumas	3,122	3,055	88	167	213	164	121	255	1,781	131	233	100
Sacramento:												
Elk Grove-Galt	6,947	6,396	0	320	358	0	412	461	4,688	323	565	143
Walnut Grove-Isleton	1,335	1,851	0	33	503	0	54	77	560	92	92	16
San Benito:												
San Benito County	7,337	7,551	291	472	573	0	425	798	3,613	3,589	907	258
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	8,292	6,166	86	165	587	243	264	785	5,331	167	641	190
Colton	-	2,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crest Forest	8,092	1,274	0	275	756	118	134	493	5,534	1,475	565	217
Mission	-	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Needles-Calzona	12,459	10,026	82	547	458	47	251	331	10,400	52	291	52
Trona	910	987	0	15	9	72	61	14	507	1	214	18
Santa Barbara:												
Carpinteria-Montecito	6,777	7,046	0	339	184	233	383	115	5,150	2,924	219	154
Solvang	7,190	7,495	29	130	694	0	186	357	5,358	371	341	95
Shasta:												
Anderson	5,557	7,024	0	578	378	0	265	280	3,188	565	572	296
Burney	2,836	2,803	51	104	322	0	63	127	1,695	3	414	60
Central Valley	8,434	10,396	0	689	723	3	179	364	6,075	39	244	157
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,376	1,770	14	82	126	0	56	92	910	30	84	12
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	2,005	2,199	0	148	134	0	30	136	1,470	48	53	34
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	7,708	7,084	0	109	100	90	136	76	6,802	596	327	68
McCloud	247	342	0	23	34	0	10	15	111	0	47	7
Shasta Valley	2,504	2,903	0	156	67	28	61	216	1,618	308	281	77
Western	9,750	8,374	201	373	336	62	236	167	7,235	1,348	844	296
Solano:												
Rio Vista	1,561	1,426	31	132	428	7	109	119	532	351	139	64
Tehama:												
Corning	8,447	5,814	81	143	118	28	106	407	7,130	144	304	130
Red Bluff	15,004	15,105	223	578	370	86	270	708	11,659	1,415	772	338
Trinity:												
Trinity County	2,874	2,745	105	137	185	0	71	117	1,842	327	356	61

TABLE 37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings		1981-82									Civil	
			Criminal										
			Nontraffic			Traffic							
	Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors			Illegal			Small			
	1981-82	1980-81	Felony	Group A ^a	Group B ^b	Infract. ^c	Group C ^d	Group D ^e	Infract. ^f	Parking	Claims	Other	
Tulare:													
Dinuba	8,445	9,201	277	249	393	0	573	31	6,117	408	574	231	
Exeter-Farmersville.....	4,240	3,694	115	199	102	252	144	571	2,521	198	209	127	
Lindsay	1,869	2,333	50	98	194	5	243	36	1,034	27	105	104	
Woodlake	2,139	2,084	66	209	364	55	89	89	1,118	78	105	44	
Tuolumne:													
First	3,995	4,151	146	287	303	0	193	290	1,789	205	371	616	
Second	1,056	1,256	17	88	129	0	37	67	585	74	84	49	
Third	3,543	2,917	90	132	212	53	167	178	2,396	214	189	126	
Fourth.....	815	620	2	31	214	46	6	48	383	37	62	23	
Fifth.....	3,083	2,684	51	301	65	11	135	183	2,198	130	89	50	
Yuba:													
Marysville.....	-	5,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wheatland	-	1,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

^a Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

^b Group B misdemeanors include fish and game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

^c Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

^d Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of drugs.

^e Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

^f Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

^g El Dorado and Georgetown-Divide Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Ponderosa Justice Court District, effective June 1, 1982.

^h Fortuna and Garberville Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Eel River Justice Court District, effective November 19, 1981.

ⁱ Arvin-Lamont, Delano-McFarland, Maricopa-Taft, and Shafter-Wasco Justice Court Districts were established effective July 11, 1981.

^j Big River and Ten Mile River Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Ten Mile Justice Court District, effective March 1, 1982.

^k Sanel and Ukiah Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Ukiah Justice Court District, effective March 1, 1982.

^l Revised.

**TABLE 38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 1981-82**

County and judicial district	Total nonparking dispositions		1981-82									
			Criminal					Traffic			Civil	
			Nontraffic		Infraction			Infraction		Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
	1981-82	1980-81	Felony	Misdemeanors Group A ^a	Misdemeanors Group B ^b	Infraction ^c	Misdemeanors Group C ^d	Misdemeanors Group D ^e	Infraction ^f			
State Total	522,681	^a 452,631	7,741	24,609	24,007	5,011	18,441	32,365	370,704	69,078	28,124	11,679
Alpine:												
Alpine	1,067	1,096	5	49	88	0	7	15	874	389	22	7
Amador:												
Amador	10,387	7,105	156	532	629	0	449	355	7,083	3,211	801	382
Butte:												
Biggs	749	1,071	2	22	26	1	25	48	601	66	11	13
Gridley	3,004	3,592	30	108	114	17	194	260	2,101	145	77	103
Oroville	8,871	8,310	203	1,305	551	246	396	528	4,540	318	612	490
Paradise	2,553	^a 2,515	50	149	80	0	162	173	1,492	439	290	157
Calaveras:												
Calaveras	5,923	6,394	144	490	310	21	152	321	3,861	430	415	209
Colusa:												
Colusa-Williams	10,209	9,885	52	135	390	1	267	784	8,022	213	494	64
Del Norte:												
Del Norte County	6,170	5,851	179	344	195	0	351	573	4,147	65	296	85
El Dorado:												
El Dorado ^g	11,649	10,634	47	239	151	33	105	392	9,839	133	700	143
Georgetown-Divide ^h	940	1,056	37	158	74	26	26	65	356	126	156	42
Lake Valley	9,607	12,078	261	595	391	564	249	709	5,745	2,506	613	480
Placerville	9,350	11,392	107	428	399	23	214	442	6,974	307	392	371
Ponderosa ^g	1,537	-	4	25	13	4	12	72	1,322	11	69	16
Fresno:												
Coalinga	11,488	11,460	81	308	330	15	383	580	9,304	132	420	67
Firebaugh-Kerman	11,190	9,022	249	394	1,092	34	624	1,234	6,866	584	464	233
Fowler-Caruthers	5,266	4,210	85	145	9	0	262	184	4,457	17	98	26
Kingsburg-Riverdale	3,070	2,920	36	123	16	5	135	116	2,448	20	136	55
Parlier-Selma	6,165	5,943	99	277	303	0	393	500	4,326	503	225	42
Reedley-Dunlap	4,061	3,392	58	377	61	124	269	248	2,647	1,454	215	62
Sanger	4,675	5,119	84	353	409	46	260	334	2,762	1,268	379	48
Glenn:												
Orland	3,855	2,760	19	118	104	40	183	434	2,733	171	207	17
Willows	5,395	6,150	51	56	36	1	71	48	4,927	38	142	63
Humboldt:												
Arcata	8,690	8,240	0	517	296	222	414	130	6,389	3,069	409	313
Fortuna ^h	1,688	4,729	0	39	58	0	63	110	1,104	132	232	82
Carberville ^h	772	1,797	0	34	21	0	35	13	553	127	104	12
Klamath-Trinity	1,473	1,366	0	103	48	0	51	148	864	11	224	35
Eel River ^h	4,323	-	0	95	99	3	146	190	3,204	550	448	138
Inyo ^g :												
Inyo County	8,497	6,496	153	237	392	60	219	322	6,649	616	322	143
Kern ⁱ :												
Arvin-Lamont	11,515	-	104	359	232	54	356	1,355	8,938	595	111	6
Delano-McFarland	7,167	-	171	551	709	109	400	739	3,926	1,335	425	137
Maricopa-Taft	21,139	-	79	333	443	7	300	670	19,091	721	204	112
Shafter-Wasco	7,741	-	160	501	343	12	241	490	5,685	618	256	53

TABLE 38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1981-82

County and judicial district	Total nonparking dispositions		1981-82									Civil Small Claims Other	
			Criminal						Traffic				
			Nontraffic			Traffic			Illegal Parking				
			Misdemeanors		Infractions ^e	Misdemeanors		Infractions ^e					
1981-82	1980-81	Felony:	Group A ^a	Group B ^b		Infractions ^c	Group C ^d		Group D ^e				
Kings:													
Avenal	3,319	2,820	47	145	62	33	92	328	2,558	220	43	11	
Corcoran	2,003	1,719	67	204	183	19	72	234	911	202	230	83	
Hanford	12,932	9,841	329	892	222	79	337	1,112	8,792	2,654	655	514	
Lemoore	4,465	3,792	102	155	240	24	219	360	3,328	284	29	8	
Lake:													
Clearlake Highlands	2,278	2,625	81	147	170	79	139	227	956	36	310	169	
Kelseyville	1,073	983	18	91	86	0	48	90	560	6	96	84	
Lakeport	3,538	2,544	71	156	123	18	122	215	2,428	889	269	136	
Middletown-Lower Lake	1,500	1,992	13	16	25	2	24	154	1,173	14	49	44	
Upper Lake	1,406	1,211	9	31	234	0	51	143	782	2	92	64	
Lassen:													
Lassen Consolidated	5,354	5,240	65	184	158	29	127	74	3,916	315	689	112	
Los Angeles:													
Catalina	573	614	1	108	217	0	5	86	60	563	81	15	
Madera:													
Chowchilla	3,661	3,182	98	253	288	0	110	69	2,579	79	209	55	
Madera-Sierra	-	8,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madera	13,150	5,785	419	542	352	361	938	1,681	7,498	832	952	407	
Sierra	2,836	1,771	50	175	297	7	94	92	1,713	29	365	43	
Mariposa:													
Mariposa	2,173	2,154	44	156	150	20	76	125	1,387	260	147	68	
Mendocino:													
Anderson	142	161	0	14	9	0	7	4	51	0	35	22	
Arena	382	302	0	23	64	0	3	24	198	101	57	13	
Big River ^j	493	581	0	36	67	0	9	19	326	26	30	6	
Little Lake	3,101	2,655	158	170	221	0	115	348	1,725	757	229	135	
Long Valley	1,240	879	0	60	36	0	30	51	979	16	35	49	
Round Valley	289	277	0	31	59	0	8	31	92	0	48	20	
Sanel ^k	207	272	0	2	23	0	10	6	116	5	40	10	
Ten Mile ^j	2,306	-	84	190	176	0	103	142	1,476	892	112	25	
Ten Mile River ^j	2,051	3,264	17	140	116	0	72	87	1,459	962	105	55	
Ukiah ^k	7,531	11,002	185	342	235	12	263	381	4,998	534	668	447	
Ukiah (Consolidated) ^k	3,890	-	92	228	53	86	165	175	2,551	385	360	180	
Modoc:													
Modoc	2,185	2,033	46	112	207	6	36	128	1,176	108	389	85	
Mono:													
Mono	4,641	4,219	92	195	370	319	110	114	3,104	1,141	243	94	
Monterey:													
Central	8,768	7,208	45	255	284	166	279	1,104	6,459	620	148	28	
Southern	19,820	16,478	115	484	817	117	675	1,188	15,961	679	379	84	
Nevada:													
Nevada	9,452	8,599	270	401	344	0	409	645	6,277	11,885	682	424	
Truckee	8,765	6,753	66	149	146	0	235	754	7,064	1,281	283	68	

TABLE 38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1981-82

County and judicial district	1981-82											
	Total nonparking dispositions		Criminal								Civil	
			Nontraffic				Traffic					
			Misdemeanors		Infractions		Misdemeanors		Infractions			
1981-82	1980-81	Felonies	Group A ^a	Group B ^b	Group C ^c	Group D ^a	Infractions	Infractions	Parking	Small Claims	Other	
Placer:												
Auburn	-	1,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auburn-Colfax	18,196	14,054	165	610	613	147	386	1,484	13,326	474	997	468
Colfax-Alta-Dutch Flat	-	822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1
Foresthill	335	447	0	35	70	0	6	3	180	10	26	15
Lincoln	-	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loomis	-	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loomis-Lincoln	5,845	4,533	69	799	210	26	172	488	3,674	1,319	297	110
Roseville-Rocklin	10,282	10,782	249	1,206	146	260	466	306	6,591	6,945	579	479
Tahoe	5,676	5,660	177	314	307	0	276	172	3,469	2,849	696	265
Plumas:												
Almanor	1,720	1,644	19	98	167	106	163	61	913	7	152	41
Plumas	2,302	2,181	41	94	165	122	75	189	1,472	106	122	22
Sacramento:												
Elk Grove-Galt	5,944	6,130	0	229	378	0	336	245	4,236	261	455	65
Walnut Grove-Isleton	1,012	1,478	0	22	414	0	34	46	421	66	73	2
San Benito:												
San Benito County	7,517	8,195	240	382	645	0	395	1,005	4,392	2,467	195	263
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	6,964	4,952	80	113	476	362	210	600	4,524	70	471	128
Colton	-	4,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crest Forest	6,227	1,230	1	257	518	97	118	317	4,465	1,137	370	84
Mission	-	1,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Needles-Calzona	7,621	5,634	116	530	295	17	140	122	6,119	167	247	35
Trona	904	789	0	17	5	47	58	19	624	0	133	1
Santa Barbara:												
Carpinteria-Montecito	5,615	6,224	0	252	120	192	267	80	4,450	1,115	161	93
Solvang	6,160	6,374	24	98	538	0	141	184	5,079	148	77	19
Shasta:												
Anderson	5,203	6,013	0	334	310	0	258	581	2,897	394	579	244
Burney	2,473	2,164	63	94	272	0	58	91	1,525	2	319	51
Central Valley	7,871	9,094	0	539	638	2	161	269	5,984	252	171	107
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,188	1,487	10	67	107	0	47	86	787	28	74	10
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	1,859	^R 1,593	0	121	132	0	24	103	1,417	83	46	16
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	5,687	5,703	0	84	77	50	116	71	5,085	534	187	17
McCloud	220	286	0	16	29	0	9	12	113	0	35	6
Shasta Valley	2,183	2,457	0	116	69	23	60	129	1,463	284	261	62
Western	8,646	7,164	151	282	278	46	229	104	6,680	1,208	768	108
Solano:												
Rio Vista	1,020	1,179	17	82	287	8	75	92	378	291	68	13
Tehama:												
Corning	6,940	5,264	62	156	91	22	127	281	5,823	119	257	121
Red Bluff	13,466	12,931	203	592	346	58	230	997	10,128	1,301	586	326
Trinity:												
Trinity County	2,745	2,448	84	125	176	0	70	135	1,810	326	288	57

TABLE 38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1981-82

County and judicial district	1981-82											
	Total nonparking dispositions		Criminal								Civil	
			Nontraffic			Traffic						
			Misdemeanors		Infractions ^e	Misdemeanors		Infractions ^f	Illegal Parking			
	Felonies ^a	Group A ^b	Group B ^b	Group C ^c		Group D ^c						
1981-82	1980-81	Felonies	Group A ^a	Group B ^b	Infractions ^e	Group C ^c	Group D ^c	Infractions ^f	Parking	Small Claims	Other	
Tulare:												
Dinuba.....	7,395	8,655	256	223	383	0	542	116	5,355	338	444	76
Exeter-Farmersville	3,898	3,540	90	215	96	258	151	489	2,331	173	193	75
Lindsay.....	1,689	2,068	43	71	155	1	190	29	1,073	17	70	57
Woodlake	1,708	1,578	72	142	252	53	109	150	858	71	69	3
Tuolumne:												
First	3,361	3,194	76	251	294	0	161	206	1,704	78	308	361
Second	900	1,010	25	97	106	5	34	36	529	103	55	13
Third	2,670	2,440	71	88	167	36	137	123	1,817	142	161	70
Fourth	564	612	9	26	176	16	8	24	264	24	32	9
Fifth	2,963	2,495	38	246	53	12	105	147	2,265	72	74	23
Yuba:												
Marysville	-	4,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheatland	-	1,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

^b Group B misdemeanors include fish & game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

^c Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

^d Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of drugs.

^e Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

^f Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

^g El Dorado and Georgetown-Divide Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Ponderosa Justice Court District, effective June 1, 1982.

^h Fortuna and Carberryville Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Eel River Justice Court District, effective November 19, 1981.

ⁱ Arvin-Lamont, Delano-McFarland, Maricopa-Taft, and Shafter-Wasco Justice Court Districts were established effective July 11, 1981.

^j Big River and Ten Mile River Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Ten Mile Justice Court District, effective March 1, 1982.

^k Sanel and Ukiah Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Ukiah Justice Court District, effective March 1, 1982.

^l Revised.

Superior Court Glossary

Appeal refers to appeals from municipal and justice courts including appeals in small claims matters.

Awaiting Trial cases include criminal cases calendared for trial. This category also includes civil cases not yet in trial in which a party has indicated readiness for trial by filing an at-issue memorandum.

Criminal is a count of defendants against whom an indictment, information, or certification was filed. All criminal charges filed in superior court are felonies.

Disposition refers to completion of a proceeding whether filed during the current or prior report period. Civil dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, convictions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. *Contested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are matters in which evidence was introduced by one side only.

Eminent Domain is a proceeding to take private property for public use and determine the amount of compensation due the owner.

Family Law is a proceeding in which a petition has been filed to dissolve or void a marriage.

Filings of civil matters mean all cases initiated during the report period while filings of criminal and juvenile matters refer to individual persons whose cases are before the court. Filings for a report period are counted even though they may not be disposed of in that period.

Habeas Corpus includes petitions for writs of habeas corpus and coram nobis, petitions seeking release from illegal restraints under Section 1473 of the Penal Code, and petitions challenging involuntary detention for treatment under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act. Habeas corpus may challenge either the legality of confinement or the conditions under which a person is confined.

Judicial Positions equal judgeships authorized by law plus full-time referees and commissioners.

Judicial Position Equivalents include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies, plus

assistance from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, assistance given to other courts, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

Judges are the authorized number of positions, whether filled or vacant.

Juvenile Delinquency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 601 and 602 seeking to make a minor a ward of the court or alleging violation of a criminal statute.

Juvenile Dependency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, seeking to make a minor a dependent child of the court.

Median Time refers to the middle value in a listing where time values are placed in order from shortest to longest.

Mental Health includes some proceedings to detain a person under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act; proceedings to examine or detain a person as a mentally disordered sex offender, as a mentally retarded individual or narcotic addict; and proceedings to determine the present sanity of a criminal defendant.

Other Civil Complaints are cases not covered by another civil category. If the prayer is for money, it must be in excess of \$15,000 to be filed in superior court.

Other Civil Petitions include petitions for adoption, for change of name, to establish the fact of birth or death (if not part of a pending probate proceeding), for writs of review, mandate and prohibition, for conciliation (when not part of a pending family law proceeding), and petitions filed under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act and other special proceedings.

Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage is a category that includes actions for damages in excess of \$15,000 for physical injury to persons and property, and actions for wrongful death.

Probate and Guardianship is a category that includes all probate proceedings, will contests, guardianship and conservatorship proceedings, and petitions to compromise minors' claims (when not part of a pending action or proceeding.)

Municipal and Justice Court Glossary

Disposition refers to completion of proceedings. Civil dispositions *before trial* include dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions is a count of defendants. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include bail forfeitures, transfers to another trial court, actions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. *Contested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by one side only, and traffic matters where the officer's written statement or citation is introduced in lieu of the officer's appearance.

Felony refers to preliminary hearings in crimes charged as felonies, including those charged under the Vehicle Code.

Filings in criminal cases refer to the number of defendants accused.

Group A Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of the Penal Code and penal statutes, but do not include fish and game violations or intoxication complaints.

Group B Misdemeanors include all other nontraffic misdemeanor violations of local city and county ordinances and of the Fish and Game Code, and also include intoxication complaints.

Group C Misdemeanors include violations of Vehi-

cle Code Sections 20002 (hit and run), 23152 (drunk driving and driving under the influence of drugs) and 23104 (reckless driving-injury).

Group D Misdemeanors include all traffic misdemeanors not included in Group C.

Illegal Parking includes all violations of parking regulations established by state statutes and local ordinances.

Judicial Positions include authorized judges and full-time referees and commissioners.

Juvenile Orders are issued by municipal court judges acting as referees pursuant to designation by the superior court.

Median Time refers to the middle value in a listing where time values are placed in order from shortest to longest.

Nontraffic Infractions include local city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

Other Civil includes all civil matters with a value of \$15,000 or less, except small claims matters.

Small Claims refers to all matters filed in small claims court (value of \$1,500 or less).

Traffic Infractions include violations of traffic regulations, but do not include violations of parking regulations.